THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXI, No. 8 New York, May 24, 1919 Whole Number 1518

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

DOES THE TREATY VIOLATE THE FOURTEEN POINTS?

THE LATEST AND BITTEREST BLOW to German hopes, successively disappointed in the *Zeppelins*, the submarines, and the Kaiser, seems to be the discovery, on reading the peace terms, that President Wilson and the American people have not secured for Germany a "soft peace." Through all the angry protests of German leaders and German papers runs the suggestion that America has "betrayed" the German people. President Ebert declares that in the Peace Treaty President Wilson has "deserted his fourteen points," and that consequently "the world's youngest republic in the hour of gravest peril has weighed its overseas big brother and found him wanting." "If this is peace," exclaimed Ludendorff on reading the terms, "America can go to hell!" The name of Wilson, says Chancellor Scheidemann, now represents a "lost illusion." "It was America, with Wilson's fourteen points and talk of a peace of justice and the end of rule by force, which disintegrated Germany and won the war for the Allies," affirms Gustave Noske, Germany's Socialist Minister of National Defense, who adds:

THE FOURTEEN POINTS

These were defined by President Wilson in an address to Congress on January 8, 1918. Summarized they are:

1. **" Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at."**
2. **Freedom of the seas, in peace and war.**
3. **Equality of trade conditions.**
4. **Reduction of armaments.**
5. **Adjustment of colonial claims with reference to the wishes of the governed population.**
6. **Evacuation of all Russian territory.**
7. **Evacuation and restoration of Belgium.**
8. **Evacuation of French territory, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.**
9. **Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of nationality.**
10. **Autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary.**
11. **Independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro.**
12. **Relinquishment of Turkish control over non-Turkish populations.**
13. **Erection of an independent Polish state, with free and secure access to the sea.**
14. **A League of Nations to guarantee independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.**

"The German people had faith in Wilson and in America. It was at their request that they threw out twenty-two ruling monarchical families and established a democracy. A different peace was promised to that democracy than to the Kaiser and Germany. The people believed it. To-day that illusion is gone. Could a severer peace have been dictated to a Germany under the Kaiser?"

"President Wilson is a hypocrite and the Versailles Treaty is the vilest crime in history," exclaims Professor Scheidemann, a friend of the former Kaiser, according to one Berlin correspondent. And another quotes an unnamed high German official as saying angrily, to an accompaniment of table-thumping:

"President Wilson cajoled us to peace upon his fourteen points. But look at the peace and see how much of it is left! Do you wonder that our wrath against President Wilson is running high? But for him our armies would still be fighting west of the Rhine."

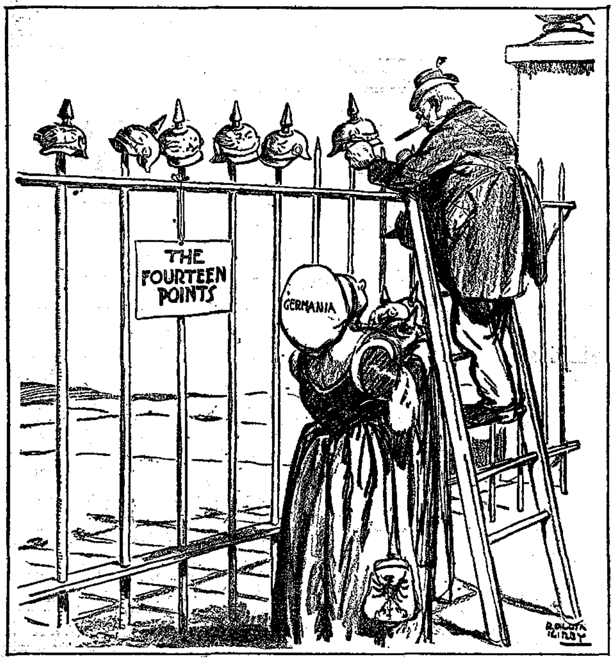
While here and there an American paper not printed in the German language concedes the German claim that the fourteen points have been forgotten in the Peace Treaty, in the main they emphatically deny this charge. Among those conceding it some contend with *The Wall Street Journal* that "the people of the United States repudiated the fourteen points at the Congressional election in November, when a Republican Congress was elected on the straightforward slogan of 'unconditional surrender.'" In the Boston *Transcript*, another anti-Wilson paper, we read:

"Peace, indeed, can never be peace unless it gets down to the hard facts—to its own necessities. We may see how essentially realistic is this peace by noting its sharp disagreement with Mr. Wilson's fourteen points. Several of the most important of these idealistic principles have gone by the board under the test of stern necessity. They have found their last refuge in the speech of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the head of the German delegation. In it the German seeks escape from the unalterable terms of the Conference. It is in vain that Brockdorff-Rantzau pleads: 'The principles of President Wilson have become binding, through their acceptance by the Allied and Associated Powers, on both parties to the war.' That they are not so binding is evident from the fact that the Treaty contains no provision for freedom of the seas 'alike in peace and war'; no breaking down of economic barriers; no self-determination in the colonies; no diplomacy in the public view when it comes to Germany; no fundamental and equal right of the people of that country to an even place with others, until, reduced to impotence, they shall have proved by a painful penance their fitness for such a place. Resting their claims upon the fourteen points, the Germans have found that they have been leaning on a broken reed."

But for whole-hearted agreement with the German viewpoint toward the Treaty we find nothing more remarkable than an editorial entitled "The Madness at Versailles," in Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard's New York *Nation*. Because of this document, declares Mr. Villard—

"President Wilson stands to-day discredited and condemned. His rhetorical phrases, torn and faded tinsel of a thought which men now doubt if he himself ever really believed, will never again fall with hypnotic charm upon the ears of eager multitudes. The camouflage of ethical precept and political philosophizing which for long blinded the eyes of all but the most observing has been stript away, and the peoples of the world see revealed, not a friend faithful to the last, but an arrogant autocrat and a compromising politician."

But Germany's attempt to "hide behind Wilson," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "will fool neither America nor the Allies." The purpose of the fourteen points, *The Ledger* reminds us, was "to impale German militarism," and this purpose they will accomplish. But in refutation of the charge that America played a "confidence game" on Germany, this paper goes on to remind Germany that Wilson is not America, adding:



BERLIN'S INTERPRETATION.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"It may not have been impossible for men who confined their study of American opinion to 'reading Wilson,' and who read him without reference to the march of events, quite honestly, if stupidly, to deceive themselves. If, for example, the German leaders read in his address to the Senate on January 22, 1917, his argument that 'they (the essential terms of peace in Europe) imply first of all that it must be a peace without victory,' that 'only a peace between equals can last,' and that 'victory would mean peace forced upon the loser . . . accepted in humiliation, under duress . . . which would rest only as upon a quicksand,' they might imagine that the present peace implied an abandonment of the Wilson position. But they would thereby cancel more than two years of tragically illuminating history. Worse still, they would sin deliberately against the light they could not escape that this was not the spirit in which Pershing's crusaders went to war.

"We have a right to demand common knowledge and common sense on the part of the German leaders if they are going to arraign us before the court of history. They are bound to take two precautions: First, constantly to assure themselves to what extent the President of the United States at any moment speaks for the American people; and, secondly, to give him the benefit of his human limitations and the fact that a great war is a great educator."

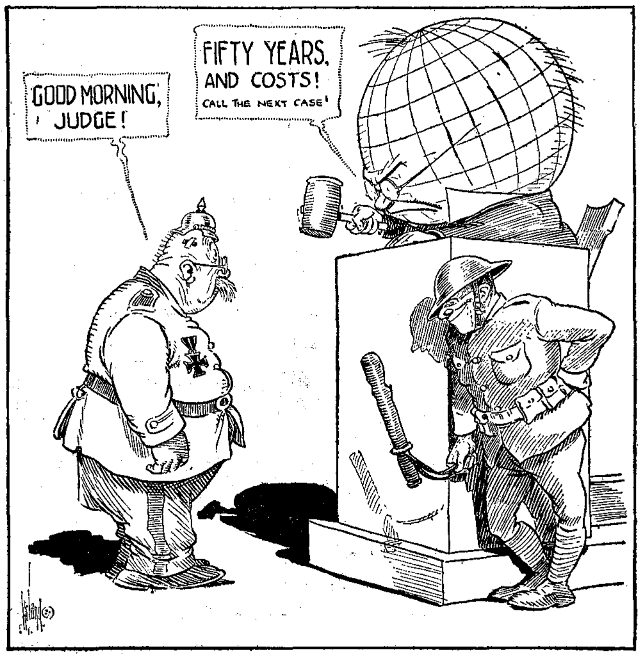
The Germans can not claim to have been "swindled," or even deceived, affirms the New York *Tribune*, since they understood that the fourteen points were "generalities which could be variously interpreted." Moreover, says this paper, "little specific basis can be discovered for German complaints." The spirit of the fourteen points, declares the Richmond *Journal*, has been "scrupulously observed," and the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* asks the Germans to consider the kind of peace that would have been offered them by Clemenceau and Lloyd George "if there had not been those fourteen points and the restraining hand of the American President." Germany's only legitimate grievance, in the opinion of the New York *World*, is her exclusion from the League of Nations. As for the rest, "a comparison of the Treaty with the fourteen points shows that they have been consistently adhered to in their application to the German terms." And *The World* goes on to say:

"If the Germans insist that the covenants of peace were not openly arrived at, in accordance with the first point, the fact remains that the covenants are open, that they are known in advance to all the world, and that there are no secret agreements modifying or extending them. Freedom of navigation and the reduction of armaments are provided for in the League of Nations, together with the removal of economic barriers. The German colonies are taken, but they are in nearly all cases to be governed by mandataries under the League of Nations and will not become part of the territory of any of the belligerents.

"The sixth point, relating to the evacuation of Russian territory, is fully covered by the treaty, which tears up the Brest-Litovsk Convention and was accepted by Germany when the armistice was signed. An independent Polish state to include territory inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, with secure access to the sea, was also accepted by the Germans on November 11. In these respects the Treaty merely carries these agreements into effect, as it does the general principle of self-determination.

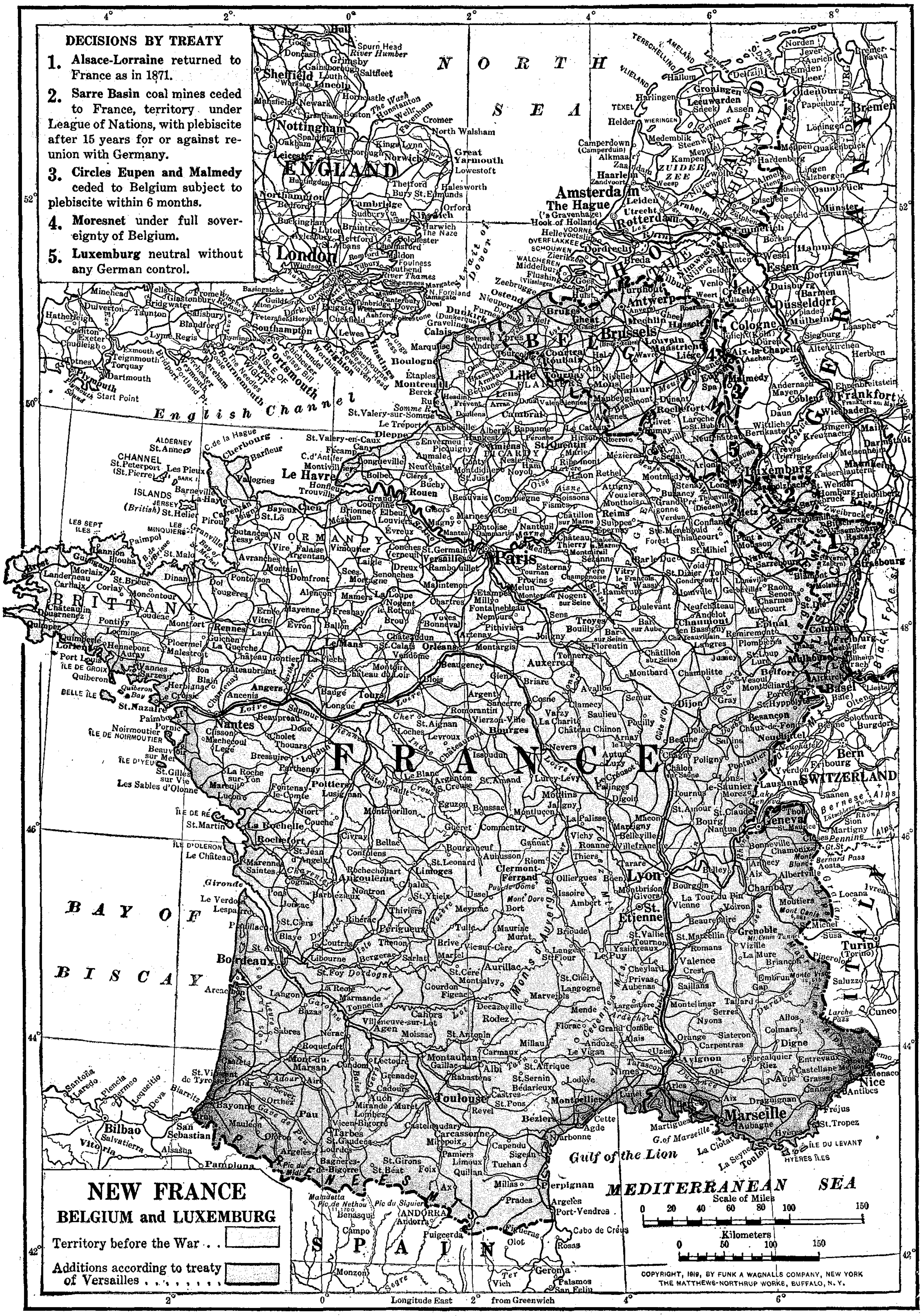
"The evacuation and restoration of Belgium and the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France were at the foundation of any peace and were so recognized by Germany. We come, then, to the matter of reparation, and that is a question of fact rather than of principle. When the armistice was framed at Versailles on November 4, the Allies insisted on interpreting the President's words in regard to restoration to mean 'that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air.' This interpretation was accepted by President Wilson and transmitted to the German Government with the terms of the armistice. The Treaty does not fix this compensation; it merely creates machinery for assessing the damage and collecting the money. As part of the reparation, and perhaps the most dubious part, France is to have the coal-mines in the Sarre Valley, apparently without regard to the amount of coal that may be taken out during the period of occupation; but Germany may buy them back, and the population of the district is to determine its own sovereignty by a plebiscite at the end of fifteen years, which saves the transaction from being an exploit in imperialism."

"Few Americans are going to be deeply distrest by being found wanting in willingness to help Germany evade the penalty of her crimes," remarks the New York *Times*, which adds: "But until the Treaty is signed we may expect more of these German appeals, more craftily prepared, and more plausible. America, it is quite evident, is the Germans' last hope."


GOOD MORNING, JUDGE!
FIFTY YEARS, AND COSTS! CALL THE NEXT CASE!

SOAKED!

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.



DECISIONS BY TREATY

1. **Alsace-Lorraine** returned to France as in 1871.
2. **Sarre Basin** coal mines ceded to France, territory under League of Nations, with plebiscite after 15 years for or against reunion with Germany.
3. **Circles Eupen and Malmedy** ceded to Belgium subject to plebiscite within 6 months.
4. **Moresnet** under full sovereignty of Belgium.
5. **Luxemburg** neutral without any German control.

NEW FRANCE
BELGIUM and LUXEMBURG

Territory before the War . . . ☐

Additions according to treaty of Versailles . . . . ▨

NORTH SEA
ENGLAND
English Channel
BELGIUM
HOLLAND
GERMANY
FRANCE
BRITTANY
NORMANDY
BAY OF BISCAY
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
SPAIN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Gulf of the Lion
Scale of Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 150
Kilometers
0 50 100 150
Longitude East from Greenwich

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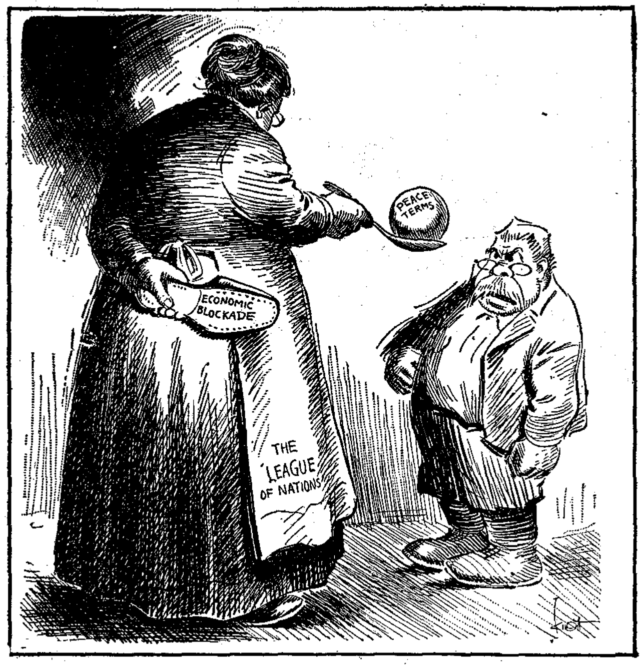
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC SHACKLES

VERY MUCH AS THE GIBEONITES of old were made "hewers of wood and drawers of water" forever unto the conquering children of Israel after they had saved themselves from the edge of the sword by a successful trick, so the defeated Germans exclaim that the peace terms will enslave them to the Allies for years to come. That such a change of status on the part of a "proud people accustomed to victory" should start up in Berlin and Weimar a most vociferous "bellerin' and hollerin'," as some of our editors call it, is not thought at all strange. A German Socialist protests against "reducing the German working classes to slavery in the interests of international capitalism." The German Chancellor is aghast at "the economic burdens proposed" which mean "the annihilation of Germany and the collapse of Germany's finances" and can "lead only to misery and hunger, for we would not have enough money to pay for food." A Pan-German Junker sees Germany sinking back into the condition of Prussia in 1806, and its economic and cultural development thrown back perhaps even "to conditions prevailing in the Fatherland after the Thirty Years' War." If there be any "tender souls" among us who are moved by plaints like these to think that the economic terms in the Versailles Treaty are too severe, they are asked by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* to "remember first what Germany planned to do to Europe and to the world as victor, and, secondly, to note that what the Allies have done they were compelled to do to make assurance doubly sure that Germany would not be able to recover itself in a few years and start the war all over again." So far from being unduly vindictive, there is in the section of the Peace Treaty devoted to Germany's paying the bill "a great care for German feelings and German future manifested everywhere," so it seems to the Macon *Telegraph*, which remarks:



WILL SHE HAVE TO USE THE SLIPPER?

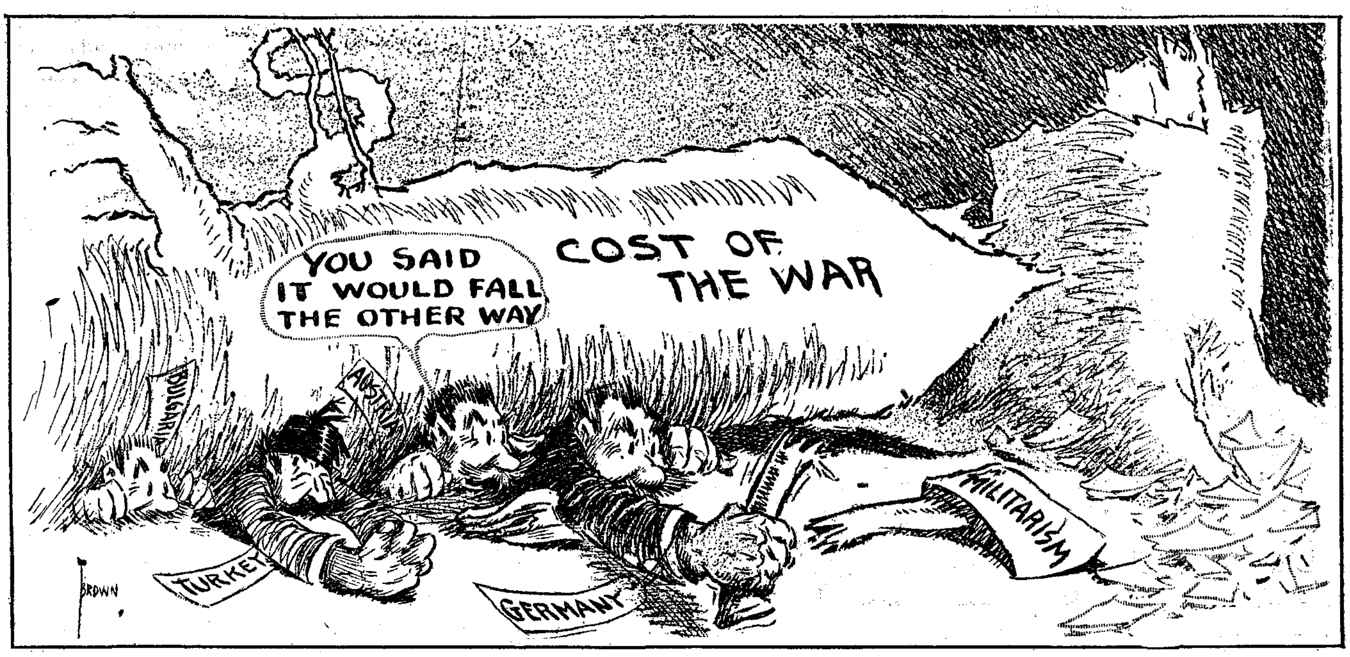
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

> "The German demand there be no indemnities, a policy first voiced by the Bolshevik trumpet Germany sounded two years ago, has been observed not only in letter but in spirit. Germany has declared she would stand for no punishment; she has not been visited with punitive terms. She pays for actual damages inflicted, but only in the original bill. Physical restoration she is obligated to make, but the much greater and more staggering losses that accrued through physical demolition in enemy countries are taken from her shoulders by being never put on them. Germany ends as a military and naval Power, but the world's markets and the world's profits are open to her, and with small handicap imposed in any of her peaceful operations."

The New York *Tribune* "looks vainly for clauses that in any gross discriminating way limit or proscribe Germany's industry, her import of raw materials, or her export of goods. Germany may produce all she can and freely sell where able to obtain customers." *The Tribune* thinks the restrictions on German tariff-making will operate quite as much for the welfare of Germany as for that of other people, and adds that the treaty provisions prohibiting German discrimination "are for the protection of the Allies rather than for the hobbling of Germany." Germany, we read in a letter to the New York *Times*, "may consider herself lucky to be let off so easy, for she has not even been made to pay for the cost of the war she wilfully brought on; nor has she been required to pay back the $1,000,000,000 plus interest for forty-nine years of which she robbed France in 1871."

Coming to the practical question of Germany's ability to pay, it may be well to note first just what she is expected to do under the terms of the Treaty. Germany, it will be remembered, accepts the responsibility for all damage done to the Allies and their nationals "as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies." But as the Allies realize that Germany's resources are not sufficient for the payment of the whole bill, an Allied commission is to sit permanently at Paris to estimate periodically Germany's capacity to pay, to determine the precise method of payment, see to it that Germany's reparation debt is the first lien upon her revenues, and, finally, to satisfy itself that in paying up Germany shall tax itself fully as heavily proportionately as do any of the Allied nations. A sum in marks amounting to $4,760,000,000 is to be paid in two years as an immediate step toward restoration. The total obligation is to be determined within the next two years, but in the meantime Germany is required to issue bonds in acknowledgment of its debt to the extent of an additional $19,040,000,000. Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas under the direction of the Reparation Commission. She must replace ton for ton and class for class all merchant ships of the Allies which she has destroyed or damaged and build 200,000 tons of shipping yearly for the Allies for five years. She must pay the cost of Allied occupation from the day of the armistice. Germany must give the Allied Powers "most favored nation" tariff treatment, allow Allied ships to trade freely in her ports, and either renew or abandon various prewar commercial treaties as specified or as ordered by the League of Nations or by special commissions. Among the economic clauses, it is interesting to note, is the declaration that German nationality shall no longer be attached to a person who has become a national of an Allied state. Private debts and contracts between Germans and citizens of Allied states are to be settled by mixed tribunals. Germany must cooperate in through railroad service across her territory. The Kiel Canal is to be free to all war- and merchant-ships and the Elbe, Oder, Danube, Rhine, and Moselle rivers are placed under the supervision of international commissions. The Czecho-Slovaks are to be given harbor rights in Hamburg and Stettin.

Can Germany pay the immense sums expected of her? Our press generally say she can. In the first place, as the Brooklyn *Eagle*, New York *Evening Post*, and several other dailies point out, to meet the initial payment in the next two years, she has about $500,000,000 in gold; an equal sum to be saved each year by the absence of her usual peace expenditures on her Army and Navy; and something like $4,000,000,000 which she holds in foreign securities, besides ships and various commodities. Several press writers refer to Dr. Helfferich's 1913 estimate of Germany's wealth, which gave the nation an annual revenue of about $10,000,000,000. Dr. Helfferich's figures and Allied assertions of Germany's ability to pay the huge indemnity appeared in our issue of April 12. Relief from the burden of the maintenance of the huge Army and Navy and the useful labors of a million of



ALL UNDER IT. —Brown in the Chicago *Tribune.*

the most robust Germans who formerly had to devote their time to military exercises, ought alone, in the New York *Tribune's* opinion, to be "almost enough to meet the interest on her reparation debt." *The Tribune* also says that the decrease in the exchange value of the mark "will operate to make easier the discharge of the reparation debt which is payable in marks." Germany, in the Springfield *Republican's* opinion, is quite capable of carrying the burden of reparation "because she comes out of the war with her industrial and mechanical plant substantially intact and uninjured." While *The Republican* thinks that Germany could meet the requisition upon her wealth if her people "were to go to work like an honest debtor acknowledging a just obligation with the purpose of paying up," it finds the economic clauses of the Treaty "weak in at least two particulars":

> "The damages assessed were still so huge that it was apprehended they could not be collected unless Germany were bound by treaty to submit to a foreign supervision and interference in her internal administration, for years to come, amounting to a fiscal overlordship, and that can not fail to be galling to German pride. Humiliating conditions of this character, always suggesting the yoke of the conqueror, can not promote the peace of Europe. While they may be necessary in order to collect the indemnity, they must tend to prevent or retard the growth of relations ultimately friendly and close between former enemies.
>
> "The other weakness is the one already seized upon by the present German Government to exploit before the working class of the victorious Powers. Who is to pay this vast indemnity if not the German wage-earners? The answer to that question would depend somewhat upon the kind of taxation levied by the German Government in the next thirty years, but, in any event, it may be surmised that in no advanced country of Europe or America to-day would it be possible to levy $24,000,000,000 as an indemnity for the benefit of foreign nations without having it regarded by the wage-earning masses of that country as a form of economic bondage liable to bear most heavily upon their own class. The social and political effects consequently would logically be in the direction of revolution."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and the New York *Globe*, however, do not think that under a German proletarian republic the common man will be made to pay so very heavily. Besides the savings from reducing the military establishment and the proceeds of taxes on land and capital and of such confiscation as the state may decree, says *The Globe*, the greater part of the non-productive classes will be swept away, and economies possible in a Socialistic state will further help pay the indemnity. In short, we are told, "it is possible that an efficiently managed Socialistic state in Germany might pay off its economic penalties without reducing the standard of living an iota."

LABOR'S BILL OF RIGHTS

OVER IN "BOLSHEVIKIA" they have been singing a song to the workers of the world whose burden, writes a Paris correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, has been something like this: "The Paris peacemakers won't give you workers what you want. We have found a way to get it. Rise up in your might and take it." The echoes of these words wherever the red flag has flown, it is suggested, helped Samuel Gompers and the other labor-leaders to carry their point and secure for labor "formal and imposing recognition" in the Peace Treaty. And the "Bill of Rights," with the accompanying "new international" under the egis of the League of Nations, offers the working class something really impressive, continues this writer. As one who had been in Lenine's headquarters a month was heard to say:

> "That thing in Moscow is like a sickly child unable to get on its feet. This is like a strong old man with huge powers of experience and endurance."

The principal object of the new covenant for world-labor, as the New York *Herald* sees it, is "to prevent injustice, hardship, and privation to workers in all countries, with the unrest and disharmony which imperil the peace of the world." It is a program upon which the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* thinks all the "forward-looking men and women of the world can cordially unite" as a "feature of that brighter era upon which we all hope the civilized world is about to enter." Mr. Gompers, on his return home from his successful mission in Paris, denounced "the Bolsheviki and the standpatters and profiteers as equally a menace to civilization in our time," and almost in the same breath spoke of the labor section of the Peace Treaty as "an instrument that can only make for the good of the working people and the masses of the people of all the countries of the world." As he left our shores the late British Ambassador, Lord Reading, called the adoption of the labor clauses of the Peace Treaty an event of "far-reaching significance to the world." President Wilson also feels the importance of the new labor pact as an answer to Bolshevism, and has cabled a message to the American people in which he says that "no other single thing that has been done will help more to stabilize conditions of labor throughout the world," and that this part of the Treaty "constitutes one of the most important achievements of the new day in which the interests of labor are to be systematically and intelligently safeguarded and promoted."

On the last day of January the Commission on International

Labor Legislation was appointed by the Peace Conference to inquire into the international aspect of labor, to consider means of common action on labor matters, and to recommend some form of permanent agency to handle international labor matters in cooperation with the League of Nations. The Commission was composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Cuba, Poland, and the Czecho-Slovak Republic. Samuel Gompers, of the American delegation, was chosen president. The ten weeks of deliberation provided a great deal of hard work, according to Mr. Gompers, but the product of the Commission's labors was finally accepted, apparently without material modification, by the Peace Conference. The nations victorious over Germany, and joined together in the League of Nations, have thus gone on record with a declaration of principles favoring many of labor's most insistent demands and have also adopted a plan for permanent labor organization. The "nine points" are variously hailed by the press as "Labor's Bill of Rights," "The New Magna Carta," "The New Labor Commandments," and "Labor's League within the League." They read, as set down in the Commission's official report:

> "1. In right and in fact the labor of a human being should not be treated as merchandise or an article of commerce.
>
> "2. Employers and workers should be allowed the right of association for all lawful purposes.
>
> "3. No child should be permitted to be employed in industry or commerce before the age of fourteen years, in order that every child may be insured reasonable opportunities for mental and physical education.
>
> "Between the years of fourteen and eighteen young persons of either sex may only be employed on work which is not harmful to their physical development and on condition that the continuation of their technical or general education is insured.
>
> "4. Every worker has a right to a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life, having regard to the civilization of his time and country.
>
> "5. Equal pay should be given to women and to men for work of equal value in quantity and quality.
>
> "6. A weekly rest, including Sunday or its equivalent, for all workers.
>
> "7. Limitation of the hours of work in industry on the basis of eight hours a day, or forty-eight hours a week, subject to an exception for countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization, or other special circumstances render the industrial efficiency of the workers substantially different.
>
> "The International Labor Conference will recommend a basis approximately equivalent to the above for adoption in such countries.
>
> "8. In all matters concerning their status as workers and social insurance foreign workmen lawfully admitted to any country and their families should be insured the same treatment as the nationals of that country.
>
> "9. All States should institute a system of inspection in which women should take part in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers."

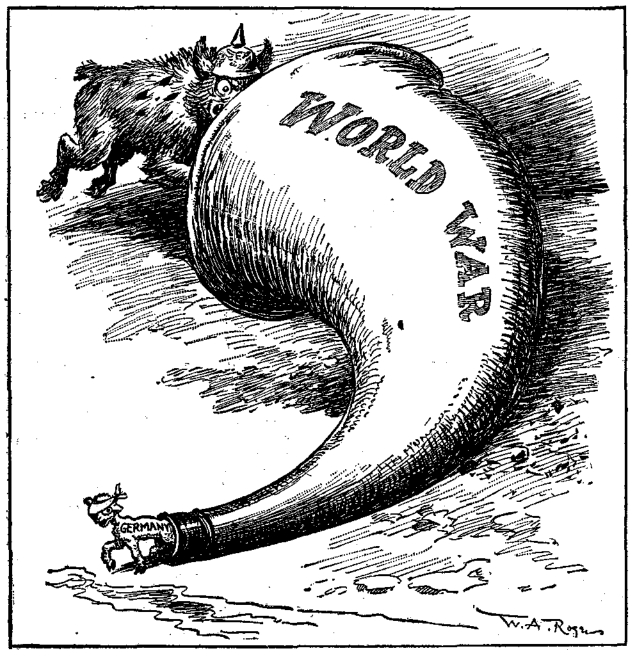
The permanent agency by which common action among members of the League of Nations is secured is an "International Labor Conference," composed of delegates from the various countries, appointed one-third by the governments, one-third by labor, and one-third by employers. The executive body is an "international labor office," consisting of twenty-four members permanently established at Geneva, who will publish a periodical and collect and distribute labor information. The first meeting of the conference will take place in October in Washington, where it will take up practical discussion of the following matters:

> "Application of principle of eight-hour day, or forty-eight-hour week.
>
> "Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.
>
> "Women's employment: (*a*) before and after childbirth, including the question of maternity benefit; (*b*) during the night; (*c*) in unhealthy processes.
>
> "Employment of children: (*a*) minimum age of employment; (*b*) during the night; (*c*) in unhealthy processes.
>
> "Extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Bern in 1906 on the prohibition of night-work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches."

The machinery adopted to advance labor standards throughout the world seems "clumsy and unwieldy" to the New York *Sun*, while the New York *World* thinks it will be "a constant force and factor in advance in all lands," but adds, "when you hitch your wagon to a star you must watch the tackle."

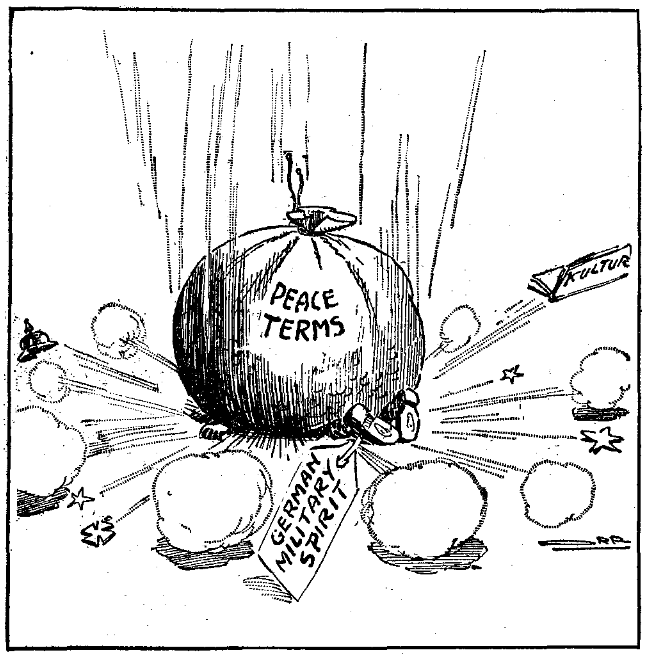
But the principles set forth in the Peace Treaty are generally approved by the American press, even by the most conservative papers, while radicals find them so far from revolutionary as to be hardly worth commenting on. Several newspapers note with the Detroit *News* that the fundamental planks in this platform have long been recognized in the United States.

Such a conservative business man's paper as the New York



FINIS!

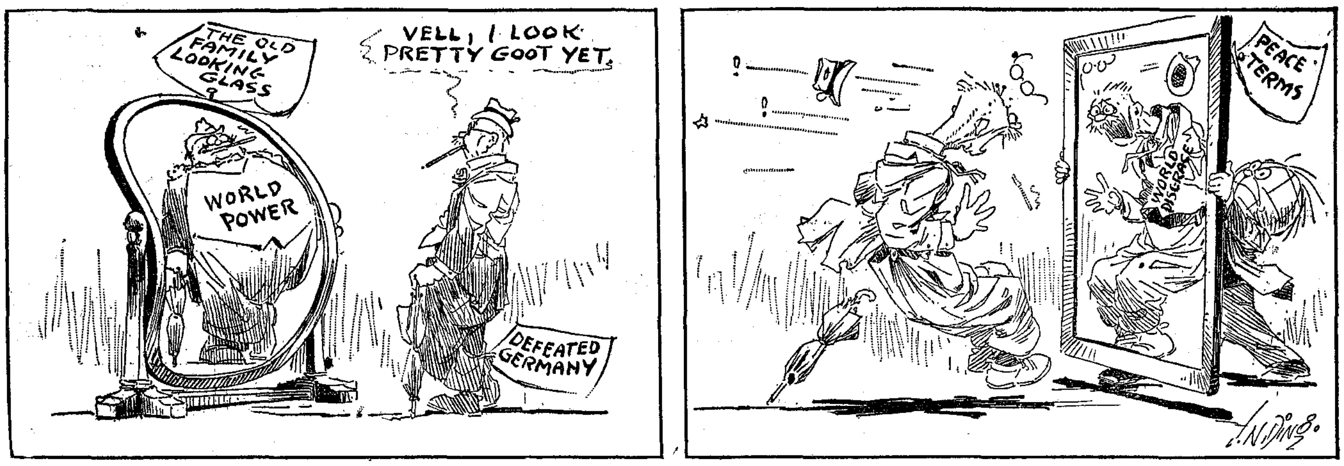
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.



SQUASHED!

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

THE REAL CURE FOR MILITARISM.



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HIS FIRST SQUARE LOOK AT HIMSELF.

The trouble with the Hun is that he has been looking at himself in a curved mirror, and his first glance into a straight one is naturally something of a shock.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Journal of Commerce can find no fault with the nine points, and the Portland (Oregon) *Telegram* thinks that "no one except a Rip Van Winkle who has been asleep for twenty years could offer opposition to them; they are proved by the sense of elemental justice."

AN END OF PRICE-FIXING

OBSEQUIES WITHOUT MOURNERS, as a metropolitan daily would convince us, follow the demise of the price-fixing board, officially styled the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. It meant well, however. In a press statement, Mr. George N. Peek, its former head, explains its endeavors to "make an immediate reduction in the cost of living, to remove the cloud of buying uncertainty, and to anticipate by several months the return to normal business conditions." In conversation with the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, he said:

> "All we were trying to do was to avoid the period of stagnation that always exists in a falling market and to assist in the establishment of a reasonable level of prices, feeling that, after we had reached that reasonable level, the law of supply and demand would take an upward or downward course, which would be less precipitous, and therefore less dangerous, than if it had operated from an inflated level."

However, the Director-General of Railroads, Mr. Walker D. Hines, refused to buy steel rails at the price suggested by the board. A cyclonic row ensued, and now the entire board has resigned; and price-fixing is no more. As for his own part in the affair, Mr. Hines says:

> "After repeated consideration of the steel and iron prices proposed by the Industrial Board, I am still of opinion that those prices are too high, and therefore that the Railroad Administration can not approve them as being reasonable prices.
>
> "If the Industrial Board can assist in bringing about levels of prices at which the Railroad Administration will feel justified in buying, its cooperation will be welcomed.
>
> "In the newspaper discussions of this matter the suggestion has at times occurred that the principal thing is to establish some price which the Government will indorse to the end that the public will begin buying at that price, and that the mere establishment of a price for this purpose is more important than the intrinsic reasonableness of the price itself. I can not agree with this principle.
>
> "I am keenly alive to the great desirability of stimulating business in every reasonable way, but I believe in the long run that the indorsement by a government purchasing agency of an excessive-price level would be harmful to the public interest and would not bring about confidence, and that the end sought to be obtained will come only by reaching a price level which the public itself shall consider to be reasonable.
>
> "I believe one of the greatest problems that confronts this country is that of getting prices back to a reasonable level, and I believe progress in that direction will be seriously retarded by the approval of a governmental purchasing agency of prices which it deems excessive."

We learn from *The Iron Age* that for years before the war the price of steel rails stood at $28 a ton for Bessemer and $30 a ton for "open hearth." In May, 1916, it rose to $33 (Bessemer) and $35 (open hearth). In December, 1916, it reached $38 (Bessemer) and $40 (open hearth). In 1917 the Government paid as high as $55 on one sale, and the Russians paid $65, and steel rails sometimes found American purchasers in open market with the price at $85. No efforts at price-fixing were made until after the armistice. Of late, the steel people suggested $55 (Bessemer) and $57 (open hearth). The Redfield scheme would have reduced this to $45 and $47, saving $10 a gross ton. Mr. Hines rejected the scheme and assumed that by purchasing in open market he could do still better.

Looking the case over patiently, tho by no means dispassionately, the New York *Sun* remarks: "For upwards of half a year now, since the end of the war, the Government and the steel-producers have been trying to sell steel by fixing the price for it," and it goes on to say:

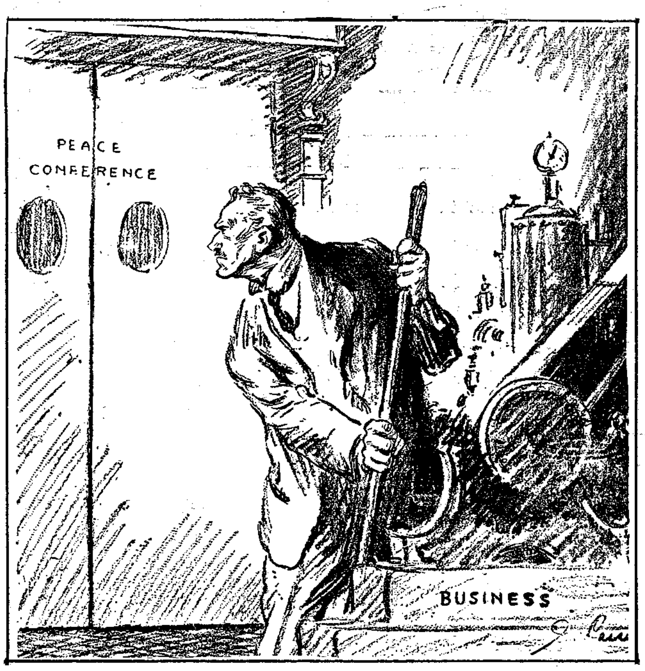
> "All that has come of their efforts has been a falling business for the steel-producers week after week, with mills being closed and wage-earners cut off the pay-rolls. Meanwhile, those consumers who would like to use steel if they could get it at a price which would enable them to use it profitably are waiting. The work they could do, if steel were obtainable at suitable prices, isn't done. The wage-earners they could employ, if they could resume operations, aren't employed.
>
> "What is the sense of fixing prices, what is the sense of negotiating fixt prices, what is the sense of talking about fixt prices, what is the sense of thinking about fixt prices, when consumers will not pay them?
>
> "Producers can't make consumers pay fixt prices if the consumers don't want the goods at such prices. . . . All they can do is to kill business, shut down industries, strip pay-rolls, and fill bread-lines. Let the law of supply and demand go to work again, and the country, which is now suffering immeasurable damage from the price-fixing programs, will go to work again."

Just about a century has passed since John Stuart Mill propounded his theory that prices followed absolutely the law of supply and demand. Recalling Mill and his philosophy, the New York *Commercial* observes that—

> "In times of stress and under martial law government makes arbitrary rules by which men abide as a temporary expedient, just as the law of *habeas corpus* is occasionally suspended; but no government or no emergency can suspend the natural law of supply and demand, which is the basis of all prices.
>
> "Here, for instance, is a signal illustration of the impossibility of stabilizing prices by fiat. Mr. Sigismund Henchel, an authority in the wool industry, says: 'During the war the Government of the United States commandeered all of the wool

in the country. The war ended, and the Government is overloaded with wool, which it is now selling at public auction. No government can stipulate the price that wool will bring; it is regulated by the eternal law of supply and demand. When the auctioneers endeavored to fix an arbitrary price there were no bidders.'

"In the unfortunate controversy just ended the steel interests did not object to the stabilization plan; in fact, they rather approved it. The situation was such that the trade felt the inflation incident to the war would keep buyers of steel intended for permanent construction out of the market in the hope and expectation that prices would fall. The steel trade believed that prices could not fall until the cost of living, based on the demand for food, fell first. They appreciated the artificial character of the plan proposed by the Secretary of Commerce, but felt that if it succeeded in removing the doubt in the minds of investment-buyers of steel it would help. That was the basis of their agreement with the Industrial Board, which did not fix prices, but investigated costs and passed on the prices advanced by the steel interests as 'reasonable.' The Railroad Administration took the position that the prices agreed to were not reasonable. Thereupon arose what was virtually a controversy between Chairman Peek and Director of Railroads Hines. The controversy, while it will have but little effect on public business, is unfortunate in that it has a tendency to destroy that confidence which is the life of trade. While the basic law of supply and demand is not and can not be repealed, there is a belief in the business world that the open discussion of the question has convinced the steel-buyer that prices are not likely to go lower for a long time and that plans must be made accordingly.



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WAITING FOR THE WORD.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

"President Wilson, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and Chairman George N. Peek, of the Industrial Board, are all thoughtful publicists and have doubtless given much consideration to the important question of stabilization of prices, whether of steel or any other commodity; but they can not alter the fundamental law, which, like that of the Medes and Persians, is fixt and lasting. Arbitrary law is not basic. The Government placed a price on wheat, but did not place a price on cotton. The result was that the West gained a momentary advantage on the South. But the natural law prevailed, and cotton holds its own in spite of statutory provisions.

"The controversy between the Director-General of Railroads, the Industrial Board, and the steel-producers has perhaps cleared the atmosphere as to the future of prices. Mr. E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, stated in effect that all the pros and cons had no bearing whatever upon the present situation. His contention was absolute: a reduction in the price of steel would mean a lowering of the wage-rate."

As the New York *Tribune* reminds us, "supply and demand may not be heavenly twins, but they are the team that pull the wagon," and *The Arkansas Democrat* observes, "Regardless of the merits or demerits of the price-stabilizing theory, the American business man knows that competition is the life of trade, and he is willing to take his chance with the laws of supply and demand," and Attorney-General Palmer has lately pronounced Federal price-fixing unauthorized and illegal, at all events in the form it took and the methods it employed. Commenting on the Attorney-General's opinion, the New York *Globe* suggests that "any reform of our present practises must begin with debate in Congress and careful framing of new legislation, not with an attempt to do an extra-legal thing, no matter how sensible it appears."

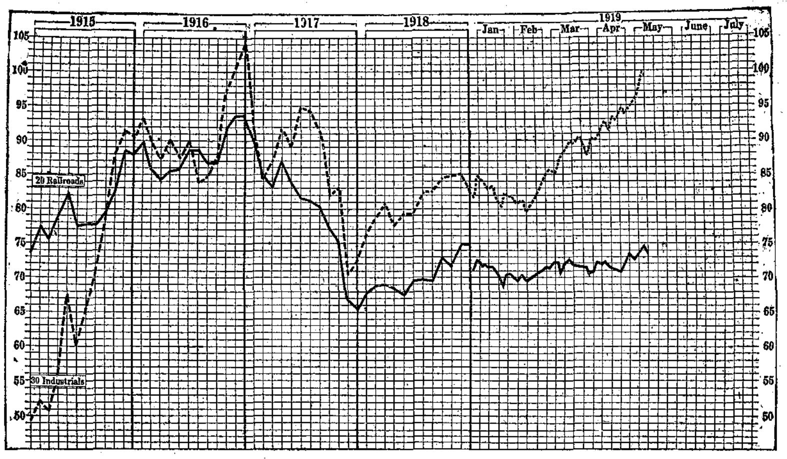
HOPEFUL SIGNS IN THE BUSINESS SKY

A HUNDRED THOUSAND JOBLESS MEN, if you include soldiers, sailors, and marines, tramp the sidewalks of New York City; 12,000 coal-miners are idle in Ohio, 20,000 in Illinois. In the country at large, unemployment reaches the figure of 700,000. And yet the Chicago *Evening Post* says, with at least moderate cheerfulness, "Ask any industrial captain, 'How's business?' and he will answer, 'Good!' Pause. 'That is, it will be good.' Another pause. 'I mean to say, the signs are all right.'" Are they? The Boston *News Bureau* notes many that are not, and reminds us, for instance, of the distressing food and fuel crisis throughout the world; of the $250,000,000 decrease in the annual net profit of steam-railroad operation in the United States; of the prospect of high taxes for years to come; of government interference with the laws of supply and demand; of the slump in pig iron and steel. According to *The News Bureau*, pig-iron production in March, 1919, dropt to 3,090,243 tons—the lowest March record since 1915. United States Steel shows a steady drop in unfilled orders. They have now reached the lowest point since September, 1915. Meanwhile, the 1,200,000,000-pound surplus of copper has been produced at high cost. In a world short of ships, ores have cost twice what they normally would. Idle freight-cars number anywhere between 200,000 and 250,000. And so it goes. Adding to these lamentable conditions the high cost of living and the depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar, any one determined to worry himself into the blues will find abundant opportunity.

But observe how the same newspaper offsets the depressing indications with an array of thoroughly hopeful signs. The war, now ended, leaves America the creditor nation of the world; our wealth, $250,000,000,000; our total annual income, $50,000,000,000; gold supply, $3,000,000,000; money in circulation, $5,753,047,734, meaning $57.76 per capita as against $48.37 a year ago. Despite absorption of $21,000,000,000 of war-loans and war-savings stamps, bank-deposits keep on increasing. Crop prospects are phenomenal. The wheat harvest is expected to exceed 1,000,000,000 bushels.

As *The News Bureau* remarks: "Here is an array of facts and figures bewildering in their size and scope. Put them in the balance, weigh them, and make up your mind what the verdict of time is to be." A cheerful verdict, many observers believe. Recently the Board of Directors of the National Association of Employment Managers met in New York and President Rectanus predicted a labor famine before the end of this year, as "it will soon be a case of the job hunting the man and no longer a problem of hunting the job for the man. The speeding up of the industries of peace is already visible. When peace becomes an accomplished fact, this speed will increase." Equally optimistic is a paragraph reprinted by the Springfield *Republican* from the May circular of the National City Bank of New York:

"The business situation in the United States has improved very much in the last month, and the outlook is encouraging. It is a very great gain to have dissipated the atmosphere of pessimism which was prevalent in February, and that has been



From the New York "Tribune."

UPWARD TREND OF THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Black line shows average price of twenty railroad stocks, and dotted line average price of thirty industrial stocks, from January, 1915, to end of first week in May, 1919.

accomplished in large degree. The idea that the bottom was about to drop out of all markets, and that a grave period of unemployment, and perhaps social disorder, was pending is no longer entertained. The people, North and South, East and West, have disposed of that bogy by simply continuing to buy goods at the greatest rate ever known, evidently without apprehensions of poverty or revolution. We conclude that the great body of the American people are disposed to go along in a normal way, whatever the rest of the world may do, and as their buying capacity is about equal to that of all the rest of the world put together, they can do fairly well all by themselves if they try."

This is a cheerful view of the case, but not more so than that taken by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which says:

"What probably illustrates better than anything else the revival of business in many lines, and also the optimistic sentiment regarding the future, is the activity shown in the formation of new enterprises. Charters filed last month in the Eastern States for companies with a capital of $100,000 or more involved the enormous sum of $444,240,000, compared with $220,793,000 a year ago, an increase of $223,447,000."

The significant cartoon on the opposite page shows industry ready to start up in full force the moment peace is signed. Why should it not? The Springfield *Republican* tells us in its issue for May 5 that—

"The starting up of the textile industry is now a familiar fact. The automobile-makers, who were the first to sense the real prospect and to go ahead on a big scale regardless of high prices, are unable to fill their orders. Silverware manufacturers have the largest volume of orders ever known. Jewelry from the cheap grades up is finding a big sale. There was never such a sale of diamonds as at present, and the prices for them are high. At least, all this indicates buying power.

"Construction enterprises and new building, furthermore, can not be held back much longer by high costs. A Pittsburg authority states: 'Conservative estimates place the average annual requirements of new dwelling-houses in the United States at 600,000, and a recent official estimate placed the present shortage at 1,000,000 houses. At the very low average of $2,000 each, this would mean $2,000,000,000 of new construction right now awaiting reasonable assurance concerning the stability of existing average cost of material and labor.' Meanwhile the record of business failures indicates that those who are pushing forward in business enterprises are succeeding. The 543 bankruptcies in the United States in April made the lowest monthly total since such statistics began to be gathered.

"The stock market's great buoyancy since February harmonizes with all the conditions noted. The boom continued there last week on a great scale. Friday was the eighteenth consecutive million-share day in the trading. Take 'industrials' on the stock exchange. The closing average price of 94.44 for some twenty-five industrial stocks compares with 77.28 at the close of April, 1918, 93.82 in 1916, when the high record was established, 57.31 for 1914, and 70.39 for 1912. In bonds the trading has broken all high records, total sales for the four months of 1919 exceeding $300,000,000, or more than twice the previous high record."

Mr. Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, sees "everything of encouragement" for the future. "Production is being resumed by 400,000,000 people in Europe," and, he says, the effect of these replacements in production and orderly distribution will lighten the strain on America, "which will be enabled to turn more of its production into the domestic markets."

A FEW PEACE POINTERS

WHAT hath *Gott* wrought!—*New York Evening Post.*

WELL, what Germany wanted was a "strong" peace, wasn't it?—*Des Moines Register.*

ANY strike by the map-makers' union just now would be treason.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"BRING on the Bolsheviki!" exclaims a German delegate at Versailles. All right, but the bill will be waiting when the spree is over.—*Omaha Bee.*

GERMAN leaders who prefer Bolshevism to the peace terms may get both.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHATEVER else the treaty may be it certainly is a sockdolager.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

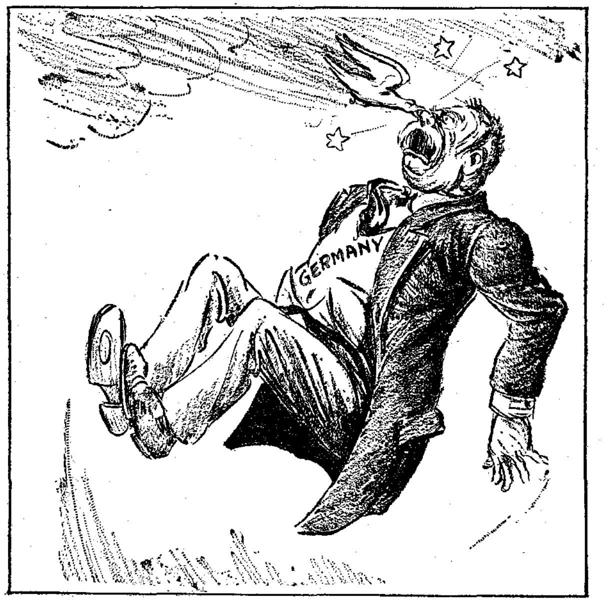
GERMANY has the blues. They are Prussian blues. Also, they are fast color, guaranteed.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE Germans don't like the peace terms, but they ought to remember that if they did nobody else would.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE German newspapers assert that the peace terms are a defeat for President Wilson. Well, if the Huns can stand it he can.—*Shreveport Times.*

THE London *Post* fears Germany will not accept the treaty save under duress. Well, we have plenty of duress left over, if it should be needed.—*Omaha Bee.*

IF the first meeting of the League is held in Washington, the baggage of visiting diplomats will splash when handled.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*



THE MAN WHO WOULD CONQUER THE WORLD.

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

To the victors belong the broils.—*Boston Herald.*

CLEMENCEAU can be trusted to take the rant out of Rantzau.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE shot that sank the *Lusitania* sank the German Empire.—*New York Commercial.*

DETROIT is to have a World Peace Exposition in 1923. The necessity for putting the date that far ahead is, of course, apparent.—*Detroit News.*

LOOKS as if the peace terms have taken the "germ" out of Germany!—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

HINDENBURG line is beginning to look like a rope with a noose on the end.—*Wall Street Journal.*

GERMANY'S ambition to get all that was coming to her has, apparently, been satisfied.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE German spokesmen complain of "slavery." It was their slavery to the Hohenzollerns that brought them where they are.—*Troy Times.*

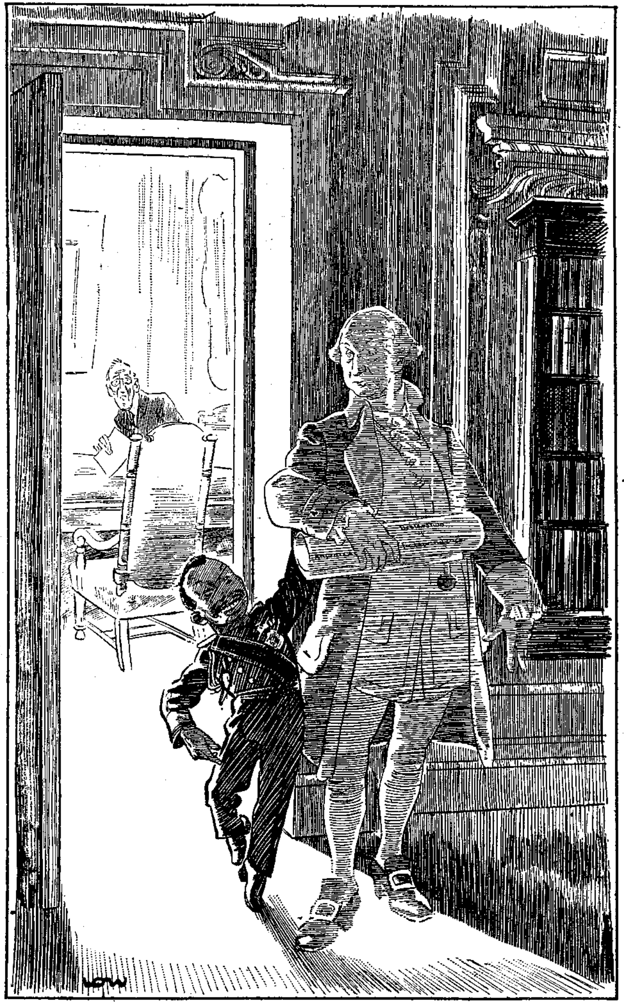
THE World War has cost the United States $30,500,000,000 to date. More reason for making a peace that will last.—*Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette.*

MUCH of this talk to the effect that everlasting peace is impossible is done by the people who said a great war was impossible.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

WE would feel indebted to Mr. Bryan if he would mail the Berlin Government one of his arbitration treaties and remind them that they once turned it down.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

JAPAN'S PRESS BARRAGE ON AMERICA



"WASHINGTON'S NEW-FOUND BROTHER."
Australia's view of Japan's plea for racial equality.
—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, Australia).

SENSATIONAL ATTACKS ON AMERICANS and on President Wilson in some sections of the Japanese press were at first regarded as ebullitions of race prejudice, but, according to certain Western observers in Japan, these attacks have become so systematic as to awaken suspicion of their source and object. While no serious overt acts have been committed against Americans or American property, we learn from Tokyo Associated Press dispatches evidence exists, nevertheless, that the newspaper agitation in virtually all the leading journals of the Empire is exciting popular feeling against America, and thus paving the way to possible open demonstrations. That representative Japanese deplore the press campaign and criticize the Government for failing to check it, we are also told, and these cooler heads issue warnings that the press are going too far in engendering ill feeling. The position of the United States at the Peace Conference has been one of such dominance, we read, that certain Japanese dread lest the resultant influence in international affairs act as a curb on what are regarded as Japan's legitimate aspirations in China and Siberia. Again, renewed efforts for anti-Japanese legislation on our Pacific slope stir the Tokyo *Hochi Shimbun* to charge Americans with persecution, tho they wear the mask of liberty and fairness. This journal also alleges that Americans incited the Chinese to make the secret treaties between Japan and China public, and accuses American missionaries of fomenting the Korean insurrection. Americans who further anti-Japanese legislation are no better than barbarians, according to the Tokyo *Yorodzu Choho*, which describes American actions as more despicable than those of the Germans, whose barbarity the Americans attacked. Among the assortment of epithets applied by some of the Japanese press to President Wilson are "hypocrite," "despot," "transformed Kaiser," and "man with the voice of an angel but with the deeds of the devil." A terse summary of the press indictment of the United States is offered by the *Yorodzu Choho* in the following questions:

> "1. Has not the California legislature resolved to purchase Lower California?
>
> "2. Have not the American papers reported an American Red-Cross Mission cooperating with the Bolsheviki?
>
> "3. Have not the Americans incited the Koreans to unrest?
>
> "4. Have not the American peace delegates objected to Japan's retention of the Marshall Group and other islands on the ground that the Anglo-Japanese treaty is ineffective?
>
> "5. Who has instigated Japanophobia in China?"

American views on the question of race discrimination, according to the Osaka *Asahi*, are "egotistic," and this journal adds:

> "President Wilson, when he opens his mouth, talks about humanity and justice and the peace of the world, and in Paris he advocated international readjustment of labor and economic questions. . . . If the doors of opportunity are to be opened the doors of opportunity for labor should also be opened throughout the world. But in America colored races are discriminated against and a policy of seclusion is followed. The humanity and justice advocated by the Europeans and Americans are for themselves. Against the Orientals they may give inhuman and unjust treatment with impunity."

Racial discrimination is a thorn in the side also of the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, which charges that the League of Nations covenant is made out "chiefly in the interests of England and America." Both England and America are selfish and are "trying to apply the same policy toward other allies as toward the enemy." This journal asks sharply whether the Japanese authorities "persisting in the policy of regarding the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the Japanese-American friendship as the guiding principles of the diplomacy of Japan, and obeying the behest of England and America in everything, expect to accept this Anglo-American selfishness without protest?"

Under the caption "American Aggression in Asia," the Tokyo *Yomiuri* avers that it is "a well-known fact that an American corporation of leading bankers has been organized under government guidance and protection with a view to making investments on a large scale in the Far East." Coupled with the report that a campaign has been started by America for the acquisition of the German concessions in China, this journal goes on to say it is evident that the American policy toward the Orient is "marked with economic aggressivism," wherefore—

> "We urge Japan to consider adequate measures to cope with the situation and to be broad-minded enough to cooperate with the Americans. At the same time, we admonish her never to forget, under the glamour of the world peace restored, the necessity of making herself stronger so that we can emerge victorious from the keen international economic rivalry which will follow in the wake of the Great War itself."

A seeker after truth in all this hostility is *The Japan Advertiser*, an English-language daily, of Tokyo, which observes:

> "*The Japan Advertiser* has aimed to follow a constructive policy in the development of better relationship and understanding between Japan and foreign countries. . . . Translations

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SOME OF THE THOUSANDS OF DYNAMOS RECOVERED BY ALLIED TROOPS.

The Germans stole them in Belgium and France to save them from the "barbarous, destructive hands" of the Allies. The materials they have been able to keep they are unblushingly offering for sale as stolen goods in South America and other countries.

from the Japanese press and official statements, especially those issued by the War Office, make our task a difficult one. The effect of these official War Office statements will only arouse and influence public opinion against Americans in Japan and against Japanese in China and Siberia."

In a letter contributed to this newspapes we read that the primary trouble in Japan seems to be the "extreme ignorance of the ordinary people concerning everything foreign, an ignorance which has not been much affected by the war, as a similar state of mind in European countries was," and we are told that—

"The newspapers, of course, reflect popular feeling, for it seems rather doubtful if they have much need to stir it up, and in Japan, as in Europe, the policy of using a foreign bogy to distract attention from domestic politics is not at all unknown. Then, as is well known, the military authorities, naturally enough, are by no means in favor of indiscriminate democratic principles, which might easily lead to a loss of prestige and power on their part. The way in which the war has ended, not quite according to their former prophecies of the invincibility of a militarily ruled Empire as compared with popularly governed states, must have caused them no little searching of heart, and now on the top of it all comes the proposal to abolish conscription."

In the Osaka *Mainichi* a Japanese contributor asserts that there is "nothing wonderful in the inability of the Japanese to understand the mentality of the Americans," and offers the "dry" argument that—

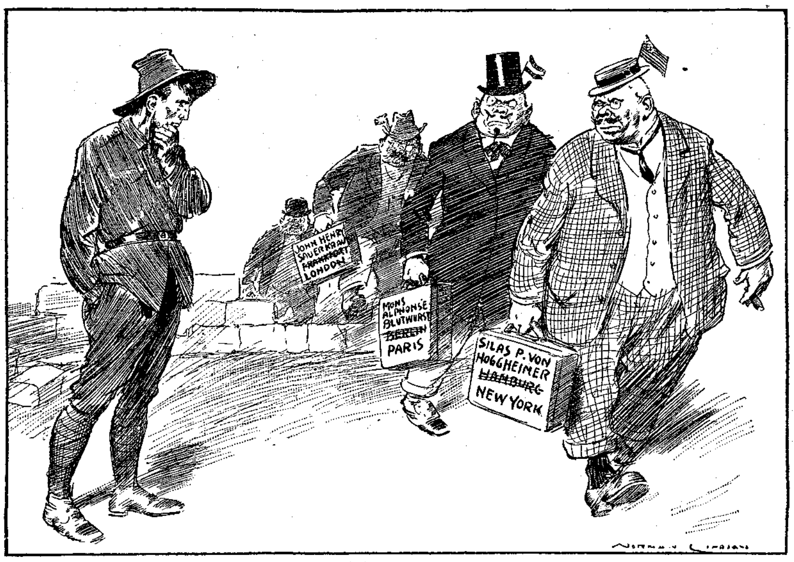
"Without understanding the ideals and the love of morals of the Americans, it would be utterly impossible for a Japanese to explain the unanimity with which they have decided to change their constitution and make universal the prohibition of the use of alcoholic beverages. I am compelled to draw a contrast between the working of minds of the Japanese and the Americans. We have made a matter of one milliard and a half yen out of the war, and, flushed by this sudden gain, are drinking more deeply than in prewar days, while in the country across the Pacific the people, in spite of having come into possession of thirty milliard yen, know how to restrain themselves, and have decided unanimously to go dry. No wonder that the Japanese, who are incapable of understanding the American ideals, can not interpret the intervention of the United States in the war otherwise than as being prompted by sinister motives."

GERMANY STARTING A COMMERCIAL OFFENSIVE

GERMANY'S OFFICIAL WEEK of national mourning to impress the world with a display of utter dejection at the revelation of peace conditions excited amusement in some quarters, while in others it has merely added to the contempt for absurd and clumsy posturing that has made Berlin ridiculous ever since the war began. Some shrewd observers, however, point out that with all the maudlin melancholy that characterizes the Germans from Count Brockdorff-Rantzau down, the Teuton authorities are very busy at their old game of propaganda and trade penetration in foreign countries, notably in Spain, South America, the United States, Holland, and Switzerland. Many concerns are said to be sailing under false colors by doing business as an enterprise not of German ownership. That Germans are active in propaganda in the United States we are assured by various French journals, and in the Paris *Liberté* General Taufflieb, who commanded the 37th Division of the French Army in a brilliant manner, is quoted as warning the French Government and people against German efforts to keep up constant friction among the Allied and Associated Powers. The General made this statement after two months' travel in the United States, during which time he was able always to disprove the allegations of Germany against France, but he admits there is always left a modicum of doubt in the mind of the credulous. His opinion is that it is necessary for the French to use every means at their command toward a perfect understanding between the people of the United States and of France as a bulwark against the insidiousness of German rumor, report, and suspicion. A Madrid correspondent of the Paris *Matin* advises us that whereas there were 20,000 Germans in Spain in 1913, in 1918 there were 100,000, all busy in the effort to colonize the country, and he adds:

"The Germans in Spain are well supplied with money, men, and organization to achieve their definite aims. As to money, it may be stated that, contrary to the general belief, the financial resources of the Germans in Spain are copious. Their merchants and manufacturers there are ready to make great sacrifices for the common good. Above all, every day important credit transactions with Germany are operated through local banks, and every day commercial orders in considerable volume are carried by the wireless which operates between Aranjuez, Barcelona, and Germany. It must be recalled also, among other signs of commercial activity, that last year an Austro-Hungarian bank was founded at Madrid with an initial capital of $2,000,000.

"As to the German population, there were about a hundred thousand merchants, manufacturers, commercial travelers, clerks, and workmen spread all over Spain in 1918, who were directed by superiors who themselves took their orders from the Embassy at Madrid. In this numerous colony everybody is employed. A large number of Germans work in organizations run by their compatriots and a very large number are placed in Spanish or foreign concerns. The majority of these Germans will never leave Spain, at least not of their own free will, and will prove to be, as they already are indeed, a stumbling-block in the international relations of the country. It is not a crowd of Germans, but a German army that France has at her back on the other side of the Pyrenees. This fact is too much ignored."



PEACE-TIME CAMOUFLAGE.

Australian merchants are being bombarded with trade circulars and price lists from German manufacturers who profess to have transferred their business to the United States, Switzerland, and other respectable countries.

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, Australia).

We read then of a German agent who admitted that the Germans are facing no easy task in Spain. They must keep Spanish opinion calm and confident, especially in those quarters that had become "falsely" alarmed because of popular disturbances in Germany, and he is quoted as saying:

"On the other hand, we must win the confidence of all the parties of the Left and prove to them that Germany alone is capable of organizing a veritable democracy. Finally, we must induce merchants and manufacturers to welcome soon such merchandise as we shall send them and to send us the raw materials and foodstuffs that we shall require from them."

We learn further that the inoculation of the press with German virus is done systematically. News bulletins by wireless from Germany, which arrive each day, are not concerned with German or Austrian news only, as one might think, but with news of France, England, Italy, and America, and this informant proceeds:

"German press bureaus at Barcelona and San Sebastian mutilate and falsify even Allied press dispatches, and the versions of them given out pass into the Spanish press from the Catholic *El Debate* to the revolutionary *España Nueva*. While these false reports are denied almost as soon as they are issued, nevertheless the mere repetition of them makes an impression on the public mind."

Another warning against German nefarious activities comes from the Buenos Aires correspondent of *Le Matin*, who quotes from an infamous circular issued by a Berlin firm of manufacturers and exporters. It is addrest to German agents established in the republics of the southern part of South America, and in the same breath vilifies the French and British and tries to justify the German thievery in the devastated districts. It frankly confesses that the goods offered for sale were stolen. It reads in part as follows:

"You will make it a point to convince our former clients, of whatever nationality, who might for one reason or another hesitate to renew relations with us, that they must cherish no hope of obtaining elsewhere the products of our various factories, which we are ready to supply in unlimited quantities. This can be done as soon as the peace is signed in accordance with the fourteen points of President Wilson, who already has guaranteed us freedom of the seas and an equal enjoyment of economic rights with all other civilized nations.

"The systematic brutality and inhumanity of war-methods in France and Belgium as practised by the French and British armies, and especially by the British, resulted in the complete destruction under fire of all the factories, plants, raw materials, fuel, railway-lines, and rolling stock in the whole stretch of territory where was centered the theater of war. This destruction was more than probably desired and premeditated by the English.

"Our civil and military services were so shocked at the sight of such organized destruction, which they were unable to impede, that they felt it was their duty to anticipate it as far as possible by transporting to German territory practically all existing materials in the countries occupied by our valorous troops. By the same foresight we were able to save also quantities of raw material and of manufactured goods. These stocks remain at the entire disposition of our merchants and manufacturers."

TURKISH WOMEN'S CRY FOR MERCY

ALL POLITICAL AND MORAL PROGRESS achieved by Turkish women they owe to the women of England and France, according to their own avowal. This is why they now appeal to the women of all the Allied lands to come to their aid once more in the days of Turkey's peril. We find the appeal in the Constantinople *Wakit*, signed by a large number of women of culture and high social position. Turkey is accused of crimes that have shocked the civilized world, they say, and confess that these crimes have been committed. But the responsibility for these crimes must be fixt in accordance with truth and justice. England and France, "whom we love and to whom we are eternally bound by covenant," were the victims of these outrages, the Turkish women say, as they disavow from the depths of their being any share of guilt. The crimes were committed by one party and by the men appointed by that party. We read then:

"Originally a small state in Asia Minor, through process of war we established one of the world's greatest kingdoms, and, as the years passed, gathered under the egis of our government more than fifty millions of Christians. We were always observant of the laws of war, having respect to the life, honor, and property, and especially to the religious cult of the Christians. Sometimes through fear of God our soldiers on meeting a religious procession of Christians in Mussulman cities paused as a mark of respect, and some even joined in the procession.

"Women and mothers that you are, we appeal to your hearts that throb as ours with mother love. In this terrible war we have lost more than two million of our sons and as many more of our people by the distresses resultant from the war. We desire to preserve their memory before the Lord of all the world in the esteem of men, and especially in the regard of the congress of great nations gathered in Paris. We beg that the Ottoman Government may be allowed to make its defense before that tribunal. . . . Can a whole nation be condemned without a hearing? . . . We know that you also have lost those dear to you, and we share your grief. Do not doubt that our sorrow for your afflictions is heartfelt and deep."

BRITISH "FAILURE" IN EGYPT

THINGS HAVE GONE FROM BAD TO WORSE in Egypt since the days of the late Earl of Cromer, so that now in Cairo British residents are in terror of their lives and British soldiers are beaten to death with clubs. This indictment against the policy of the British Government in Egypt is drawn by the conservative London *Morning Post*, which avers that it applies to the late and present governments in Egypt. Whether or not it is due to the operation of radical principles, remarks this critic of the Lloyd George Government caustically, it is impossible to say, because no coherent principle can be traced in the conduct of the administration, "unless it be pandering to that which is described in the Bible as equivalent to the sin of witchcraft." The culmination of the administration's inefficiency is the beginning of a revolt which this London daily believes was inspired from Germany and fomented by Turkish emissaries, and designed to be spread throughout the Sudan, Syria, and Palestine. *The Morning Post* proceeds:

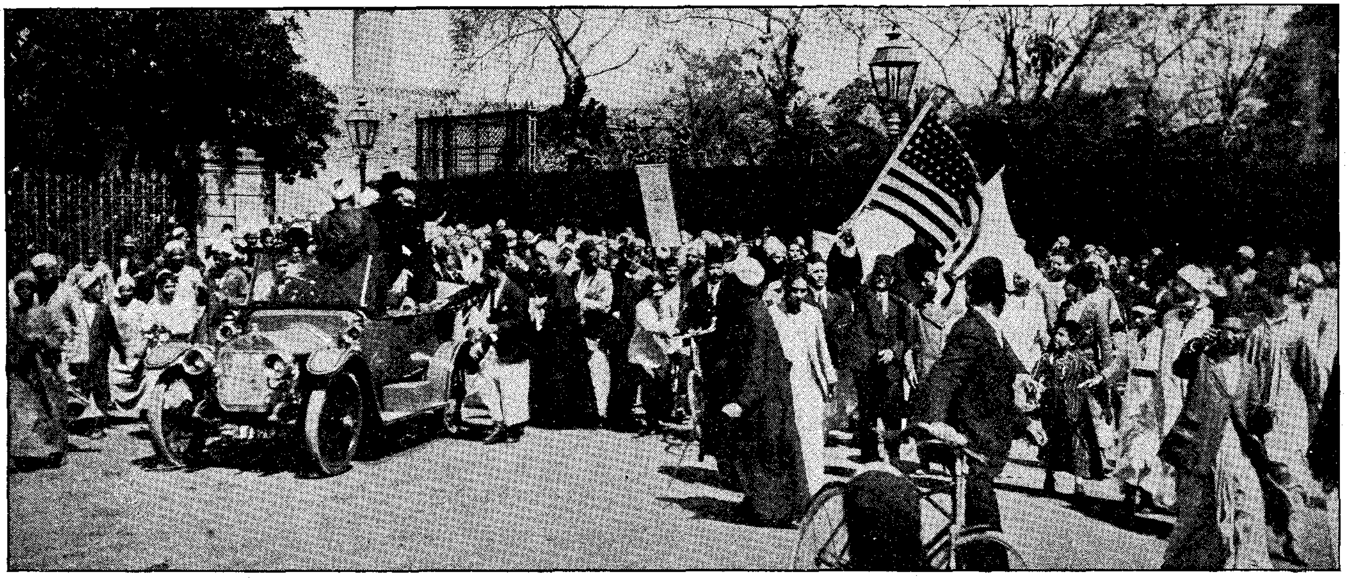
> "In Egypt those two great public servants, Earl Kitchener and the Earl of Cromer, gave to the fellahs a prosperity and a security they had never known before in all their history. Their land was made more profitable and they were delivered from the exactions of the tax-gatherer and the usurer. The British occupation stands the sole bulwark between the fellahs and the most damnable oppression. Their lot is far from easy even now, but the prosecution of the Kitchener-Cromer policy was steadily raising the whole prosperity of the country. The Government are the trustees for Egypt as for India, and how have they discharged their trust? It is the duty of Parliament to hold the Government to strict account in this matter, and if that duty is neglected the consequences may be very grave."

Out of the flood of information and opinion coming from Egypt, the London *Times* notes that all evidence agrees that the Ministry of the Interior was weak and out of touch with the country. This was partly due to the fact that war-demands had destroyed the efficiency of the British branch of the Civil Service. The provinces were drained of British officials, and their Egyptian subordinates gradually entered upon "an orgy of corruption which recalls the worst days of Ismail, but was neither recognized nor checked." The Egyptians were actuated partly by avarice and partly by a malicious desire to inflame the populace against British control, and *The Times* proceeds:

> "They succeeded only too well, and it is to their prolonged and uncontrolled machinations that we owe the transformation of the fellahs into a suspicious and virulently hostile peasantry. For every recruit required for the Labor Corps the Egyptian officials called up twenty or thirty men, generally took bakshish from all but one, and sent the odd man, often a personal enemy, into the field. They commandeered the food stocks of the peasantry at army rates, and then forced them to buy grain and other food at very high prices from profiteers with whom they were in league. The collections for charitable and other purposes connected with the war were used to extort big sums from the ignorant people, very little of which ever reached Cairo. Invariably the Omdehs, the Mamours, and the Mudirs declared that they were acting under the express orders of the brutal British Government. Is it surprizing that a long continuance of these practises, while the Ministry of the Interior sat amid its files at Cairo, changed a docile people into mobs ripe for rebellion? The European staff in the provinces should have been increased rather than depleted during this very anxious time; but, to swell the number of military and quasi-military posts, the British officials were clothed in military uniforms, and the patient work of a quarter of a century was thrown to the winds. In no war-base has the scandal of crowds of superfluous military officers been worse than in Lower Egypt. It is said that at one time there were 119 generals in Cairo."

The causes of the rising in Cairo were more directly revolutionary than in the provinces, according to *The Times*, and one of the motives is believed to have been the wish to impress the Paris Conference and President Wilson. This London daily points out that the revolutionary conspirators have received their answer in the formal recognition by the United States of the British Protectorate. The British Foreign Office issues the text of the official note communicated to General Allenby, Special High Commissioner for Egypt, by the United States representative in Cairo, which reads as follows:

> "I have the honor to state that I have been directed by my Government to acquaint you with the fact that the President of the United States recognizes the British Protectorate over Egypt, which was proclaimed by his Majesty's Government on December 18, 1914.
>
> "In according this recognition the President must of necessity reserve for further discussion the details thereof, along with the question of the modification of any rights belonging to the United States which may be entailed by this decision.
>
> "In this connection I am desired to say that the President and the American people have every sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Egyptian people for a further measure of self-government, but that they view with regret any effort to obtain the realization thereof by a resort to violence."



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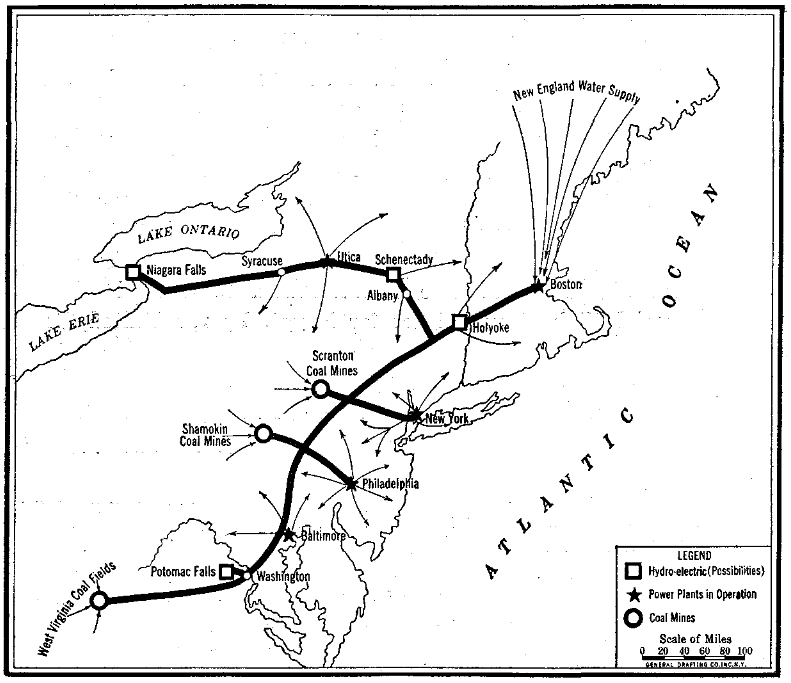
CHEERING THE STARS AND STRIPES IN A NATIONALIST DEMONSTRATION IN CAIRO.

In a parade of Egyptian Nationalists a rousing demonstration was made in favor of the United States. An American was lifted bodily from his automobile and carried on the shoulders of two Egyptians as the crowd thundered cheer after cheer for the United States and its flag. Riots ended the parade and much blood was shed in the conflict of the British troops with the crowds.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A RIVER OF ELECTRIC POWER

THIS ROMANTIC NAME is bestowed by a contributor to *The Universal Engineer* (New York, April) upon the trunk-line electric-power system proposed by Secretary Franklin K. Lane for the industrial region between Boston and Washington. Among new conceptions for the building of a greater after-the-war United States, none, we are assured, has evoked more wide-spread interest than this. Secretary Lane's plan has three parts—the linking of existing plants, as a measure of economy; the development of water-power at some twenty neighboring sites, and the building of new electric plants at the mouths of coal-mines. As time goes on, more and more of the total output of the mines would be turned into electric power at these plants. All the electric current thus generated would be turned into the trunk line, forming an "electric river" that could be tapped at any point and be utilized throughout a great and important industrial region. We read:



MAP OF THE POWER TRUNK LINE

Which would collect all the power of the North Atlantic States into one reservoir to be tapped to run all the industry of the section.

"Two chief reasons are given in support of the plan.

"One is immediate, that there is a shortage of power, which under the heavier demands for war-production threatened a crisis in the period before the armistice. For several years the demand for new equipment has ranged from 500,000 to 1,000,000 horse-power annually.

"The other reason is that in order to meet international competition and preserve our standards of living, we must look to the cost of production as never before.

"In cost, power is a cardinal factor. Every new horse-power created is equivalent within its limits to the addition of twenty human beings. Growth in this is a measure of industrial progress. The total horse-power in the United States now amounts to one and one-half horse-power for every inhabitant. By increased coordination, and by putting to use power now going to waste, this ratio can be multiplied. To show what can be done, the illustration must be made in one region, which stands out as an industrial whole, and so the North Atlantic Industrial District, as it is called, has been selected. For the purpose of making the preliminary investigation, Secretary Lane has asked Congress for an appropriation of $200,000.

"In this district—of which New York is the center—embracing not more than one-sixtieth of the territory of the United States, one-third of the country's electric power is consumed. One-twentieth of the population live and are supported here. The boundary-lines of the district are not those of States, but are drawn by the scope of special industrial activity.

"The ability of the United States to compete in the world markets of the future is measured in many important lines by the ability of this district to compete. More than half of the goods manufactured in the United States are produced in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Already the district is supplied with every other facility that knits an industrial area into a compact whole. It is bound together by a network of railroads and telegraph- and telephone-lines. Just as the once scattered railroads were joined and double-tracked along their main thoroughfares, it is now proposed to connect the electric-power plants and double their facilities by additions from new sources. The idea is to create a river of power, flowing through immense copper wires borne one hundred feet from the ground on double rows of steel towers, which will feed all the lesser streams leading to factory and shop, at the lowest possible cost, and supplying the motor force for transportation. Under such a system it is expected that the cost of power would be reduced by half and the foundation laid for extensive development in the future, with new conveniences and comforts in the homes.

"The Falls of the Potomac will be utilized. Numerous others of less importance will be investigated. What the hydroelectric power available from the development of these sites would be is not known; dependable estimates are not available, and that is one of the main reasons advanced for a systematic investigation without delay.

"With the development of the feasible water-power, additional power would have to come from coal. The plan is to build such new plants at the mines themselves. The coal-fields available are the anthracite fields of eastern Pennsylvania and the bituminous fields of the western part of the State and in western Maryland. The anthracite fields are three hundred miles from Boston and one hundred from New York, indicating the distance the power would have to be carried over the wire."

Electric-power plants at the mines, the writer thinks, might help avert the difficulties of the railroads. Coal is the largest item of freight of the railroads, and 5 per cent. is used as fuel for transportation. Waste is estimated as high as 20 per cent. The New England States form the only group without commercial coal, tho as manufacturing centers they use 5 per cent. of the coal in the United States. To be electrified on a large scale, the railroads must have adequate and cheap power, and no way is seen to provide this except by electric development at the mines. New enterprises are in the same position. He goes on:

"All economy points to the large electric-power unit. At the present the small unit is taking three times as much coal to produce a unit of electricity as the large generating unit. Similar saving, tho in smaller proportion, would be expected from the linking together of the large units. At present there is no connection between the New York City and the New England systems, none between New York and Albany, New York and New Jersey, New York and Philadelphia, or between Philadelphia and Baltimore. In this district, as a whole, five pounds are required for each kilowatt-hour. The best plants have an average of two pounds of coal, and the small and least efficient ten pounds; thus, under the plan proposed the amount could, it is thought, be cut to one and one-half pounds of coal per kilowatt-hour.

"Cost of power as related to the product varies in different industries, and for some no statistics are available. In the textile industry, where the cost is not exceptional, for every $500 worth of product turned out one horse-power is required, which costs from $20 to $30, indicating a power cost of 5 per cent. of the total cost of production. In the iron-manufacturing business there is a product of $300 for each horse-power installed; in the printing industry the proportion is one horse-power for every $1,700 of product.

"Both for military reasons and so that the heavily charged main wires would avoid crossing the centers of population, the trunk line would be back from the sea. The trunk line, as tentatively projected, would extend from Boston to near Worcester and Springfield, across the Hudson near Poughkeepsie, southwest to eastern Pennsylvania, past Lancaster, and to near Baltimore and Washington. The rows of steel towers, each bearing two great circuits, would be 5,000 feet apart."

FOR BETTER CONTROL OF EXPLOSIVES

SHERLOCK HOLMES himself could hardly have begun a pursuit of the May-day bomb-mailers more methodically than our American detectives did; yet the supremely serious question is not "Who mailed the bombs?" or even "Who made them?" but rather "How do criminals contrive to purchase explosives?" Experts say that four-fifths of the world's criminal explosions occur in America. During the war we have had an Explosives Regulation Law, designed to keep explosives out of the hands of alien enemies and requiring every person using explosives to take out a license, giving under affidavits the purposes for which they were desired. This law represented a long step forward. Its operation, according to a report by Van H. Manning, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, revealed the fact that in peace time any criminal could obtain explosives for any purpose with very few questions asked. But the law ceases to be effective the moment peace is signed. If such outrages as the May-day bomb-mailing are possible, despite the law, what are we to expect when even this restraint is removed? Mr. Manning hopes to prevent its removal. He will use the bomb episode as an argument before the next session of Congress for continuing as a peace measure the war-time control of the sale of explosives. Meanwhile, some of the States are engaged in creating new and more effective laws governing the use of explosives and in strengthening the old ones. Mr. Manning is thus quoted in a recent press bulletin of his Bureau:

"From the interest now being taken in explosives throughout the country, and especially by the various State legislatures, I expect to see wide-sweeping reforms which will safeguard the lives of our citizens better than ever before. That the country will always have some evil-minded people whose bent is toward the destruction of human life or property is evident from the many violations of the law during the period of the war. One enemy alien, whose purpose was the destruction of a fellow citizen, and who was fortunately caught before he had an opportunity to commit his crime, had in his possession a nefarious bomb which it had taken him two months to make because of the difficulty under the Federal law of obtaining the powder. Unable to buy powder as formerly, he went to different stores and purchased at each a number of small-arms cartridges, cut them open, and used the powder in them to make the bomb. This miscreant was properly punished. This one of many violations of the law, even under the strictest regulations the country ever had, shows the urgent necessity of stronger State laws and a more vigorous enforcement of their provisions, and I am, therefore, glad to see the renewed interest along these lines by the States.

"At the same time, I hope that the States will make more stringent regulations governing powder-magazines, their location and their proper construction. In our investigations, we found thousands of instances where explosives were stored in the most careless manner, subject to easy theft, and located in magazines in such close proximity to inhabited buildings, public highways, and railroads that their presence was a constant menace. Quantities up to 10,000 pounds in a single magazine have been found in the heart of a town, which condition, had an explosion occurred, would have resulted in inestimable loss of life and property. The Bureau of Mines has had reported to its officers more than 8,000 powder-magazines in the country, the owners of which have in many instances availed themselves of the recommendations of the bureau for better locations and better and safer construction. The bureau will continue to give its best advice on matters of this kind, but this will be a voluntary service and will have nothing in particular to do with the Explosives Regulation Act, which ceases operation with peace. From what has already been accomplished, I expect a great reform in the practise governing powder-magazines, and consequently a much nearer approach to safe conditions for the people of the country.

"As far as the miners of the country are concerned, and in them the Bureau of Mines has possibly its greatest interest, the enforcement of this act has brought about a notable reform which I earnestly hope will be carried into peace. In the mining districts of many States the miners in the past have not only had free access to explosives, but have made it a common practise to carry the explosives to their homes, often in the thickly populated mining towns. This was especially prevalent in the wintertime, when the miners took the explosives home for the purpose of thawing them. It was not an uncommon occurrence to find from fifty to eighty pounds of explosives in a single miners' lodging-house, and it was not uncommon to have these houses blown up with all the occupants slain.

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ARGUMENTS FOR THE CONTROL OF EXPLOSIVES.

Some of the "May-day" bombs, which narrowly missed their marks.

"In the States of Kansas and Alabama about eighty per cent. of this pernicious practise has been done away with through the cooperation of the coal operators in issuing and selling the explosives to the men at the mine, thereby reducing the necessity of carrying this danger to their lodging-houses. In other States, great progress is being made in this, and the result will be the saving of many lives."

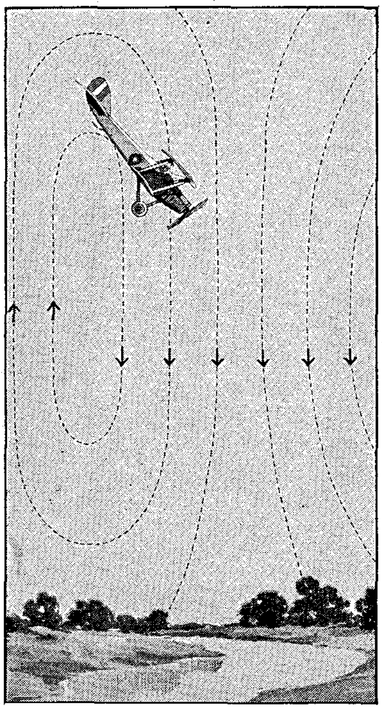
INVENTORS DISCOURAGED IN FRANCE—The lot of the inventor is not as happy a one in France as it is in this country. Prof. Paul Gaultier, of the Sorbonne, chides his own country for its lack of appreciation of inventors, in *Les Annales*, from which *The Journal of the Patent Office Society* (Washington) quotes this paragraph:

"France is, indeed, not a paradise for inventors. Not that France itself does not invent; it invents more than any other country in the world. But it makes no use of its own inventions. It does not use them because of the stubbornness of the people. In order that an invention should have any chance of being adopted by us, it must come back to us from abroad. The list would be a long one of all the discoveries which, born in France, came back to us after a long detour. We only begin to exploit an invention after we have become accustomed to it. There is no inventor of consequence, who in the beginning has not found everybody at home combined against him. That there should still be any inventors among us is an indication of how powerful French genius must be. If any one should discover a way of changing stones into gold, no one would even consider it. Manufacturers and financiers would turn down the proposition and the newspapers would ridicule it. And if the inventor should start to make a little noise about it, the guardians of our traditions would unite in condemning him. Repulsed everywhere, scorned and baffled, the inventor receives only injuries and misery, to such an extent are new things tabu among us.

"Just think of it! The extent to which some new thing might derange our habits and established customs."

WHY AVIATORS FALL

THE PROBLEM TO-DAY in aviation is not how to make airplanes fly, but how to keep them from falling. Rogers D. Rusk, meteorologist of the United States Signal Corps, who contributes an article on this subject to *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, May), quotes one of our airmen as saying: "Flying is perfectly safe—that is, unless you happen to fall." In one illustration, which we reproduce from Mr. Rusk's article, is shown a ship which buried its nose in the ground, and from which the flier barely escaped with his life. The propeller had snapt off like a toothpick, and the plane went into a downward spin, from which the pilot was unable to extricate himself until just before he struck. If he had had a few hundred feet more to fall the accident might have been avoided. This is a good illustration of the fact that the nearer the earth one flies, the less chance he has of saving himself in case of accident. To quote Mr. Rusk:



A "HOLE IN THE AIR."

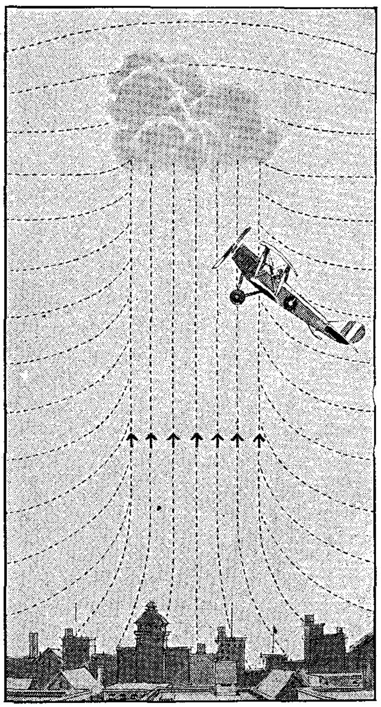
Really a downward current which pulls the airman toward the ground.

"Contrary to common opinion, airplanes seldom fall (except in battle) from some failure in the mechanism, such as a wing coming off or the engine stopping. With the Liberty motor, and other similar high-powered engines of to-day, more power and speed can actually be developed than the airplane can stand, due to its lightness of construction. Speeds of 100 to 150 miles an hour are common, and it may be said that, barring accidents, an airplane never falls so long as its speed is maintained. If it loses speed, or if the engine stops entirely, the airman can generally glide safely to the ground. The slow Curtiss plane, with a speed of sixty miles per hour, can land in almost any field, but the speedier planes, such as the De Haviland, which is twice as fast as the Curtiss, take a much greater space in which to light. Such fields are now being located along airplane routes all over the country. It is the accident, however, which the pilot fears and which every effort is being made to eliminate. The business man of to-morrow who makes a hurried trip from New York to Chicago does not want to take a very big chance of being suddenly and unceremoniously dropt in some farmer's back yard along the way.

"Army investigations have shown that the majority of accidents, except from collisions in mid-air, are due to the flier losing control of his plane, or to irregularities in the air itself which have caused the accident, or which have caused him to lose control. It comes as a distinct surprize to some of us that instead of the upper air being in a uniform state of rest or motion, it is really in a constant turbulence, which is anything but uniform, and we hear such things spoken of as 'bumps' and 'holes' in the air, eddies and whirls, and cascades and fountains. It seems that just as a motorist may run off the road into a ditch, the airman may run into a 'hole' in the air—more so as the so-called hole in the air is invisible. It is such irregularities in the atmosphere as these that the Government and the United States Weather Bureau are studying and attempting to map every day, just as is done with the weather at the earth's surface.

"The term 'hole' in the air is very misleading, as there can be no such thing as a hole in the air. There may be points of greater or less density, but the variation is usually so slight as to be negligible, except in the extreme case of storms such as hurricanes, in the center of which is a partial vacuum. What is commonly called a hole in the air is really a downward current of air which causes the airman to drop unexpectedly. Such currents are frequently found near or over bodies of water, or wooded regions, and may extend as high, at times, as a mile in the air. Another illustration shows a plane in which the pilot landed in a startling and embarrassing manner, a short way from the Mississippi River. While flying near the ground he felt himself suddenly carried down by an air-current, and he was unable to recover in time to rise again.

"Bumps in the air are just the opposite of holes, and are due to upward currents of air which are always more or less noticeable on bright sunny days, especially in summer, due to uneven heating of the earth's surface. Such currents are generally found over open land, plowed ground, and even roads. It is interesting to note that these up-currents may usually be detected by the big billowy cumulus clouds that form at the upper extremity of a rising current, due to the cooling and condensation of the moisture in the air. Every such cloud that dots the sky in warm weather indicates a rising current of air and the existence of a bump. The way an airplane is tilted by such a bump is also shown. When this occurs, the pilot must right his ship, and if he does this too quickly an accident may result.



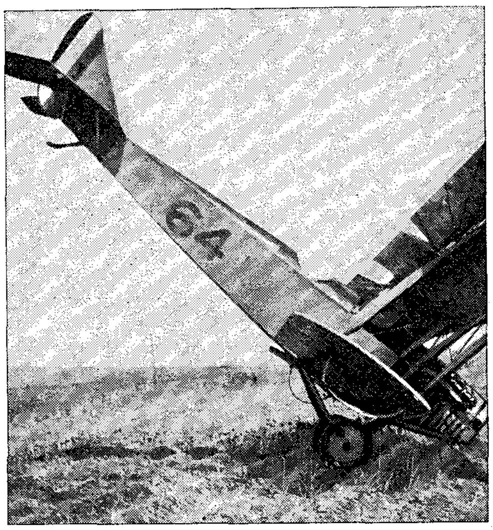
A "BUMP IN THE AIR."

A rising current caused by uneven heating of the earth's surface.

"Vertical eddies, and many other peculiar phenomena, frequently occur and are only visible through the motions of the clouds. They may be detected, however, by the use of small balloons set free in the air. Of course, these currents are seldom violent except in the case of storms. If such were not the case, flying would be next to impossible. In a thunder-storm the winds rage with almost unbelievable violence, and the unfortunate airman who is caught in one is whirled and battered in all directions, and his ship is frequently torn to pieces. Only a few survivors of such experiences have returned to tell the tale."

PLANTS STIMULATED BY ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS—Some remarkable experiments recently made on the influence of ultra-violet ways in the development of the sugar-cane, the pineapple, and the banana, are described in *The Lancet* (London). They seem to show that if the atmosphere did not largely absorb these rays from sunlight the production of vegetable foodstuffs would be materially increased. We read:

"For example, three lots of sugar-cane were planted, the first being covered with colored glass to exclude fifty per cent. of the sun's ultra-violet rays, the second being exposed normally to sunlight, and the third to the combined action of sunlight and of the ultra-violet rays from a mercury vapor lamp. Beyond this distinction other things were equal, as, for example, supplying the plant with the same kind and amount of fertilizer. After several months the second lot was found to contain as much as thirty per cent. more sugar than the first, and the third lot contained eight per cent. more sugar than the second. It is suggested that, according to this experiment, the time taken normally for the development of the cane to maturity, which is as a rule twenty months, would be very considerably reduced if only an economic and practical source of ultra-violet rays could be found. The use of mercury lamps on any scale is, of course, impracticable, but there is a possibility of producing the rays perhaps by less expensive means. Pineapples submitted to the rays for forty minutes each morning developed a fruit riper, juicier, and larger than that exposed to sunlight only. It was further noticed that banana-leaves and stalks which had been cut and placed in water kept their original freshness even after two weeks when they had been exposed to ultra-violet rays, whereas the same materials untreated faded completely after six or seven days. This treatment when carefully carried out therefore delays the deterioration of the fruit, and so would help its export to a remote destination in sound condition. The ultra-violet rays, of course, are well known for their germicidal properties and have been used as a means of sterilizing drinking water even on a large scale, as at several towns in France."

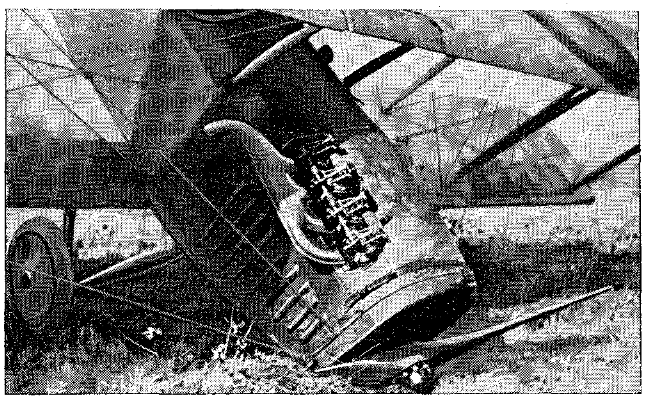

HOW AN "AIR-HOLE" BRINGS THE AIRMAN TO GRIEF.

FLESH-EATING AND FEROCITY

HOW DID OUR ANCESTORS take to eating flesh food? Did one of them suddenly conclude to serve up one of his enemies for lunch after he had slain him in combat? Or did he take to eating meat from physiologic necessity, after the stock of wild-vegetable proteins had failed him? And has his meat diet improved his abilities as a fighter? Here, apparently, vegetarians and flesh-eaters do not agree. The war just ended has certainly demonstrated that there is still in man much of the wild beast. Dr. Harry Campbell, a London physician, who believes both in fighting and in flesh-eating, seeks, in an article in *The Lancet* (London), to find an explanation for human savagery and ferocity in man's acquired carnivorous habits. He says:

"It was the conditions entailed by a hunting career which brought about the evolution of the prehuman ape into man. For, observe the curious situation—assuredly one of the most eventful and dramatic in the whole of man's evolution—when this creature took to hunting. Here was a being lacking the stereotyped equipment for slaughter, instinctive and anatomical, of the carnivora, but gifted with an intelligence surpassing that of any other creature, and endowed with prehensile hands capable of giving effect to that intelligence.

"The fact that carnivorism makes for ferocity and develops the fighting instinct has this interest—that man is himself carnivorous. Indeed, in the matter of slaughter he leaves all other animals far behind. He is the arch-slaughterer. Since the time the prehuman ape took to hunting, he and his human descendants have wrought ruthless havoc among the lower animals, and at the present day man not only hunts them, but breeds them for the express purpose of destroying them, chiefly for food, partly for amusement. Many a person of gentle nature would be amazed and horrified were he at the end of a long life to see *en masse* the hecatombs of living things done to death on his behalf."


DITCHED !

Like a motor-car by a roadside.

The editor of *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., May) commends what he calls Dr. Campbell's frank admission that flesh-eating, with the slaughter-house and other cruelties which it involves, tends to foster and maintain in man the brutal qualities which are manifested in the barbarities and cruelties of war. But he regards the doctor as wholly at fault in thinking that flesh-eating and hunting were essential to the development of the aggressive spirit in man, or even the fighting spirit, for—

"Man did not have to leave the forest and his frugivorous diet and become a hunter and killer of animals in order to develop his brain. Primitive man sought the plain not to find animals — there were plenty of animals in the forest — but to find food, and as rapidly as possible developed the art of agriculture so as to secure to himself and his family a certain food-supply.

"Man's resort to the use of flesh food was doubtless prompted by his instinctive search for complete proteins when the nut-trees (largely nut-pines, probably) were killed off by change of climate or some cataclysmic event which destroyed an essential source of complete protein without which development and life could not be maintained.

"Among the fiercest fighters of the forest are animals which are not flesh-eaters, as, for example, the buffalo of our Western plains and the bison of India. Dr. Sanderson, the great elephant-hunter, said he would far rather encounter a lion than a wounded bison.

"The rhinoceros, which lives on the coarsest herbage, is so fierce a fighter that the lion flees before him. The elephant, tho timid, is no coward, and often gives up its life in resisting captivity.

"The gorilla has long been known as the fiercest beast of the forest. It will kill a hunter by a blow with a club, and will snap his gun-barrel with a grip of its hands, but it will not eat him.

"The vegetarian is a good fighter, but he does not torture. Cruelty's a trait peculiar to carnivorous animals. The cat often tortures the mouse for a long time before she kills and eats it.

"A certain species of wasp paralyzes a fat caterpillar and shuts it up in a cell with its eggs, to be devoured by its young, piecemeal, while still alive, and incapable of making a motion in defense.

"Certainly, man had abundant opportunity to develop fighting qualities in defending himself against his enemies, which the testimony of the rocks shows to have been great and numerous enough to call forth his highest means of escape and protection.

"The gorilla uses his hands as man does. He has learned to fight with a club and uses stones as missiles. He is so skilful in the use of these weapons as to be more than a match for a man armed with the same weapons.

"The idea that man had to eat his enemy after killing him, to acquire a hankering for flesh and a thirst for blood in order to be a good fighter, is preposterous. The only mental quality man has acquired through the appetite for flesh is the disposition to slay in cold blood and not in self-defense or the heat of rage, to take life merely for pleasure, for sport—to take delight in cruelty."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 113

LETTERS - AND - ART

D'ANNUNZIO AT HIS "WORST AND BEST"

D'ANNUNZIO'S ORATORY has been one of the potent factors in Italy's war. Indeed, no man of letters in any country has played so spectacular a part. When he has not fought or pleaded he has scattered his literary productions over enemy cities from an airplane, believing them more effective than bombs. With the war ended, there would have seemed an end to his opportunities; but the Fiume episode gives him one more chance, and by the account given by Walter Duranty, in the New York *Times*, he has made the most of it. At least, he so inspired Duranty as to give a chance for a little masterpiece of special reporting. "Pride of race, pride of sacrifice, defiance of foreigners, and, to crown all, invocation of the heroic dead"—this is Mr. Duranty's summary of the d'Annunzio oration delivered in the Augusteum in Rome. The speech, we are told, typified "all that is worst and best in patriotism":

ITALY'S FLAMING ORATOR.

D'Annunzio, who, speaking lately in Rome, evoked a "terrifying sense of unseen forces present—the souls of men who had died in battle," says a correspondent. Here he is pictured speaking words of farewell at the tomb of a companion in arms.

> "On one hand were selfishness, narrowness of view, and bitter intolerance; on the other, passionate love of country, the spirit of devotion and burning, desperate eagerness to be worthy of those who had died for these ideals. All this was express by a master of oratory, and as a climax there was the terrifying sense of unseen forces present—the souls of men who had died in battle, appealing to the living that their deaths might not be vain.
>
> "Imagine that you are sitting, one of crowded thousands, in a great amphitheater. Every seat, every aisle, every point of standing-room is occupied. There are women in deep mourning and women bright with colors. There is the olive-drab of soldiers with the color-splash of honor ribbons on their left breasts. There are students' organizations with their blazing insignia, and everywhere, too, there are flags—the tricolor of Italy and the city standards of Trieste and Fiume and Zara and Spalato, with their brilliant coats of arms.
>
> "Far below you on the stage is the figure of a man in the uniform of a soldier. For the last half hour he has been speaking, and you have seen the crowd around you thrill in harmony with his words. Sometimes their faces show only passionate interest as they listen to the story of Cavour's first steps to build up their national unity. Sometimes their eyes flash with scorn of foreigners and foreign financial intrigues. Then there comes a look of profound, anxious, mystical devotion as the speaker tells how their friends and brothers fought and died.
>
> "By now they are caught in the spell of d'Annunzio's magic. The divine fire of the poet melts and molds them as he wills. Suddenly the orator pauses, and for a moment there is no breath drawn in the whole assembly. Then, with a note of conviction that is frightening in its simplicity, he cries: 'Do you not hear? Listen! Do you not hear the tramp of an army on the march? The dead are coming more swiftly than the living! And all along their route they find the footprints of those who went before them.'"

Hours afterward Mr. Duranty confest that he was still shaken by what d'Annunzio's words evoked. But—

> "At that moment there was not a person in the whole crowd who doubted that the dead were indeed present among us. Whether the existence of those who have passed beyond the veil is but a dream of human hope, or whether it was the effect of autosuggestion of the mass, I can not say; but, as the orator paused after that last appeal, one felt an appalling weight of pressure from beyond. It seemed in the silence that one could hear the distant tread of Cæsar's marching legions.
>
> "For fully a minute there was utter silence. The faces about me were drawn and pallid, yet afire as with religious ecstasy. The figure on the stage stood motionless, dark eyes blazing in the chalk-white face, arms upraised as tho to summon the heroic ghosts of age-dead warriors. There was awe in that silence, and fear, yet with them pride and affection.
>
> "Then the tension relaxed, and a storm of applause burst, rising here and there to a cry to those who had fallen: 'To the last we are with you! Where you lead we follow!'
>
> "It is said that in the most desperate hour at Verdun a wounded Frenchman called madly: 'Arise, ye dead!' And by his appeal galvanized into supreme resistance his wounded and shattered comrades. Later the message spread through the French Army, and the German advance was stayed at the moment when it seemed victorious. A like miracle may take place in Italy, and if a settlement prove impossible, d'Annunzio's invocation of their dead may steel the Italian people to defiance.
>
> "To my astonishment the poet's friends maintain that his speech was, for him, restrained and moderate, altho once or twice he uttered words that might be regarded as provocative. Anyhow, whether one approves or not, this much is certain: d'Annunzio is a stupendous force of oratory to play on human heartstrings and fire the human spirits into flame."

News reports say that d'Annunzio was taken down with fever after his speech in the Augusteum; but the cooling distance from Rome does not give Mr. Duranty's fervors to the editorial writer of *The Times*, who doubts the words having a like effect in Carnegie Hall:

> "We would not deny for a moment that d'Annunzio is a verbal magician, but the magic was first in the hearts of the

audience. There are places, perhaps even in Italy itself, where d'Annunzio would not make that speech, or where, if he did, his magic would weave no spell."

SHALL LITERATURE GO DRY TOO?

A NEW ANTHOLOGY of a farewell sort seems about due, made up of the prose and poetical allusions to the strong drink we are about to forswear. The indirect prohibition will fall upon literary allusions to drinking as well as celebrations of wine, even if a direct assault, as some perhaps facetiously aver, is not made by the "antis." For who will dare celebrate, save in a dirge, that which is prohibited; and who will portray the indulgences of a law-breaker and expect to enlist the reader's sympathy? If we attempt to revise and expurgate existing masterpieces the Adrian *Telegram* points out that we shall have to begin with Homer's "Odyssey" and go all down the line, for "wine has flavored the writings of every author whose works are read to-day." The new movement is humorously alleged to be taking "Noah for its guide, Ben Jonson's 'Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes' as its motto, and a tea-kettle for its vignette." Of course there is always Shakespeare's "O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains!" to quote on the other side; but the approving and applauding expressions are many and various:

"Those who would banish the ghost of alcohol from literature will find they have a job on their hands. Starting with the 'Odyssey,' they will come to the fourteenth book and will find it written,

> And wine can of their wits the wise beguile,
> Make the sage frolic and the serious smile.

"Milton had a few ideas, even if he did write 'Paradise Lost.' In 'Comus' he sang out:

> Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape,
> Crushed the sweet poison of misused wine.

"Emerson, the authority of the highbrows, was a connoisseur of good wine, for he demanded:

> Bring me wine, but wine which never grew
> In the belly of the grape,
> Or grew on vine whose tap-roots, reaching through
> Under Andes to the Cape,
> Suffered no savor of the earth to escape.

"Lord Byron must have had a prophetic vision of the bad days to come when in 'Don Juan' he wrote:

> Few things surpass old wine; and they may preach
> Who please, the more because they preach in vain—
> Let us have wine and women, mirth and laughter,
> Sermons and soda-water the day after.

"And again Byron agreed that 'Sweet is old wine in bottles, ale in barrels.'

"Oliver Goldsmith, too, appreciated his little nip. In the first act of 'She Stoops to Conquer,' he sings:

> Let schoolmasters puzzle their brain,
> With grammar, and nonsense, and learning;
> Good liquor, I stoutly maintain,
> Gives genius a better discerning.

"And Sam Johnson—good old Sam!—do you remember? He wrote in 'Boswell's Life of Johnson,'

> Claret is the liquor for boys; port for men; but he who aspires to be a hero must drink brandy.

"George Arnold wrote something in the style of the much-detested free verse, but read this and decide if he wrote not well:

> Here
> With my beer
> I sit,
> While golden moments flit:
> Alas!
> They pass
> Unheeded by:
> And as they fly,
> I,
> Being dry,
> Sit, idly sipping here
> My beer.

"Now what do you think of George?

"'The Peacock' was a favorite meeting-place of Dickens and his friends and in 'The Holly-Tree Inn' he wrote of it, 'When I got up to 'The Peacock'—where I found every one drinking hot punch in self-preservation.'

"How will they paraphrase that?

"Horace had a little supply hidden in the cellar when he wrote 'Virgil,' and while he wanted to be sociable, he didn't feel that he could pass it out too freely. So he invited:

> If you'd dip in such joys, come—the better, the quicker!
> But remember the fee—for it suits not my ends
> To let you make havoc, scot free, with my liquor,
> As tho I were one of your heavy-pursed friends.

"In many of the works of Horace are there to be found warm praises of wine. 'Whom has not the inspiring bowl made eloquent?' he asked, and again, he invited, 'Now drown care in wine.'

"'Then to the spicy nut-brown ale,' was Milton's expectation in 'L'Allegro,' and he offered solace in 'Comus' with 'One sip of this,' which he promised, 'will bathe the drooping spirits in delight, beyond the bliss of dreams.'

"Beaumont and Fletcher, to whom are accredited some of Shakespeare's best ideas, were thinking of the dry days ahead when they sang:

> Drink to-day, and drown all sorrow;
> You shall perhaps not do it to-morrow.

"And so far as Shakespeare himself is concerned, you can't go three pages in any one of his plays without running into a party. The Bard of Avon never allowed one of his characters to retire for the night without a warming nightcap.

"He didn't agree with the prohibitionists, for in 'Othello' he advised,

> Come, come, good wine is a good familiar creature, if it be well used; exclaim no more against it.

In "Richard III" the hero was feeling low and he asked:

> Give me a bowl of wine; I have not that alacrity of spirit, nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.

"'Give me a bowl of wine,' he again requests in 'Julius Cæsar.'

"Shakespeare liked it, but he wanted to die a dry death, for in 'The Tempest' he said:

> The wills above be done! but I fain would die a dry death.

"That last is a bit far-fetched, but it is what is coming to all of us."

Not so exalted a flight is taken by the Chicago *Daily Journal*, which sets about gathering up "Drinking-Songs," and thus commends itself to *The Hotel Monthly*, which doubtless thinks of its coming songless halls:

"In salvaging the estate of John Barleycorn, what shall we do with the drinking-songs?

"Wine and song—or the equivalent of wine and something which the operators believed to be song—have gone together for at least five-and-twenty centuries. From the days when Anacreon celebrated the vintages of the Ægean Isles to the days when Alfred Noyes proclaimed

> While earth goes round, let rum go round,

and sang of

> Sea roads paved with pieces of eight, that lift to a heaven by rum made mellow.

the connection has been unbroken. What shall be done with the fruits of this long union?

"There are drinking-songs enough to fill a large volume. Leaving aside ancient history and foreign languages, consider a few known to every one, even to millions of persons who never touched any alcoholic drink. There is the one which every college glee club sings:

> For it's always fair weather
> When good fellows get together,
> With a stein on the table, and good song ringing clear.

"There is the classic ditty in which the singers declare:

> We won't go home till morning!

to the tune of the French song, 'Malbrouck.' Somewhat less well known is

Glorious! Glorious! One keg of beer for the four of us!

but here is another with which even the Anti-Saloon League must be familiar:

O landlord, fill the flowing bowl
Until it doth run over . . .
For to-night we'll merry, merry be,
For to-night we'll merry, merry be,
For to-night we'll merry, merry be,
And to-morrow we'll get sober.

"A very repetitious ditty, this, but repetition is characteristic of drinking-songs. Shakespeare knew that, and followed the fashion in the wine-song which he puts into the mouth of *Iago:*

Then let me the cannikin clink, clink,
Then let me the cannikin clink;
A soldier's a man,
A life's but a span—
Why, then, let a soldier drink.

"The inference is that after the bottle has been round a few times, a cheerful noise is likely to get more notice than deep thought or feeling.

"But not all drinking-songs are cheerful. No one would give such a description of

Fifteen men on the dead man's chest—
Yo ho ho and a bottle of rum,
Drink and the devil had done for the rest,
Yo ho ho and a bottle of rum!

and one of the grimmest bits of minstrelsy in our language is 'The Revel':

We meet 'neath the sounding rafter,
And the walls around are bare.
They echo our peals of laughter,
It seems as the dead are there.
Then stand by your glasses, steady,
And drink to your comrades' eyes:
A health to the dead already!
Hurrah for the next who dies!

"Sung by a male chorus which knows its work, that will give any one the shivers. But, for the most part, drinking-songs are merry, not to say boisterous, and the blacksmith in 'Robin Hood' who bids his companions

Laugh, lads, and quaff, lads,

is true to type. Perhaps this was because the song-writers seldom alluded to the morning after, so potently pictured by 'Gene Field. The quotation is from memory:

Notably fond of music, I dote on a fonder tone
Than ever the harp has uttered, or even the lute has known.
When I wake at five in the morning, with a feeling in my head
Suggestive of mild excesses before I went to bed;
When a small but fierce volcano is burning me up inside,
And my throat and tongue are furred with a fur that seemeth a buffalo hide,
How soothing are the feelings that over my senses fall
At the clink of the ice in the pitcher the boy brings up the hall!

"Ah, well, no more of that. The whole nation has sung:

R-E-M-O-R-S-E,
The water-wagon is the place for me,

and strapped itself on that conveyance with a constitutional amendment. The breweries can be turned into cold-storage plants or manufactories of soft drinks. The distilleries can make industrial alcohol. But what of the drinking-songs?"

INDIAN MONUMENTS SAVED BY AMERICANS

AN AMERICAN WOMAN is given credit for saving the ancient monuments of India. Lady Curzon was, before her marriage, Mary Leiter, of Chicago; and the American adoration of everything old and artistic, working through her, infused life into the movement for conserving India's priceless heritage in these things. To prove the contention, it is recalled that Lord Curzon, as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, reorganized the archeological department of India, and placed it under Sir John Marshall, a scholarly Englishman and enthusiastic archeologist, who quickly got together competent men, among them Professor Spooner—the great American Sanskritist. As a consequence during the last half-dozen years, the archeological department has done most praiseworthy work in excavating ancient sites, making invaluable finds that shed light upon obscure periods of Indian history, and taking measures to save ancient buildings from the ravages of time and the vandalism of man. Among the latest achievements of Sir John is the excavation of Taxila, the capital of the dynasty founded by the Greek conquerors of India in what is now the Punjab. A most interesting account of these excavations, based upon Sir John Marshall's publications, appears in the *Sarasvati* (Allahabad), which, under the able editorship of Pundit M. P. Dvivedi, is an excellent organ published in the Hindi tongue—the direct descendant of Sanskrit—for disseminating useful information about literary, archeological, historic, and other movements. We learn from that account:

Mary Curzon

AN AMERICAN WHO HELPED RULE INDIA,

And incidentally encouraged the preservation of ancient monuments. This autographed portrait of Lady Curzon was in the collection of the late George W. Smalley, correspondent of the London *Times*.

"Taxila, at Sircup, was built by the Asiatic Greeks who invaded and set up their rule in the Punjab and the Northwest Provinces. After the Greeks, the Parthians and a tribe called the Kushans established their kingdom there. This city continued to exist until the time of the Kushan king Kadphises II. (A.D. 85–120), when it began to decay.

"In Sircup coins and other relics of Greeks, Parthians, and Kushans are found. . . . The first building that one sees is the ruined palace. This palace was built where the two roads from the north and south met. It is 352 feet long and 230 feet broad. In it there are the remains of the women's apartments, the bathroom, the King's hall, the audience chamber, etc.

"The architecture of the palace is very similar to that of the ancient palaces of Assyria and Mesopotamia. It is probable that the Asiatic Greek and Parthian kings had constructed it on the pattern of Mesopotamian palaces."

A little beyond this palace the remains of houses all built in one style line either side of the street, with narrow passages at the end of every second or third house. The interior economy of these buildings is most interesting:

"In the middle of the houses there is an open courtyard, and around this there are rooms and apartments. The outside

SOME NEO-GREEK STATUARY FOUND IN TAXILA, INDIA.

They represent invaders who set up their rule in the Punjab and the Northwest Provinces.

> rooms of these houses which face the street are mostly used as shops. One thing ought to be mentioned in connection with these buildings: there is no doorway leading out of any of the rooms. . . . It is supposed that all these rooms and apartments were in the basement of the buildings and people used to go down from the upper rooms by means of a ladder."

One of the buildings excavated is the Stupa, built by the Emperor Asoka, who made Buddhism the state religion of India, in memory of his son Kunal, of whom the following interesting legend is current:

> "Kunal's stepmother, a Tishyarakshita, fell in love with him and wished to lead him astray, but he adhered strictly to what he knew to be right and would have nothing to do with her. Thereupon the queen compelled Asoka to have him sent to far-off Taxila as the Royal representative. After some days the Queen secretly wrote a letter, purporting to be from the King to his ministers at Taxila, ordering that Kunal's eyes be put out, and secretly affixt the King's seal to it. The ministers, however, refused to carry out the King's command. But Kunal himself insisted that the King's order should be executed, and his eyes were put out. Upon becoming blind, he took his wife with him and went to Patna as a mendicant. There Asoka recognized him by his voice. The King on hearing the whole matter had the Queen hanged. Kunal recovered his sight at Budhgaya (where the Buddha attained salvation) through the blessings of a spiritual healer named Ghosh."

MORE LITERARY HOTELS—The jokesmith on the Houston *Post* is glad that Greensboro chose the pen-name in place of the family name of its famous literary citizen for its new hotel, otherwise it might have had "the Porter House." Such a beefy suggestion would in no wise commemorate the humorous writer of short stories whose work is now the delight of the English-speaking world. We republished the fact of Greensboro's tribute to its distinguished son, and thereby started a newspaper topic. Further light on "the O. Henry" and other literary hotels is shed by Mr. E. M. Orttinger, writing from Greensboro to the New York *Evening Sun:*

> "A short time ago you printed an article under the heading of 'Naming Hotels for Writers,' which was copied by THE LITERARY DIGEST and a number of other publications. The article in question went on to say: 'A North Carolina hotel-builder, weary of the general run of names, has boldly called his new million-dollar hotel the O. Henry.' This is the birthplace of William Sidney Porter and the home of his boyhood, and the hotel is named for the love our citizens cherish for the memory of the boy, the man, and the greatest short-story writer the world has ever known.
>
> "In naming our hotel for a writer we did not initiate a new idea. Your attention is directed to the Washington Irving hotel in your own city, the J. Fenimore Cooper, Cooperstown, N. Y., and the Hotel Lanier at Macon, Ga., all of which were named for literary geniuses."

ZOLA IN THE PEACE TREATY

ZOLA'S MEGALOMANIA would perhaps have been appeased if he could have lived to put the Peace Treaty into his Rougon-Macquart cycle. The intensive study of this family, which was designed to summarize a whole period in a series of works of fiction, now finds its proper completion in a demand of the Peace Treaty for the return of certain papers which France, to the mystification of the New York *Tribune*, now sets a high store upon. At all events this is the *Tribune's* elucidation of one clause of the Treaty which makes a pretty little historical tale. The clause reads:

> "The German Government also is to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging to Mr. Rouher."

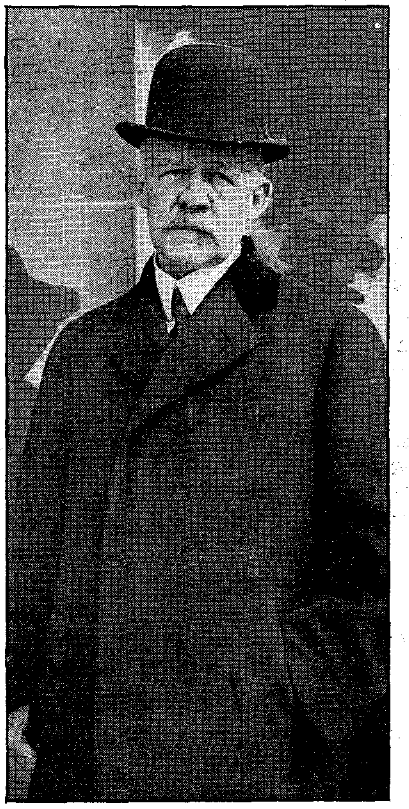
Eugene Rouher, *The Tribune* explains, was the *Eugene Rougon* of Zola's novel, and the most intimate friend of Napoleon III. He was also "one of the chief organizers of the *coup d'état* of 1851, by which the Prince-President became Emperor." Further:

> "A species of Colonel House, Rouher for the next twenty years was the only confidant of the crowned adventurer of the Tuileries, trusted with all secrets. But Napoleon lived in fear of the Paris mob, and, if his fall came, did not want his private papers to be seized. So they were intrusted to Rouher, who stored them in his château at Cercay.
>
> "When the war came in 1870, Uhlans reached the château before it was stript. Packing-cases were found, and examination showed something important uncovered. Off went the documents to Bismarck, and it is reputed that after a short session with them the old fellow came out smiling and whistling, almost dancing. Soon after the London *Times* was furnished with copies of a letter written by Benedetti concerning a project for the annexation of Belgium to France and of Luxemburg by Prussia. This publication closed the door to any hope that Great Britain would go to the assistance of France, and if Great Britain did not, Austria-Hungary did not dare. The Cercay letters had much to do with the terms Bismarck was able to impose.
>
> "But in other respects their influence was greater. For a long time the southern German states were unwilling to consent to a German empire in which Prussia should be master. Their rulers intrigued with Napoleon and with Austria-Hungary between 1866 and 1870. The Cercay documents, altho never published, were supposed to include evidence that made it impossible for the rulers of the southern German states to resist Bismarck's arguments. Mysterious interviews took place, and men who had been independent became subservient. In the then state of German popular opinion they knew Bismarck could drive them from their thrones. At Cercay rather than at Versailles the German Empire was born.
>
> "Why France wants the papers now does not appear. She surely has no interest in protecting the memory of Napoleon III. or the repute of forgotten German kinglets. Perhaps the return is to insure a complete presentation when the documents are published."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. EFFICIENCY IN THE Y. M. C. A.

FOURTEEN Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES were killed in the war and 126 others were wounded. These facts should speak in behalf of the organization that has undergone so much criticism, pointing to one thing at least—that the men representing the Y. M. C. A. at the front, taken as a whole, were brave and unselfish. This is the view of Mr. George W. Perkins, who, with three others, were asked by the executive committee of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. to go to Europe in December, 1918, and "do everything possible to further its efficiency." Mr. Perkins's report, which has been given in abstract in a good many papers and may be found in full in the Boston *Transcript* of May 7, is doubtless the final word in answer to the strictures passed upon the "Y's" war-work. As it is the man on the front line who takes the enemy's shell, so it is the man doing the "Y's" work who must bear the soldiers' strictures. There were 11,229 men sent abroad by the Y. M. C. A., and out of the number some failures were inevitable. Mr. Perkins thinks that if 5 per cent. failed, their work "would have put a large amount of criticism in circulation, and the work of the 95 per cent. who were successful would be forgotten in the publicity given to the 5 per cent." Here are a few things to ponder:



MR. PERKINS IN PARIS,

Who now answers all the criticisms passed on the Y. M. C. A. from data gathered by him and others on the Western Front.

"At the beginning of the work, the need for men was so great that it was impossible to take time to put them through any course of training or instruction before they were sent to Europe. Later on, preparatory schools were established and men were carefully instructed before sailing. When the men arrived on the other side they were scattered far and wide to the many hundreds of points at which American soldiers were stationed. Each man had to operate more or less independently in a foreign country, under conditions that were unfamiliar and constantly changing, with the result that some failed to measure up to their opportunities. At times it was well-nigh impossible to get suggestions, instructions, and orders to various secretaries, as intercommunication was frequently interrupted, mails greatly delayed, and telegrams blocked. It will be readily seen that difficulties, many of which were insurmontable, constantly presented themselves and greatly hindered the formation of a well-knit, comprehensive organization.

"The following shows the care with which workers were selected to be sent to the other side: Committees were formed in different parts of the United States to canvass for men and women workers. The system was something like this: In Columbus, Ohio, for instance, there would be a committee. It would look up people. Those whom it selected would be referred to the Ohio headquarters in Cleveland. If they passed muster there, they were referred to the Central Department office at Chicago. Such as were not eliminated there were sent to New York, investigated further, and selection made. This same system covered all of the country. At least 150,000 people were considered by these various district committees. Of this number over 40,000 were finally sifted out and seriously considered in New York. Of this number 11,229 were finally accepted and sent to Europe. In April, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. had in Europe 5,693 men and 2,657 women, making a total of 8,350.

"Much has been said about the inefficiency of some of these workers, and, without doubt, a number of them were inefficient. In any form of organization in civilian life, whether it be public schools, chain stores, or corporations, if 90 per cent. of those originally employed make good, the result is regarded as highly satisfactory. If 10 per cent. of the 11,229 people operating in France for the Y. M. C. A. were inefficient it would mean that there were 1,122 men and women who were more or less of a failure. I do not believe that anything like this number of people were unsuccessful."

One of the principal complaints of the dough-boy has been the high cost of canteen supplies. This has been explained before, but never with the clearness that Mr. Perkins now gives the question:

"On August 20, 1917, General Pershing asked the Y. M. C. A. to undertake the management of the army canteens. The difficulties were many. It was extremely difficult to get supplies as well as to get men who were accustomed to handling, distributing, selling, and accounting for such supplies. There was a time when the war was at its height that it cost the Y. M. C. A. almost as much to get an automobile from the United States to France as the automobile itself cost in the United States. The same was true of canteen supplies. One day we could get supplies sent on a government boat without freight-charges. The next day the only way to send them was to pay almost as much in freight as the goods cost. It will be readily seen that it was almost impossible to arrive at anything like an average cost price at which to sell these goods. Goods shipped by the Government and goods shipped by the Y. M. C. A., because of the chaotic conditions that existed at points of debarkation in the early days of the war, were occasionally unavoidably mixed up with goods shipped by individuals as pure contributions to be given away to the soldiers.

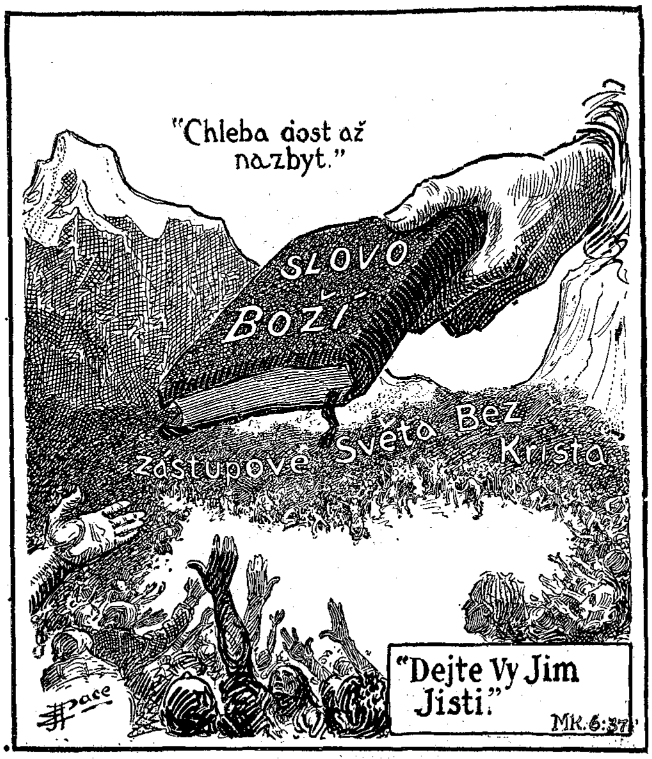
"The Y. M. C. A. never solicited money for the purpose of giving away its canteen supplies. If the Y. M. C. A. had given away canteen supplies in France on the scale of its sales, it would have spent in this activity alone at least as much money as its entire expenditures in France for all its activities. The constant policy of the Y. M. C. A. was to sell canteen supplies at as nearly cost as possible, and to bend every effort, when fighting was in progress, to furnish men at the front with supplies free of charge where it was at all possible to get the goods to them.

"The statement has frequently been made that the Y. M. C. A. charged higher prices for canteen supplies than the Army did. This was true at a certain period when the cost of transportation was exceedingly high and when it was difficult to determine costs accurately. As promptly as the costs could be reduced the prices were reduced, and for many articles the Y. M. C. A. charged lower prices than the Quartermaster did. The latter fact is additional evidence of how extremely difficult it was, during the fighting period, to ascertain the cost of articles so as to fix a proper price, for certainly the Quartermaster did not wish to make money on sales any more than the Y. M. C. A. did. The final results of the Y. M. C. A.'s canteen operations will show a substantial loss.

(*Continued on page 105*)

THE NATION OF "BIBLERS"

THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS are dubbed "Biblers" by the Austrians and Italians. The term, applied doubtless without reverence, is accepted by the people of the land of John Huss as expressive of the basis of their desire for freedom. The Czech Bible has been the symbol of their servitude for centuries, for tho it is older than the English Bible it has been kept from them along with their liberties by their Austrian masters. The first translation was made in 1475, nine years after Luther's bible was published, and nineteen after the first publication of the Vulgate. It is printed in Roman and Gothic characters; but the latter are favored by the people. A duty will be laid upon the American Bible Society to be ready with these Bibles for the influx of the peoples expected here when peace is made. These facts are presented in *The Sunday-school Times* (Philadelphia) by Dr. W. H. Morse, who gives a sketch of the struggles of these peoples now numbering 6,500,000 to read the Bible in their own tongue after the ban put upon it by Austria:



"GIVE YE THEM TO EAT."

The hand contains "The Word of God"; the quotation at the top is "Bread Enough and to Spare," and the multitude is marked "Earth's Christless Millions."

—Pace in *The Sunday-school Times* (Philadelphia).

> "For more than forty years the Czechs managed, in one way or another, to get the forbidden Bible. Then the British and Foreign Bible Society had places where they could obtain copies, and agents to bring them in. Unmistakably there was a demand for them, but the demand was whispered, as everything in the Austrian Empire that had to do with the Scriptures had to be spoken under breath. After a while the circulation began to grow a little, when all of a sudden, in 1852, the Austrian Government found three Bible depots, at Vienna, Gans, and Budapest, and forthwith seized the contents, and transported them, under escort of soldiers, over the border.
>
> "But trust English grit when the circulation of the Word of God is in question! No matter if Austria did not want the Bible circulated among the Czechs and her other folk: the Society would not stay beaten. They played the game of politics—Lord Palmerston and Francis Deak—and in 1864 the Vienna depot was opened again, and has remained open ever since, notwithstanding the gravest difficulties that the Government and the Roman Catholics could impose. Austria remained in the firm grasp of Rome. There was no country in Europe where the policy, the spirit, and the enterprise of ultramontanism had a freer hand. Colportage was restricted. Bibles were burned. The press laws were most stringent. But the Czecho-Slovaks are managers, and they managed to get those Bibles.
>
> "In spite of opposition, the Scriptures spread through the empire, among the peoples and kindreds, and the Czecho-Slovaks were but one of forty of these. Fifty-two years after, 1864 Emperor Francis Joseph was claimed by death, and it was not long before the Bible Society put forth an exultant note:
>
> "'The Austrian Government has made overtures to us in a way that we never expected, and our circulation has reached a height that we never thought probable.'
>
> "Did the Czecho-Slovaks rejoice? Not a bit of it. This did not mean anything for them. It was 'war-news.' The Emperor wanted the Society's books in the Army, if it cared to put them there; but it did not relax its opposition to circulation in Bohemia, in Bukowina, Galicia, and other sections, where the people have so long watched for and wished for a free Bible. There is no use in trying to form an idea of the longing for the Word of God which prevailed up to the time, now only a few weeks ago, when the Czecho-Slovaks became new neighbors of ours. They loved it, wanted it, saw the soldiers have it, and—were prohibited still from having it for themselves.
>
> "Actually more copies of Czech Bibles were sold or otherwise circulated outside of Bohemia than in Bohemia itself. In point of fact, the Government was heartily opposed to having that Czech Bible circulated, and took extra pains to show it, altho at the same time the War Office offered to make it possible to provide books in the prison-camps. Where the Czecho-Slovaks had managed to get hold of 21,359 copies in 1916, last year they got only 9,858 for 6,450,000 people.
>
> "But now that they are real neighbors, they will have the chance of their life—the opportunity to get those Bibles. That is, if we are neighborful—as they express it. And let us be neighborful. That signifies 'neighborly-plus.' Already the big British Bible Society is planning to satisfy their want, and will put a Czech Bible in the neighborful hands for two shillings and a Testament and Psalms for sevenpence.
>
> "But this does not let us out! We may expect an influx of Czecho-Slovak immigrants after the war is over. The Bohemian papers in the United States are authority for this. It will be for us to welcome them with the Bible, which they will appreciate, and which, like the Italians, they will be sure to send or take home. It was not so long ago—back in the sixties, tho—when it was said by good missionaries that they could really love the natives of the Gilbert Islands 'as themselves,' according to Christ's neighborhood law, 'if they only had the Bible.' This does not apply in the case of the Czecho-Slovaks, for they have it, and love it, and are 'Biblers.' So, being true neighbors, it is up to us to show ourselves neighborly."

The Czecho-Slovak Republic, whose independence was signed in Paris October 18, 1918, announced in its declaration that "in constant endeavor for progress it will guarantee complete freedom of conscience, religion, and science, literature and art, speech, the press, and the right of assembly and petition. The Church shall be separated from the state.

THE HOME-COMING CHAPLAINS—Among the "jobless" are now reckoned the war-chaplains and "Y"-workers who are returning to an "embarrassing situation." They are not complaining loudly; in fact, they have not seemed to complain at all, and *The Watchman-Examiner* (New York) assumes responsibility for calling attention to their plight. They gave up churches without any thought of the length of the war, "left their loved ones," and "gave themselves gladly to a ministry of love." They are home again rather earlier than they expected, and, while not nervous or worried, are nevertheless "anxious to get back into the harness." The Baptist paper asks what ought to be the attitude of the churches toward these returning ministers of the gospel?

> "Certainly the fact that they are out of the pastorate should not count against them, for they are out because they gave themselves to a more unselfish ministry. Certainly their experience overseas has added tremendously to their efficiency. They have

been taking a post-graduate course in which they have learned a thousand things not to be learned in the schools. These men are more capable than they ever were before in their lives. The churches should hear these men gladly. They should have favorable consideration for our vacant pulpits.

"The difficulty will be in establishing points of contact. One of these men called on us the other day and urged us to do all in our power to help him to a settlement. He wanted to settle in the vicinity of New York, but he could not afford to stay in a New York hotel awaiting a chance to preach in some vacant pulpit, and so after a day or two he went to his home in another State—that is, he went back to the city where he was formerly pastor, but where another man is now pastor. Self-respecting men sometimes have difficulty in finding open doors. They have no disposition to push themselves, and they dislike to burden their friends. All of us ought to help these men to establish points of contact, not alone for their sake but for the sake of the churches.

"We have not been asked to write anything on this subject. Perhaps some of our returning ministers will resent our poor effort to create a favorable sentiment on their behalf. Perhaps they will feel like telling us to mind our own business. Well, it is a part of our business to help the best ministers and the best churches to get together! In due time all these noble men will be settled as pastors, but in the meantime many flocks will be without shepherds and many shepherds without flocks. Let the shepherds and the flocks get together as quickly as possible, and to this end let all of us lend a helping hand."

DROPPING THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT

DROPPING THINGS CONSIDERED USELESS, or out-worn, or irrelevant in church service appears to be something of a mania. The Protestant Episcopal Church may decide to drop the Old Testament readings from the regular church service and from the Sunday-schools. A single New York church, the Church of the Messiah, seems rather to belie its name when it votes to drop all reference to Christ and Christianity in its statement of purpose. The Church congress which debated the former project is a representative body which has no legislative powers, and can only make recommendations to the Triennial General Convention. The plea for the omission of the readings put forward in the congress was that "the chief business of the church is to teach the gospel of the incarnation," and that the Protestant Episcopal Church accepts the view that "the Hebrew religion was not the only preparation for Christianity." These principles are assumed in the preaching; but, so says the report of the argument in *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), "we read Old Testament lessons which teach what in our sermons we deny or ignore." The plea stated by the Rev. Wilbur L. Caswell proceeds:

"Of course the preacher needs a complete knowledge of the Old Testament, as does any layman who wishes to make a scholarly and thorough study of Christianity, but have we time to use it in the case of those to whom we are trying to impart the Gospel in an hour or less each week?

"Only Scripture should be used which is edifying in itself or which teaches the progress of God's Revelation. Preachers exaggerate the amount of Old Testament which is edifying, because of their love of good texts and dramatic situations. But good texts occur in contexts which are often unintelligible or un-Christian, and dramatic situations often teach what we must emphatically deny.

"Old Testament lessons which are morally inadequate can not lead hearers to the Incarnate God unless it is carefully pointed out that they do not in themselves teach truth, but are stages in a great evolution.

"And are all the stages which led to the Catholic Faith an integral part of that faith? The Nicene Creed has as many Greek as Hebrew elements. Must the believer therefore study the development of Greek philosophy, and shall we place Plato and Plotinus in the Lectionary so that the people may understand the Creed? Why lead modern people to Christ around a Hebrew loop of several thousand years? Is it not absurd to lead the Chinese through Hebrew history? Is Christ a Hebrew Christ, only to be explained to us through the religious and other habits of an alien civilization, or can we do what the Church did for Hebrew and Greek, translate the Gospel in terms of the people?"

So great a change as this proposal involves "will not readily receive the approbation of the Church," thinks the Boston *Transcript*, which goes on to express the lay view:

"Nor is it at all likely that a plebiscite of the Episcopal Church or any other Christian Church would ever indorse the suggestion. It is not a step that would recommend itself either to the old, through whose minds and souls the noble images and vastly fundamental religious suggestion of the Old Testament echo like a perpetual benediction; to the young, to whose reverent interest its thousand beautiful stories strongly appeal; or to those who love the Old Testament as literature. As literature, the Old Testament, particularly when translated into any of the vivid and rugged languages of the North, from Russia to the Atlantic, excels all other books. The sonorous language of the Prayer Book, indeed, is absolutely founded on the Old Testament, and the loss that the service would suffer from the omission of the Psalter would be irreparable.

"The English version of the Old Testament is admittedly better literature, whether better religion or not, than the English version of the New Testament. Absolutely as literature, the sacred books of the Hebrews greatly surpass the Christian writings in the Greek tongue which compose the New Testament. To a large extent they consist of poetry, and their poetry is the highest literary expression of a race profoundly gifted in this art. Their historical portions are an eloquent epitome of the choicest records of that people, extending to a remote antiquity, while the prophetic portions are the very foundation of all the ethical and hortatory language known to the modern world. The New Testament, transcendently important as it is as the constituent document, the organic law of the Christian faith, consists of no such garland or cycle of poems and histories as the Old Testament. Nor would the New Testament be quite what it is without the Old Testament by its side, not only between the covers of the book but in the service and use of the churches. The New Testament is the Old Testament's child; it has been molded in its shape and infused with its spirit; it would be an orphan without it. There should be no fear that the Old Testament will be 'dropt' anywhere."

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, avers in the New York *Tribune* that the step his church has taken in leaving Christ and Christianity out of its creed will put it abreast of the times. He elaborates:

"A spirit of progress is awakening in all religions, altho it has not yet manifested itself in most churches. We believe the day of denominationalism is gone. I myself am a Christian, but I believe the best in Christianity and the best in Judaism are identical. We already have about fifty Jews and some Hindus in our membership. Chinese will be welcome, regardless of their faith. You will notice that Christianity is not mentioned in our new statement of purpose."

Christianity has not been "abandoned," the preacher declares, but the church has withdrawn from "denominationalism and sectarianism," and proposes to "embrace whatever is good in all religions." As a statement of purpose the members of this church have signed the following:

"This church is an institution of religion dedicated to the service of humanity. Seeking truth in freedom, it strives to apply it in love for the cultivation of the character, the fostering of fellowship, in work and worship, and the establishment of a righteous social order which shall bring abundant life to man.

"Knowing not sect, class, nation, or race, it welcomes each to the service of all."

The church's new "bond of union," which is to be signed by members, reads:

"We, the undersigned, accepting the stated purpose of this church, do join ourselves together that we may help one another, may multiply the power of each through mutual fellowship, and may thereby promote most effectively the cause of truth, righteousness and love in the world.

"Persons signing the above bond of union are accepted as members of the church."

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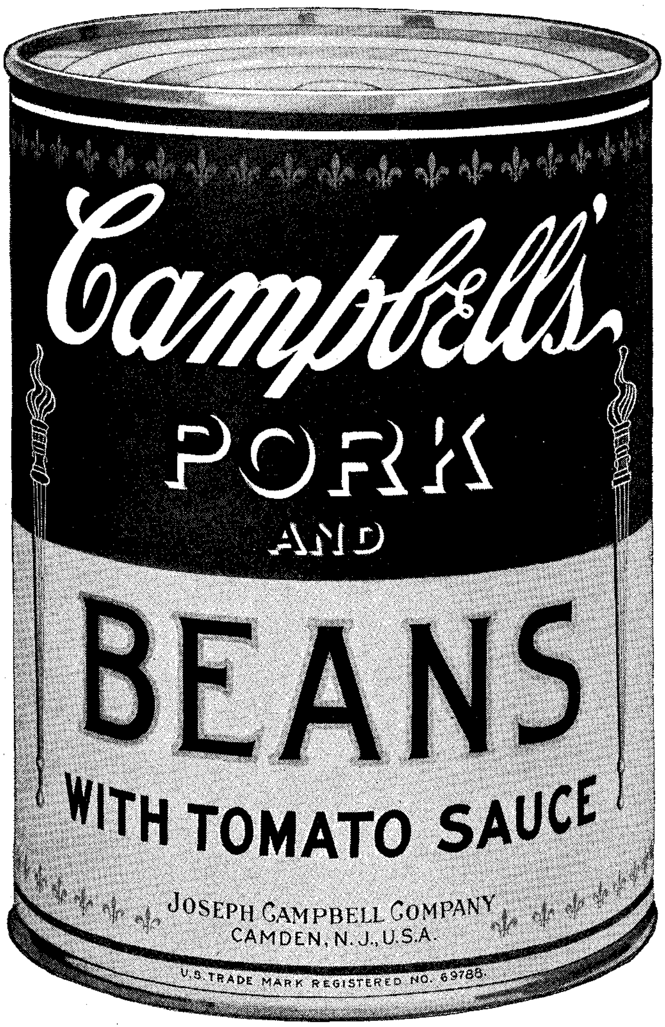
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EDUCATION-IN-AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for High School use

EDITORIAL NOTE—*These "Lessons in Patriotism" are based on statements by authorities of the races here discust. The series has a twofold object: First, to give the latest information and opinion on foreign races being assimilated into American thought and institutions; secondly, to advise Americans on their responsibilities toward this new increment of American citizenship.*

FINNS IN THE UNITED STATES

EARLY ADVENT OF THE FINNS—There are between three hundred and four hundred thousand Finns in the United States. Some of the earliest immigrants and some of the later were born in northern sections of Norway and of Sweden, where there has been for a long time a considerable Finnish population. This explains why the first Finns to come to this country accompanied a settlers' group of Swedes who made domicile in what is now the State of Delaware, in the year 1627. The second party of Finns adventured hither in 1637, and the third, between 1642 and 1644. All these Finns made their home in Delaware, Pennsylvania, and southern New York. These Finns soon became landed proprietors, and no less a personage than William Penn engaged with them in real-estate dealings. He bought land from them and has left written testimony to the cleanliness of their home life, their large families, and their hard-working habits. The fact that in nearly all Finnish families there were from ten to twenty children was impressively noted by William Penn. They quickly **merged with their neighbors,** because they made it their business to learn the English language and American ways.

WHY THE FINNS EMIGRATED—The first Finns came here because at the close of the Thirty Years' War in Europe Sweden ceased to be a great European Power. As other nations, so also the Swedes sought to establish colonies in the new Land of Promise of America. They encouraged the Finns in the same aspiration, knowing that the Finns, like themselves, were hardy and thrifty—the **real material for pioneering.** What is more, the Finns in Sweden were dissatisfied with their condition and environment so that they jumped at the chance to try their luck in America. Between 1830 and 1850 another tide of Finns was drawn toward this continent. They were bound for Alaska. Alaska, it will be recalled, then belonged to Russia, which empire ceded it to the United States in 1867. At the period above mentioned the Governor of Alaska, by appointment of the Russian Government, was a Finn. Knowing the physical fiber and the spirit of his countrymen, he urged the Finns to settle in a new field of opportunity, where the climate would favor them, being similar to that of their homeland. As fishermen, hunters, and foresters in the Sitka district the Finnish immigrants **greatly prospered.** Naturally, a number of Finnish ministers accompanied or followed them to Alaska. One, the late Rev. Uno Cygnaeus, later became famous as the founder of the public-school system in Finland, which, according to Finnish authorities, is second only to that of the United States. These informants tell us that the Rev. Mr. Cygnaeus undoubtedly imbibed many of his educational ideas in the United States, through which he traveled extensively. In 1849 the **gold rush to California** brought a host of Finns to that State—especially seamen and others of adventurous disposition. Many such never left this country, so that their descendants perpetuate the trail of the Finnish argonauts. There has been a normal flow of Finnish immigration into the United States since the years immediately following the Civil War. The impetus to this emigration of Finns was due to a failure of the crops in Norway, Sweden, and Finland in 1867, with a resultant famine in 1868. The pinch of want was felt first in Norway and Sweden and later in Finland.

NATURALIZATION OF THE FINNS—English is especially a difficult language for the Finns, and notably among those who have got past the age when it is easy to master a foster-speech. This obstacle impedes many Finns on their way to naturalization, tho they greatly desire to be certified as well as practical Americans. The Finnish language is so radically different from English that many of the older people discover their most efficient teachers of English in their children who have learned Finnish at their mother's knee unconsciously and have acquired English at school and among their playmates or fellow workers in the like manner of automatic assimilation. Practically all the children of Finns here are reared in the **public schools,** and they grow up thoroughly American in thought and habit of mind. As to religion, we are told that the great majority of Finns are of the Lutheran persuasion, while a minority will be found distributed among other denominations. It is to be noted that there are three branches of the Lutheran Church, namely, the Suomi Synod Lutheran Church, which has the largest number of adherents; the National Lutheran Church; and the Apostolic Lutheran Church. The chief difference between the first and second in the above order is in ecclesiastical government. The Apostolic Lutheran Church differs somewhat in doctrine from the other two.

LOCATION OF THE FINNS—To a certain extent the Finns cohere in colonies. The largest number of them is reported in the northern part of Michigan, in Minnesota, and in North and South Dakota, in which States they are chiefly engaged in **agricultural pursuits.** As growers they are to be found also in Washington and Oregon. Mainly because of the unsuitability of a warm climate to their constitution, the Finns do not settle in the South. In **industrial lines** they are to be met with in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, eastern New York, and New England. In eastern New York it is estimated that more than 10,000 Finns are employed in the industrial fields. If we look for them in cities we find the largest number, 4,000, in Chicago and 2,000 in Cleveland. Most of our Finnish population is located inland, and of it from 75 to 80 per cent. is engaged in agriculture. In cities they are artizans and workers in the laboring trades, while there are many who qualify highly as servants. In the mining and lumber industry there are many Finns in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota, and, speaking generally, in the Middle West and Far West. In commercial or mercantile lines they are not numerous, tho as professional or business men they bulk largely in strictly Finnish centers.

HOW THE FINNS GET ALONG—While no very rich Finns are mentioned by Finnish authorities here, we are assured that in general Finnish farmers and workers thrive and prosper. They hold the esteem of their fellow citizens, we are told, and they have an alert interest in **politics.** There are no persons of Finnish descent in Congress now, but not a few are to be encountered in the State legislatures of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Oregon. Judged politically, we are advised, the Finns may be classified as most American voters. They aline themselves with one or another of the political parties or rank as independents. A minority affiliates with the Socialist party. At the same time, we learn from the Finnish Bureau of Information (New York) there are a few Bolshevik Finns abroad in the land who have in some quarters "brought bad repute" to the Finns. They are small in number, but great in clamor, we are told. It must always be remembered what a chasm of difference lies between the Socialists and the Bolsheviki even in Russia, where a Socialist is reported to be as poor a life-insurance risk as a Grand Duke. The Finnish Bureau of Information is our authority for saying that American Finns and Finns at home in the vast majority utterly abhor the doctrines and practises of Bolshevism.

FINNS AS PROHIBITION PIONEERS—By a vote of the people as long ago as 1905, Finland voted itself "dry," but the Czar, ruler of Finland as a dependency, which it is no longer, refused to sanction this expression of the franchise. The Finns know as "temperance" what we call **prohibition,** and certain of their organizations in Finland and in this country have been fighting for "the cause" during thirty-five years. The prohibition crusade, we are told, has never had "official connection" with church bodies of the Finns in this country. Wherever there are Finns there are the so-called **Temperance Societies,** and the supreme organization to which most local societies belong is the National Temperance League. There are also independent temperance associations. Among other Finnish organizations mention should be made of the Lincoln Loyalty League, the object of which is to inculcate among the Finns education in the rights and duties of citizenship. This society is in its early stages, but it is national in scope and effort and, we are told, is "growing fast." Helpful toward its aims is the Finnish press in the United States, represented by five dailies and about twenty weekly and monthly publications. There is always home news or articles of interest in the homeland in these publications, but the burden of their record, we are told, is general news of the world.

COMMUNITY PLATE

"When He Comes Home"

"*Attendez, Monsieur Commander! Which design do you choose, Adam or Patrician?*"

"Oh! I don't care. The great thing is to have COMMUNITY in the house . . . I choose Adam."

"*Barbarian!*"

"Well, then, Patrician?"

"*Vandal! My heart's set on Adam!*"

"But I said Ad—"

"*Yes, I know, but you said it in the* WRONG *tone!*"

"Oh! Then it's a matter of inflection?"

"*Of course! Buying any* COMMUNITY *pattern is like taking a wife. If you don't simply adore it—*"

"Well?"

"*Somebody ought to forbid the Banns!*"

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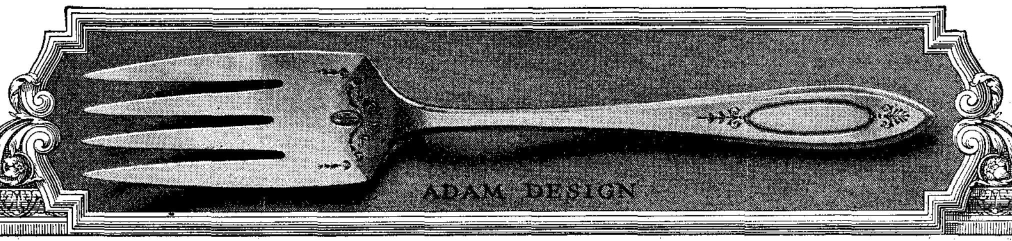


CURRENT - POETRY

OUR duty to the soldiers returning from France and their duty to "carry on" as civilians the life of patriotism and discipline learned so intensively in the service are two subjects frequently encountered in the speeches of returning officers and in poetical tributes addrest to the troops. Robert Underwood Johnson speaks frankly "To the Returning Brave," urging upon them the necessity of vigilance and devotion in civic life. It is a warning to all of us of the menace of Bolshevism at home. The poem is published by the War Camp Community Service, whose national headquarters are in New York City.

TO THE RETURNING BRAVE

By Robert Underwood Johnson

Victorious knights without reproach or fear—
As close as man is ever to the stars!—
Our welcome met you on the ocean drear
In loud, free winds and sunset's golden bars.
Here, at our bannered gate
Love, honor, laurels wait.
Tho you be humble, we are proud, and, in your stead, elate.

Fame shall not tire to tell, no sordid stain
Lies on your purpose, on your record none.
No broken word, no violated fame,
No winning one would wish had ne'er been won.
You were our message sent
To the torn Continent;
That with its hope and faith henceforth our faith and hope are blent.

You of our new, our homespun chivalry,
Here is our welcome—in all women's eyes,
The envious handclasp, romping children's glee,
Music, and color, and glad tears that rise.
Here every voice of Peace
Shall bruit our joy, nor cease
To vie with shotless guns to shout your blameless victories.

But, tho you are a part of all men's pride,
And from your fortitude new nations date,
Oh, lay not yet your sacred steel aside,
But save it for the still-imperiled state.
You who have bound a girth
Of new hope around the Earth,
Should its firm bond be loosened here, what were your struggles worth?

A redder peril dogs the path of war;
With fire and poison wanton children play;
And fickle crowds toward new pretenders pour
Who summon demons they can never lay.
Already we can hear,
Importunately near,
The snarling of the savage crew, half fury and half jeer.

Then hang not up your arms till you have taught
The ungrateful guests about our hearth and board
That in your swift encounter has been wrought
A keener edge to our reluctant sword.
You who know well the price
Of the great sacrifice
Your courage saved us once; pray Heaven, it need not save us twice.

And those who come not back, who mutely lie
By Marne or Meuse or tangled Argonne wood,
Were it to lose the gain (let them reply!)
Would we recall their spirits if we could!
Open your ranks and save
Their places with the brave,
That Liberty may greet you all, her shields of land and wave.

A war-song of Kiplingesque bruskness and undeniable fidelity is contributed to the Paris (Ill.) *Beacon* by J. Mopps, a seventeen-year-old member of the 130th United States Infantry, the now famous 33d or Prairie Division. His company, we are informed, saw thirty consecutive days of service in the front-line trenches just prior to the armistice.

NOW THAT IT'S ALL OVER

By J. Mopps

Did you ever hike millions of miles,
And carry a ton on your back,
And blister your heels and your shoulders, too.
Where the straps run down from your pack,
In the rain or the snow or the mud, perhaps,
In the smothering heat or the cold?
If you have, why then you're a buddy of ours,
And we welcome you into our fold.

Did you ever eat with your plate in your lap,
With your cup on the ground at your side,
While cooties and bugs of species untold,
Danced fox-trots over your hide?
Did you ever sleep in a tent so small
That your head and your feet played tag?
Then shake, old man, you're a pal of ours,
For you've followed the same old flag.

Did you ever stand in a front-line trench,
With Fritzie a few feet away,
With Jerries and Minnies a-whistling around,
And gas coming over all day?
With No Man's Land a sea of steel
And a tempest of bursting shell?
Then, come in, old man, and toast your shins,
For we're all just back from hell.

The mystery of the United States collier *Cyclops*, which vanished from the face of the waters of the globe early in 1918, will apparently never be solved. Other ships have disappeared and were never heard of again, but the more puzzling feature in the case of the *Cyclops* is that all trace of her was lost at a time when the seven seas were being policed by the navies of the Allied and Associated Powers. Thomas Hornsby Ferril, formerly a radio officer in the United States Army, recalls the disappearance of the *Cyclops* in the Denver *Times* in stanzas entitled

THE BALLAD OF THE CYCLOPS

By Thomas Hornsby Ferril

She slipt past hooded harbor lights,
Past muffled buoy and lightless quay,
Past silent bars, 'neath silent stars,
Out to the silent sea.

And no man saw the good ship sail,
She dropt her moorings unaware;
The only word her captain heard
Was the voice of talking air.

Far into lurking seas she went,
The danger-laden months passed by,
She kept her way and every day
Her name flashed through the sky.

Till hushed one day her distant voice,
As still as bays where shadows sleep,
And on men's lips she joined the ships
That sail the fantom deep:

Fair galleys lost at Salamis,
Armadas, ships of Trafalgar,
Whose ghostlike crews are men who choose
To haunt a sea at war.

Perhaps she plies through arctic wastes,
On some dim quest with Franklin's men,
Or sees a new Pacific's blue,
As those on Darien.

Tho men have raised a blasted *Maine*,
And triremes that in Nemi lay,
They only know that long ago,
—The *Cyclops* sailed away.

Visions fill the mind of the men "over there," even in the thick of the fighting, and in *The Touchstone* (New York) Grace Hazard Conkling gives us a picture of one American soldier dreaming such a dream of home.

THE MOUNTAIN LAD

By Grace Hazard Conkling

He dreamt of a gray hillside home
Soft-colored like the crumbled loam
In tilted fields he used to plow;
And memories sweet as honeycomb
Came back at curious moments, then:
The Indian-pipes in Mary's glen
When mountain-June returns again;
Moccasin-flowers, rose and tan,
That down the Clove at sunrise ran;
Arbutus-coral on the ledge,
The harebell at the cliff's clean edge,
And mosses marching through the wood
Dusk-footed like a partridge-brood,
All the still things he used to know,
The silence of midsummer trees,
The noiseless footsteps of first snow,
He liked to think of these.

The guns roared on, but he was back
In the blueberry pasture: black
With sun and sweetness and not blue
The fruit he gathers! Tho he lacked
The words to say as much to you,
The lad was fighting for a dream
With high hills in it, and a stream
Reflecting silver poplar-trees
And willows: but far more than these
He wanted earth hushed a little while
Till mothers learned again to smile
And fathers found new tales to tell
At twilight as when all was well!
Lovers no duty kept apart,
And laughter from a people's heart,
Untroubled bells along the wind,
And highways safe and the sea kind,
These are the thoughts that helped him fight,
These, for his own and every land!
And he was ready day or night
For these to make his stand.

Celtic melancholy is authentically exprest in stanzas contributed to *Scribner's Magazine* by Christine Kerr Davis.

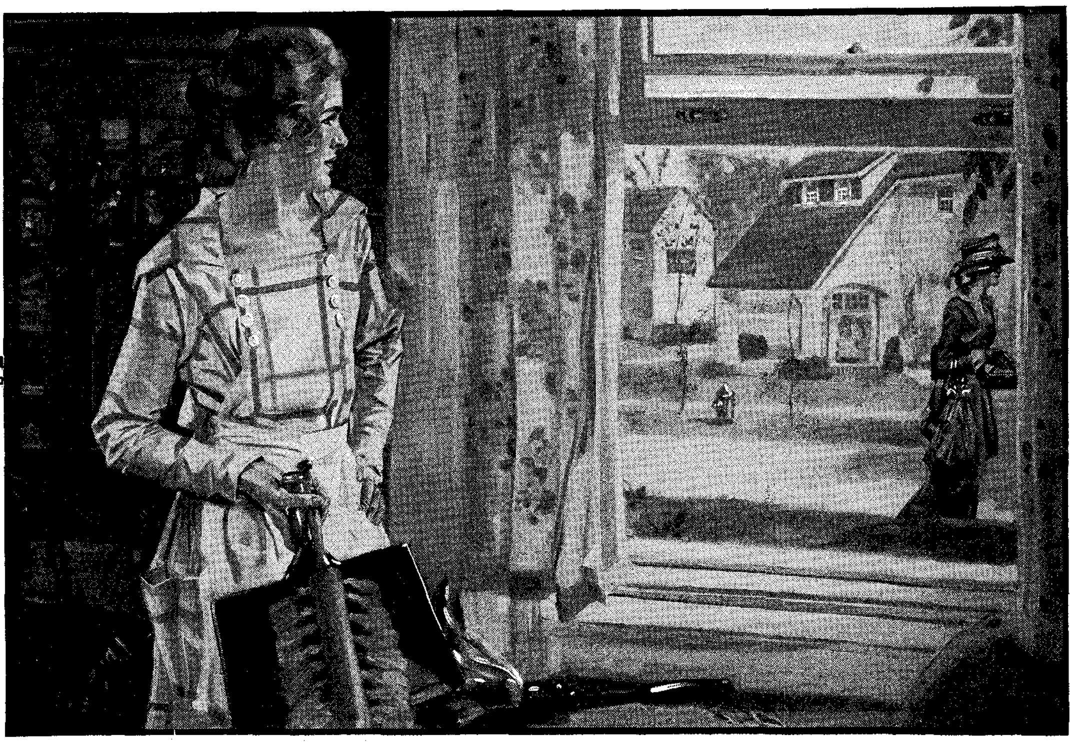
IN KERRY

By Christine Kerr Davis

The primrose path winds down the hill
And round the lough—in Kerry!
And the west wind harps a lyric
That is older than the sea.
The hawthorn buds are breaking,
And the birds are making merry
In every tangled hedgerow,
And in every whispering tree.

In the rainbow hush of dawning
A missel-thrush will call me,
And me not there to answer,
Or to follow that light wing
Through woodland and through water,
Not caring what befall me,
So I catch a lilting cadence
Like the song the fairies sing.

And the shamrocks, Oh, the shamrocks!
The soft, sweet rain is falling
Like a silver veil around them,
And they're laughing like with glee.
And the heart of me is homesick
For the old sweet ways are calling,
It's spring, it's spring—in Kerry!
And me not there to see!



Mrs. Tied-To-Her-Work Does a Little Thinking

"Why is it my work is never done—Mrs. Bright doesn't stay cooped up in the house all day."

THOUSANDS of women, tired of old-fashioned housekeeping methods, are turning to the easiest and most practical solution of their problems—electricity, the power that waits in every light socket, instantly ready for any kind of work.

Are you applying these new principles to the business of running your house? You can lengthen the life of your rugs with a vacuum cleaner; you can save your clothes with an electric washing machine, and save your own or your servant's time besides.

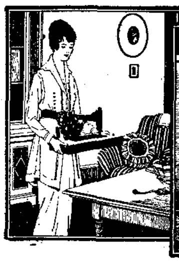
A portable electric sewing machine enables you to make more clothes in less time; an electric iron helps you save time and fuel; while electric cooking conserves not only time and fuel but food values, as well. The electric dishwasher solves the last remaining task in household drudgery.

All of these labor-savers can be had with the familiar trademark, "Western Electric," and a demonstration will convince you of their uniform worth. If your electric company or dealer cannot show you any or all of these devices, write for booklet No. 62-D, "To Lighten the Labor of the Home," and the name of our agent nearest you.

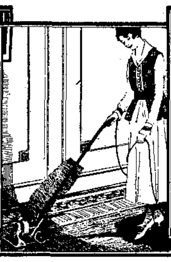
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY
INCORPORATED

New York Atlanta Cleveland Chicago St. Louis Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis San Francisco Seattle

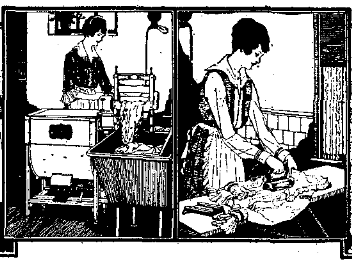
Houses in all Principal Cities



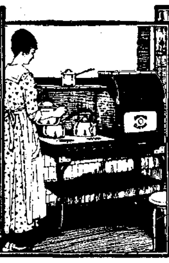
Sew by electricity



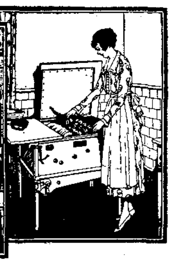
Electric cleaning saves rugs



Clothes washed and ironed the electric way last longer. Save your time and steps

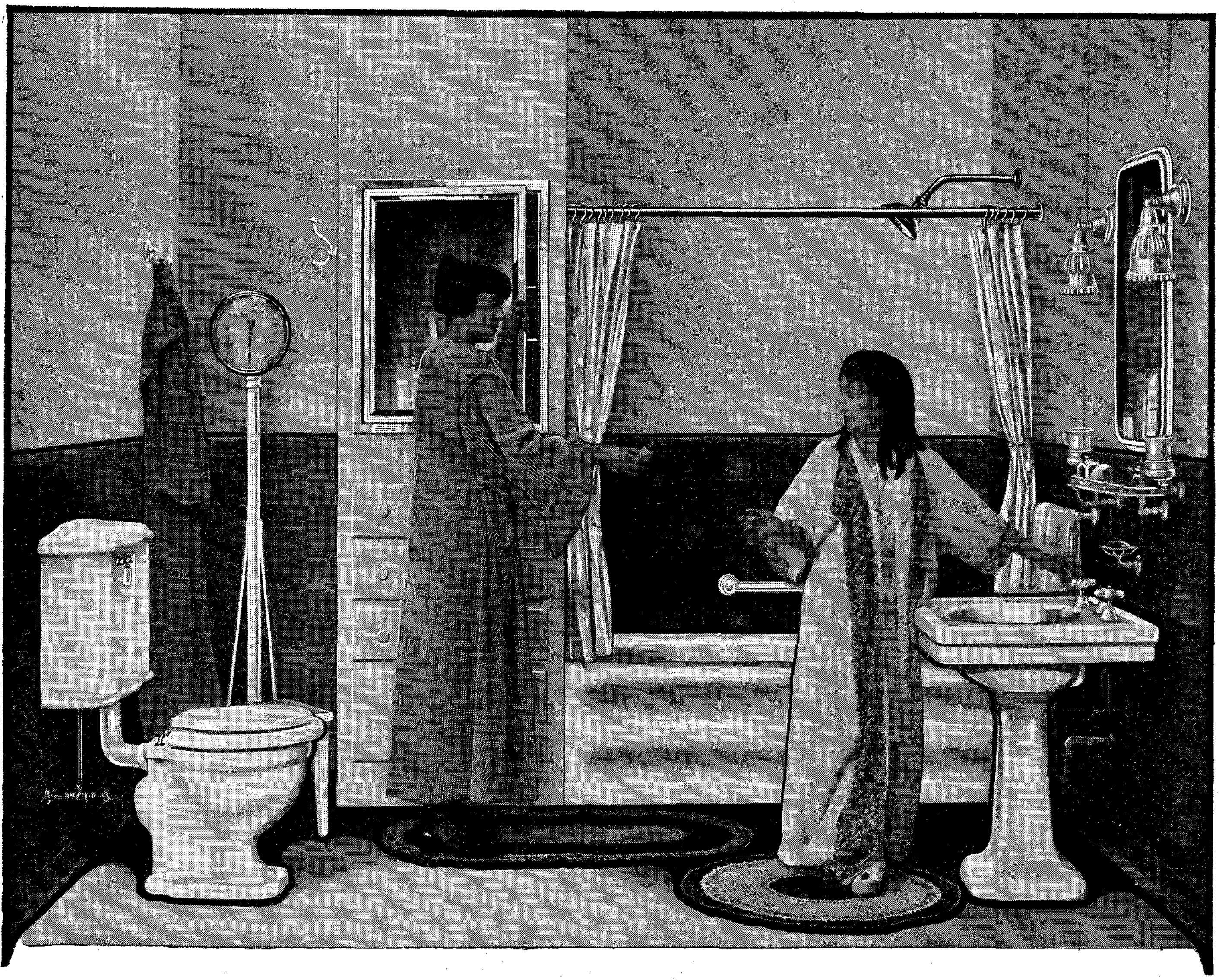


Cook by electricity



Electric dishwashing

Western Electric



New Comforts in Your Present Home

Why wait until you build a new house before enjoying the use of new, up-to-date plumbing fixtures? New plumbing *belongs* in old homes. It helps make them like new—prolongs their usefulness and increases their value. Plumbing that is over 10 years old is very likely to be out of date. There's something better to be had—not better in basic quality, but in style, fittings, etc.

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures

cannot wear out, if properly treated, but plumbing styles have never been stationary, and the designs of a decade ago may not be what you want today.

A good plumber should be your counselor on household sanitation. With his help you can feel sure that your plumbing is functioning properly all the time.

Too many people wait until trouble develops before calling a plumber. Why not send for one before trouble is apparent? Weakened or broken joints caused by the settling of the house will develop unseen leaks. Rubber washers deteriorate in time. Waste pipes and traps collect sediment and should be examined from time to time.

Then you need plumbing advice if you have the purchase of new equipment in mind. Why wait until your fixtures are obsolete when, at reasonable cost, you can have up-to-date, sanitary fixtures with the complete *safety* that accompanies such equipment?

Write to us for a copy of "'Standard' Plumbing Fixtures for the Home." It gives complete description of a modern and beautiful line of fixtures for the bath room; also kitchen sinks, laundry trays, etc.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Permanent Exhibits in the Following Cities:

NEW YORK	35 W. 31st
NEW YORK (EXPORT DEPT.)	50 BROAD
BOSTON	186 DEVONSHIRE
PHILADELPHIA	1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON	SOUTHERN BLDG.
*PITTSBURGH	439-449 WATER
PITTSBURGH	106 SIXTH
*PITTSBURGH, E. E.	6373 PENN AVE.
*CHICAGO	14-30 N. PEORIA
*ST. LOUIS	810 N. SECOND
*EAST ST. LOUIS	15 N. COLLINSVILLE
*CLEVELAND	4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI	633 WALNUT
*TOLEDO	311-321 ERIE
*COLUMBUS	243-255 S. THIRD
*CANTON	1106 2ND ST. N. E.
*YOUNGSTOWN	458 W. FEDERAL
*WHEELING	3120-30 JACOB
*HUNTINGTON	2ND AVE. & 10TH ST.
*ERIE	128 W. TWELFTH
*ALTOONA	918 11TH
MILWAUKEE	426 BROADWAY
*MILWAUKEE	311-313 FIFTH ST.
*LOUISVILLE	321-323 W. MAIN
*NASHVILLE	315 TENTH AVE. S.
*NEW ORLEANS	846 BARONNE
*HOUSTON	COR. PRESTON & SMITH
*DALLAS	1200-1206 JACKSON
*SAN ANTONIO	212 LOSOYA
*FORT WORTH	828-830 MONROE
KANSAS CITY	201 RIDGE ARCADE
SAN FRANCISCO	149-55 BLUXOME
*LOS ANGELES	216-224 S. CENTRAL
DETROIT OFFICE	414 HAMMOND BLDG.
CHICAGO OFFICE	1010 KARPEN BLDG.
*TORONTO, CAN	59 E. RICHMOND
*HAMILTON, CAN	20 W. JACKSON

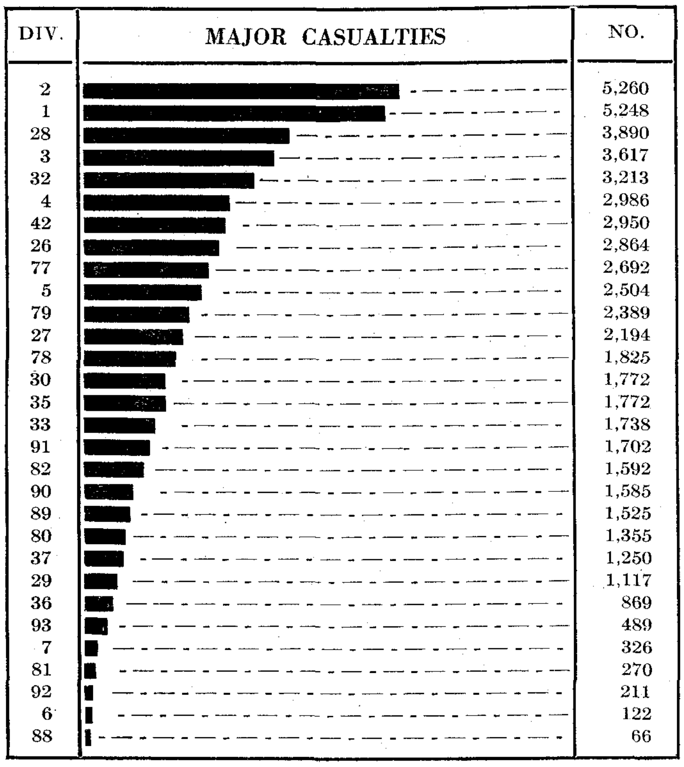
Service at "Standard" Branches In the cities marked (*) are carried complete lines of Plumbing and Heating Supplies, Farm Lighting and Water Supply Systems, Tools and Supplies for Mills, Mines and Factories; also for the Water, Gas, Steam and Oil industries. Write or call on nearest branch.

"Standard" Fixtures for Factories Factory efficiency is no less a necessity now that we have turned to the industries of peace. Sanitary plumbing conditions increase the efficiency of every man and woman thus employed. Our booklet on this subject—"Factory Sanitation"—will be sent to manufacturers on request.

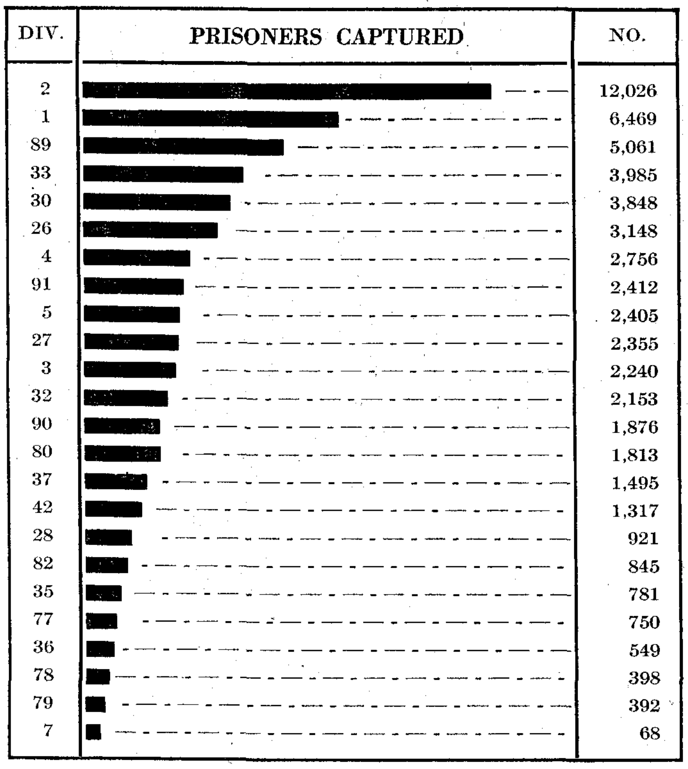
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

MORE WAR THAN NEWSPAPER LUCK FOR THE REGULARS

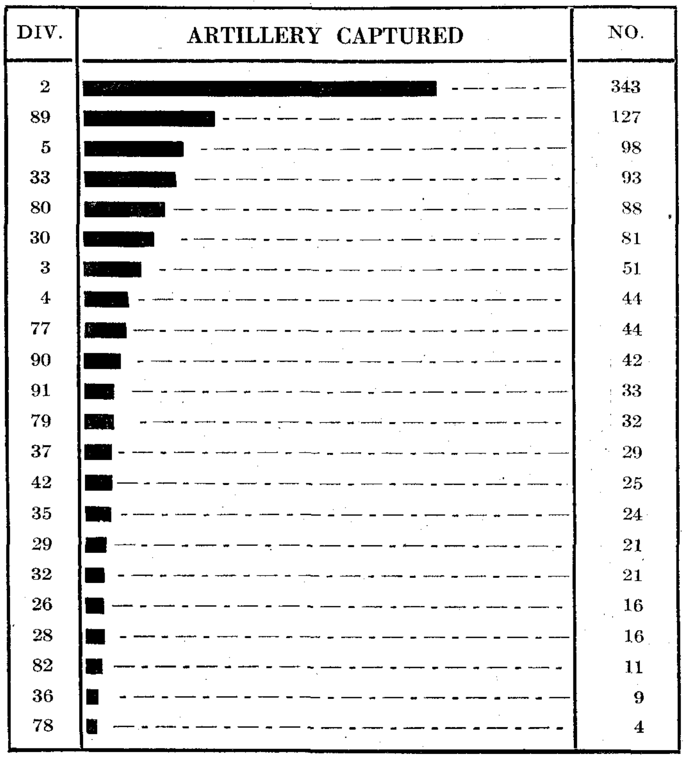
POOR newspaper luck has pursued the soldiers of those Regular Army Divisions which led the American forces into action, suffered the greatest number of casualties, conquered the most territory, prisoners, and guns, and were finally sent to watch the Rhine while many of the Guard and National Army units came home. The newspapers, more interested in "home talent," haven't given the regulars their share of credit. The various State divisions, as well as the Rainbow Division, which specialized in being from all States, have inspired the scribes in their "home towns" to superlatives and adjectives. As for the regulars—"Nobody loves a regular," writes one of them, and another remarks: "It's the old story. We're not heroes, madam; we're regulars." It has been suggested, for the benefit of some regular letter-writers who are suffering lest all the laurels may have been given out before they get back, that most divisions are "written up" on the occasion of their return, which, for the regulars, is not yet. In the meantime *The Indian*, a paper published by the Second (Regular) Division on the Rhine, shows by a series of charts how things stand in most of those particulars that mean hard fighting. The Second Division leads the lists in nearly every case, with the First Division, also a Regular Division, a close second. Correspondents of the First Division have already claimed some of the honors that, according to the Second Division's statisticians, belong to the Second; and it is noticeable that the tables, reproduced herewith, do not credit the First with any captures of



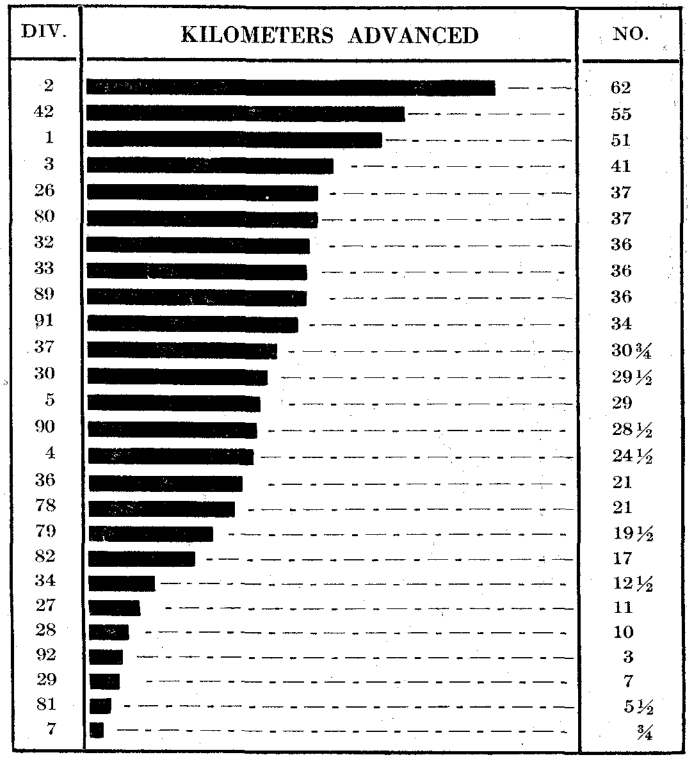
DIV.	MAJOR CASUALTIES NO.
2	5,260
1	5,248
28	3,890
3	3,617
32	3,213
4	2,986
42	2,950
26	2,864
77	2,692
5	2,504
79	2,389
27	2,194
78	1,825
30	1,772
35	1,772
33	1,738
91	1,702
82	1,592
90	1,585
89	1,525
80	1,355
37	1,250
29	1,117
36	869
93	489
7	326
81	270
92	211
6	122
88	66



DIV.	PRISONERS CAPTURED NO.
2	12,026
1	6,469
89	5,061
33	3,985
30	3,848
26	3,148
4	2,756
91	2,412
5	2,405
27	2,355
3	2,240
32	2,153
90	1,876
80	1,813
37	1,495
42	1,317
28	921
82	845
35	781
77	750
36	549
78	398
79	392
7	68



DIV.	ARTILLERY CAPTURED NO.
2	343
89	127
5	98
33	93
80	88
30	81
3	51
4	44
77	44
90	42
91	33
79	32
37	29
42	25
35	24
29	21
32	21
26	16
28	16
82	11
36	9
78	4

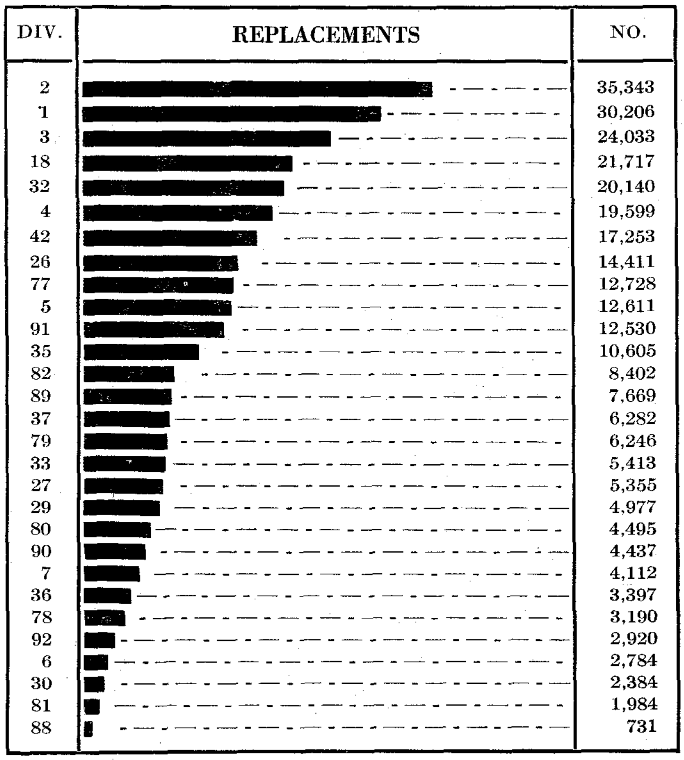


DIV.	KILOMETERS ADVANCED NO.
2	62
42	55
1	51
3	41
26	37
80	37
32	36
33	36
89	36
91	34
37	30¾
30	29½
5	29
90	28½
4	24½
36	21
78	21
79	19½
82	17
34	12½
27	11
28	10
92	3
29	7
81	5½
7	¾

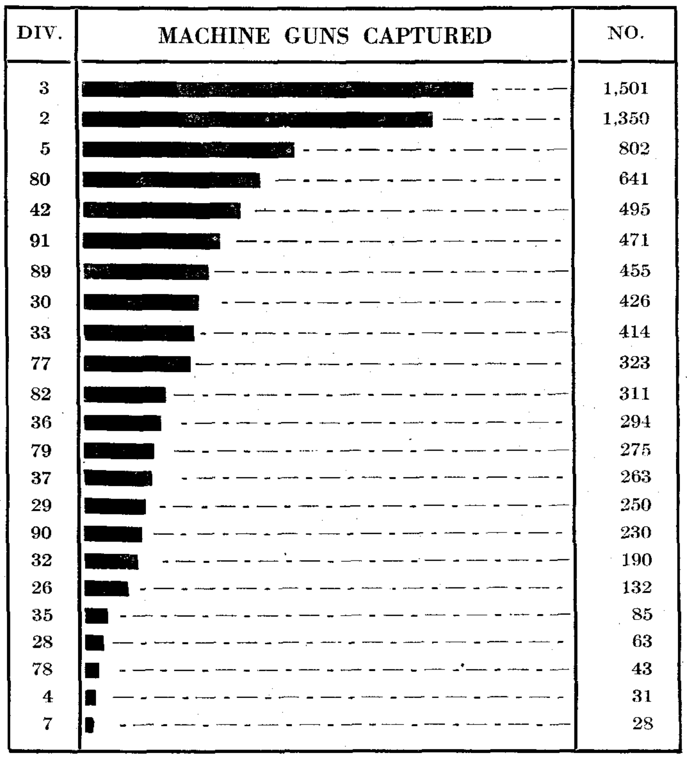
artillery and machine guns. Considering the First Division's captures of territory and prisoners, this is possibly a clerical slip. The charts, according to *The Indian*, were drawn from official figures.

In the Paris edition of the Chicago *Tribune*, Private Lindsay McPhail, a First Division champion, lays claim to a good many of the records which the tables prepared by the Second Division experts would credit to the Second. Private McPhail speaks quite sharply about the well-known Marines, which form part of the Second, and exalts the dough-boys of the 9th and 23d Infantry at their expense. THE LITERARY DIGEST comes in for criticism as a champion of the Marines, a point of view that is recommended to those Marines who have accused us of having sold our soul to the dough-boys. But the object of Private McPhail's most sweeping attack is the Rainbow Division. "Rainbows, Somebody Is After Your Goat," is the heading which the Paris *Tribune* editor puts over Private McPhail's letter, and it justifies those sentiments as follows:

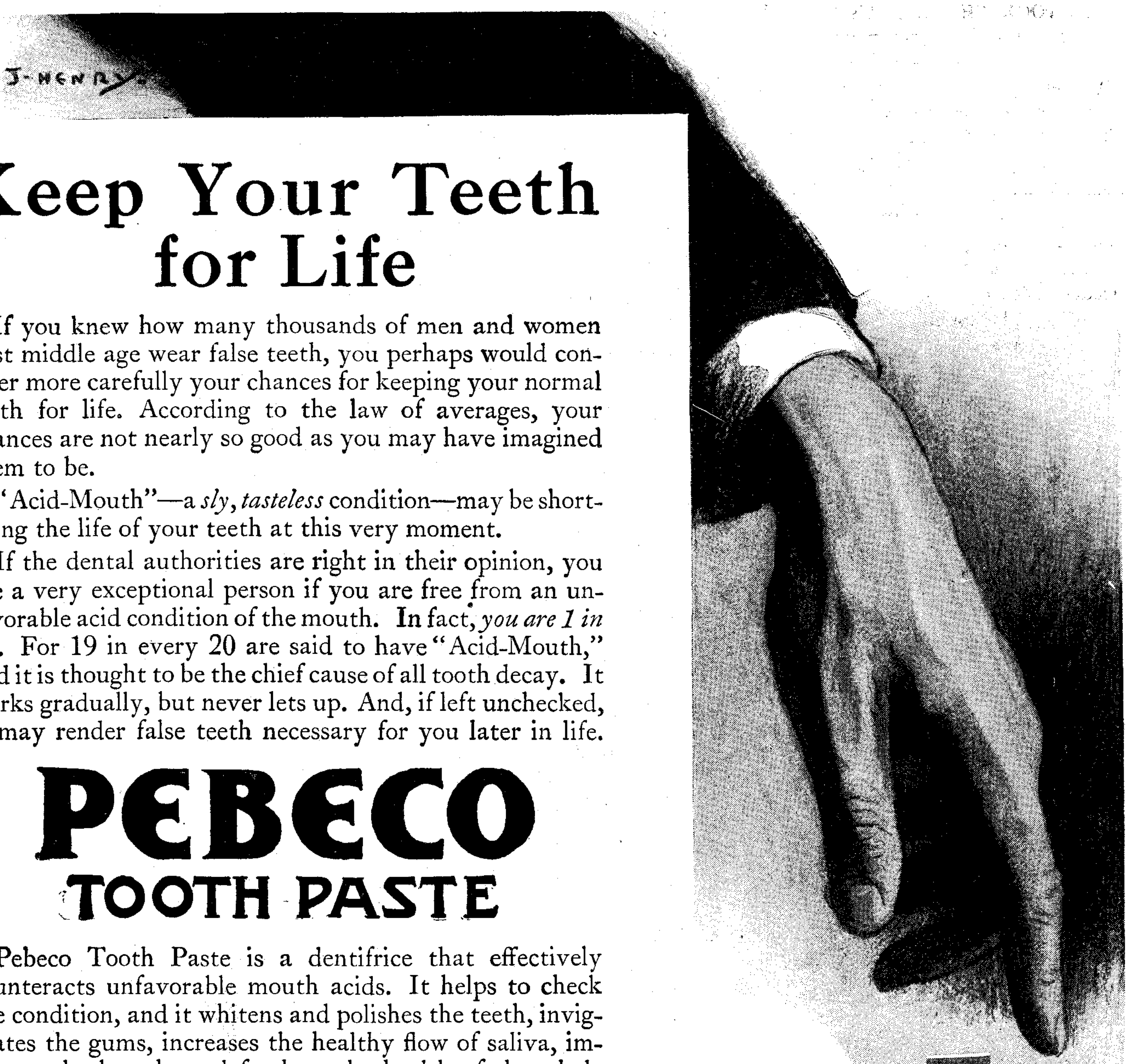
> Actually the most humorous part of the war appears in the American journals from day to day in the form of thrilling accounts of the war's heroes. It's actually hell to be a regular Army man any more. Take the poor 9th and 23d Infantry, for instance. All they ever did in this man's war was to bear the brunt of the many battles of the Second Division, and read later that the Marines had done it all. Not at all knocking the Marines! Why, I actually know that they captured more prisoners in Paris, while on M. P. duty there than any six other divisions in France.
>
> And the National Guard! Bless their little hearts. With extreme pleasure did we real soldiers of the 1st Division, read the home papers of last summer to see if we were being mentioned for leading the A. E. F. everywhere, then find that the entire war was being carried on (thank God, on paper only) by the National Guard. You remember yourself the way you used to fall for such stuff as: "Rainbow in big advance, regulars assisting!"—or "New England boys responsible for crushing German defeat!" Down in the corner on page 79 we'd discover, a week later, that we hadn't been forgotten; we'd been "assisting" again.
>
> *The Marine Weekly*, sometimes incorrectly called THE LITERARY DIGEST, is a typical seller of this boosting to Marines, N. G., and N. A. Every month the column is there about the inquiry into the alarming casuality list of the poor drafted "Hicks" of the 35th Division in the Argonne. Did you ever see or hear of an investigation of the First Division's casualties? Especially in the Argonne, where we lost 9,374 soldiers. (More than the 35th did in the whole war. See actual figures, *Stars and Stripes*, March 28.) It's the old story again: "We're not heroes, madame, we're regulars."
>
> To get down to actual business, the funniest line of bunk I ever have read appeared in the Paris edition of your paper last Friday, the 4th, where the much "press-pumped" Rainbow, 42d, Division claims the top-notch for the A. E. F. fighting units belongs to its men.
>
> I can't deny that it's a record-breaking gang. They broke quite a few records in the S. A. and "Y" huts while playing the victrolas behind the lines when our division was waiting for them to relieve us, especially in the Argonne drive. I really believe that these Rainbow men have been reading this bunk of their heroic deeds and impossible achievements so long, on paper, that they believe it.
>
> To get down to actual business, in answer to the challenge of the Rainbow, here's the dope on the division whose record stands so far above all the rest that their efforts appear just a little insignificant beside it:
>
> Which division was first in France, first in any trenches, fired the first shot into Fritz, captured the first prisoners, suffered first casualties, etc.? The First.
>
> Which division was picked by Foch as the one division of Americans to first stem the tide of the German advance in Picardy last April? Which division held this busiest part of the line while the entire front was giving way to the pushing Germans, then launched America's first offensive at Cantigny, the first American battle, on May 28–31, 1918? Which division lost more men in this one sector than the Rainbow lost in the entire war? The First.
>
> Which division suffered the greatest casualties of the war? Which division lost over 9,000 men in the Argonne alone, the greatest casualties of any American division? The First.
>
> Which division captured more booty than any other division in the A. E. F.? The First.
>
> Which division had, as major, the man who raided the German lines every night, the fighting son of "Teddy"? The First. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., now Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th Infantry.
>
> Which division was in action on Armistice day? Which division was the first picked for the Army of Occupation, the first to cross the Rhine? The First.
>
> Which division will be last home. Heavy on it, boys, the First.
>
> When the journalists, the people back home, and these N. G. men take their eyes off the many newspaper articles which make them heroes overnight, and get down to actual figures, the figures that will make American history, they will see that the two regular army divisions, First and Second, captured more prisoners, more booty, suffered heavier casualties than any five divisions of N. G. or N. A. Also made by far the greatest advance into the German lines against the strongest opposition.
>
> Any real arguments open? Just why the press falls for such articles as the one recently claiming first place for the Rainbow men, thereby creating an uproar throughout the Army of Occupation, I don't know.
>
> From one who enlisted for the period of the war, now in the REGULAR Army.
>
> PRIVATE LINDSAY MCPHAIL,
> 3d M. G. B'n 1st Div.



DIV.	NO.
2	35,343
1	30,206
3	24,033
18	21,717
32	20,140
4	19,599
42	17,253
26	14,411
77	12,728
5	12,611
91	12,530
35	10,605
82	8,402
89	7,669
37	6,282
79	6,246
33	5,413
27	5,355
29	4,977
80	4,495
90	4,437
7	4,112
36	3,397
78	3,190
92	2,920
6	2,784
30	2,384
81	1,984
88	731



DIV.	NO.
3	1,501
2	1,350
5	802
80	641
42	495
91	471
89	455
30	426
33	414
77	323
82	311
36	294
79	275
37	263
29	250
90	230
32	190
26	132
35	85
28	63
78	43
4	31
7	28



Keep Your Teeth for Life

If you knew how many thousands of men and women past middle age wear false teeth, you perhaps would consider more carefully your chances for keeping your normal teeth for life. According to the law of averages, your chances are not nearly so good as you may have imagined them to be.

"Acid-Mouth"—a *sly, tasteless* condition—may be shortening the life of your teeth at this very moment.

If the dental authorities are right in their opinion, you are a very exceptional person if you are free from an unfavorable acid condition of the mouth. In fact, *you are 1 in 20.* For 19 in every 20 are said to have "Acid-Mouth," and it is thought to be the chief cause of all tooth decay. It works gradually, but never lets up. And, if left unchecked, it may render false teeth necessary for you later in life.

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

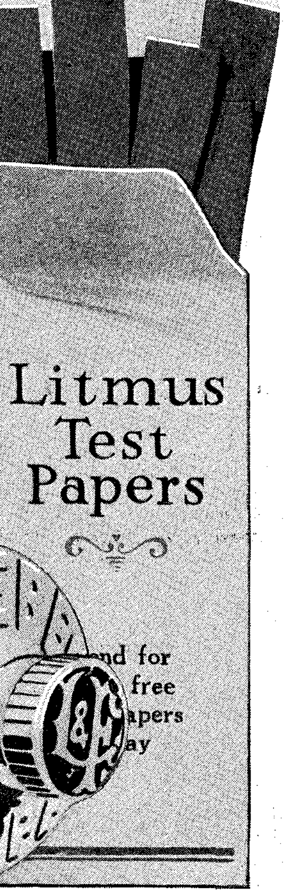
Pebeco Tooth Paste is a dentifrice that effectively counteracts unfavorable mouth acids. It helps to check the condition, and it whitens and polishes the teeth, invigorates the gums, increases the healthy flow of saliva, improves the breath, and furthers the health of the whole mouth.

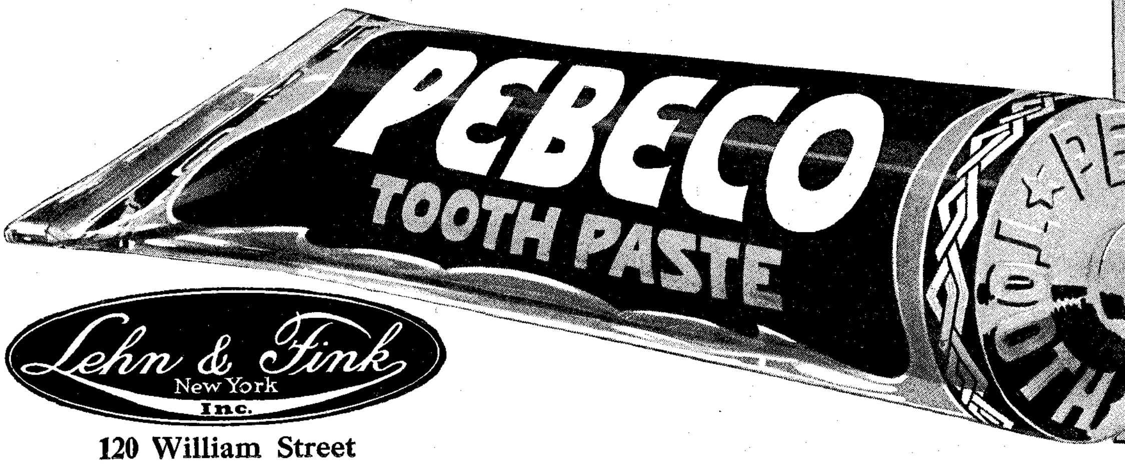
Combine the twice-a-day use of Pebeco Tooth Paste with twice-yearly examinations of your teeth by your dentist. This way you are more likely to keep your teeth for life.

Send for Free Litmus Test Papers and ten-day trial tube of Pebeco

Moisten one of the blue Litmus Test Papers on your tongue. Remove it, and if it turns pink, you have "Acid-Mouth." If it remains blue your mouth is normal. Another test with a second Litmus paper, after using Pebeco, will show you how Pebeco tends to counteract the condition.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere





Lehn & Fink
New York
Inc.
120 William Street

HE TOOK CHANCES, AND MADE HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

A CERTAIN Italian-descended stevedore of the Gotham water-fronts, Jimmy Auditore by name, carefully avoided reading all those maxims of success which make much of prudence and saving pennies. He had heard of Steve Brodie, it appears, and learned by heart the Brodie motto—"I'll take a chance." He approved of the Brodie philosophy, noting that the technique might be applied to almost any line of human endeavor, even to the somewhat circumscribed business of stevedoring. The results were nothing short of tremendous. Says a writer in the New York *Globe*, who adduces the career of Mr. Auditore both to point a moral and adorn a tale:

> A few years ago Auditore was changing jobs so often he used to ask his father every morning where he was working, and if he made more than $15 in a week he laid off the next week to recover from the shock.
>
> Then he heard of the career of Brodie—chance-taker.
>
> To-day Auditore is field-marshal of two successful firms, has a cable address, a trade-mark, a membership in the Maritime Exchange, a wife and child, a private office, an ambition, and a lot of money. And the man who gave him his start is working for him.
>
> Auditore sometimes is erroneously called the "millionaire stevedore." That's all wrong. He wants to correct that impression. He's not a millionaire. He has only half a million. But within two years he is going to have the million, he says, and then his objection to the name will be withdrawn.
>
> Auditore took a chance to get his start. He's been taking them ever since, without stopping. And he's only twenty-nine years old.
>
> Five or six years ago he was at various times a messenger boy, a grocery clerk, a saloonkeeper, a street-car conductor, and a policeman. Despite those latter two occupations, he failed to amass a fortune. Then he got a job as stevedore at $15 a week. The words of S. Brodie began ringing in his ears.
>
> His first opportunity to take a chance came when men were sought to load ships with dynamite. It has been fairly well established that if one slips while carrying dynamite one has to be picked up with a blotter. But James took a chance. As they say on Rivington Street, he made "heavy wages."
>
> Then for several months he spent his lunch hour every day in New York trying to find some one who would give him a contract to load a ship. Finally, through J. V. Dicks, a steamship agent, he got a contract. He started to work on it. He didn't have enough money to meet his pay-roll, so in regular Brodie style he went to Dicks—imagine it!—and borrowed money to meet the pay-roll. He made $350 on the deal—and he was off.
>
> Then he conceived the plan of renting a pier. He put it over for $60,000 and the first year he made one hundred per cent. on the investment. The war came along and Auditore realized it was a big chance. While others hesitated to see what effect Europe's conflict would be on American shipping, he jumped in and out-Brodied Brodie. And as it is with hash in the Navy, so it was with money with Auditore—it wasn't made; it just accumulated.
>
> He has run into only one squall. That was when partners in one of his companies asked for a receivership, saying he owed them $20,000.
>
> "I just won that suit," said the half-millionaire stevedore to-day. "I sold them my stock in the company for a price that I myself made possible, paid the $20,000 out of the proceeds, and they paid the court costs and attorney's fees. And while I was in the company I got $12,000 a year salary and $3,000 dividends."
>
> He's still taking chances. To-day he is opening a branch in Baltimore. He has never been in the town, and has never investigated shipping conditions there through an agent. He's just going down and break in. J. V. Dicks, the man who gave him his first contract, is now his vice-president and will operate the Baltimore branch.

PERSONAL INCOMPETENCE IS TO-DAY'S GREAT CAUSE OF FAILURE

BUSINESS authorities are agreeing, in effect, that to-day bad luck is not so much in our stars as in ourselves. *Bradstreet's*, it is pointed out, makes the statement that the record of failures during 1918 shows that never before has there been a higher percentage of personal liability. Eighty-six per cent. of all the failures reported last year were classed as due to the individual, while only 14 per cent. were charged to outside causes. This is sufficient to "make the average man and woman in the world of work stop, look, and listen—take a mental inventory and get down to brass tacks," comments Charles W. Duke, in the Kansas City *Star*. It is his idea that one result of the war has been "to reduce the proposition of success or failure in individual life to the personal equation." Unacceptable as his sweeping assertion might be to any political economist, his array of figures—of which wise men have said both that they never lie and that you can prove anything by them—is impressive. He begins:

> The business statisticians figure that in 1915 74.4 per cent. of the failures were due to the shortcomings of the business man himself and 25.6 per cent. to uncontrollable factors. In 1916 the proportions were 81.5 per cent. personal and 18.5 non-personal. In 1917 the failures chargeable to the individual were 85 per cent. and only 15 per cent. to outside causes. In 1918 the total of personal failures was 86 per cent. as against 14 per cent. non-personal.
>
> How? Why? What's the trouble?
>
> Those who make up these figures tabulate the following faults grouped as follows:
>
> Incompetence—irrespective of other causes.
>
> Inexperience—without other incompetence.
>
> Lack of capital.
>
> Unwise credits.
>
> Speculation—outside regular business.
>
> Neglect of business—due to doubtful habits.
>
> Personal extravagance.
>
> Fraudulent disposition of property.
>
> The "Wallingfords" and "Blackie Daws" seem to have been having hard sledding for some time, for the figures plainly show that while frauds slightly increased in 1917, the percentage of business failures in 1918 due to this cause were lower than in any preceding year back to 1890. Speculation has been at a low figure during the last four years, as have unwise credits, neglect, and extravagance.
>
> Here are the figures for the years 1917 and 1918, which speak for themselves:

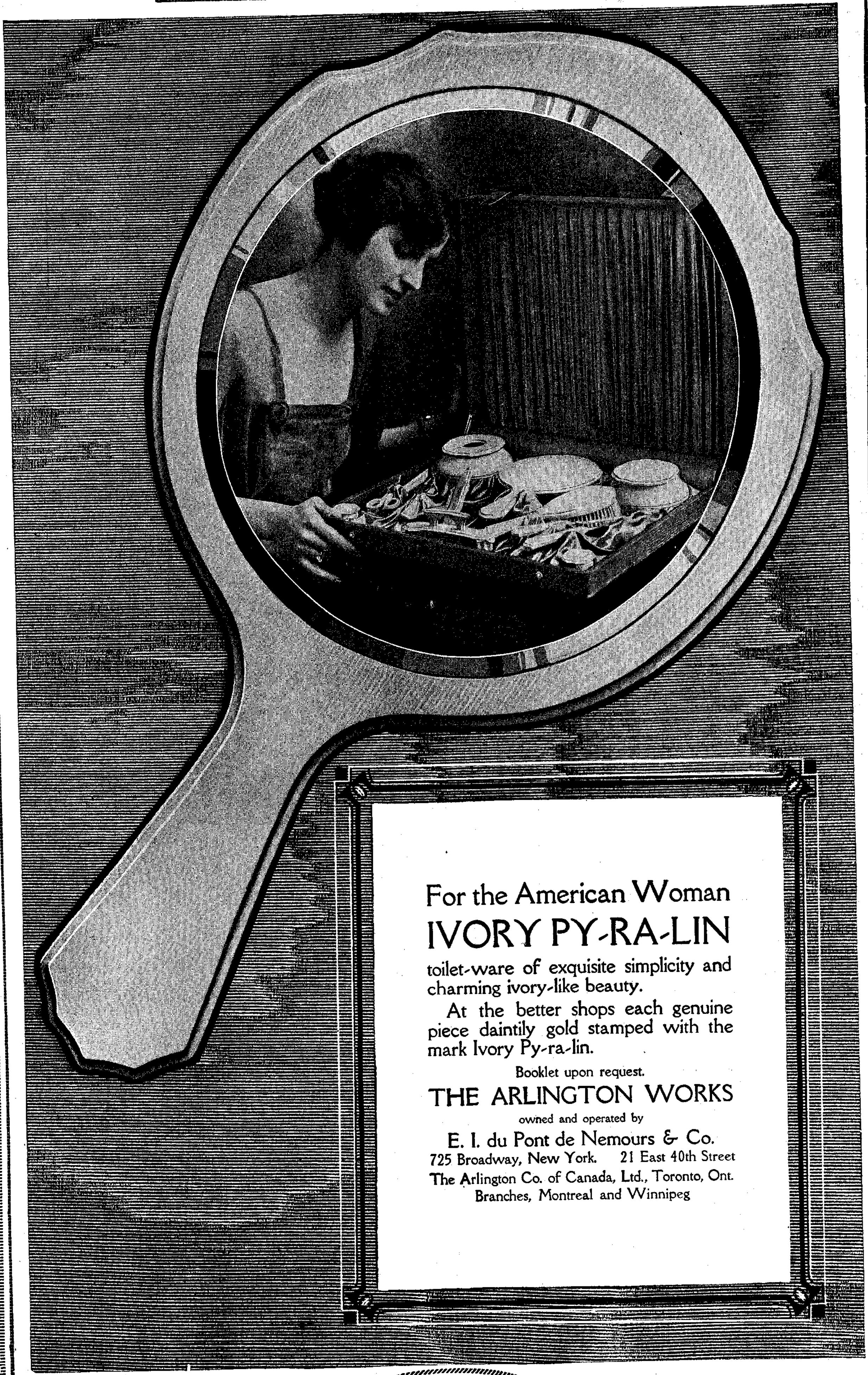
Failures Due to—	*1918* *Per Cent.*	*1917* *Per Cent.*
Incompetency	36.5	35.5
Inexperience	6.7	6.8
Lack of capital	33.2	31.9
Unwise credits	1.3	1.9
Failures of others	.9	1.0
Extravagance	.6	.6
Neglect	1.5	2.2
Speculation	.4	.4
Fraud	5.8	5.7

> It is held by many industrial experts that the war was in an important measure responsible for the increase in industrial incompetency that developed during the period of the war, that the conditions growing out of the war called for the introduction of incompetency in many fields. The exigencies of a state of unpreparedness, the taking of many thousands of men out of industrial life and their mobilization in huge armies, virtually placed a premium on incompetence in that thousands of men were directed into new channels they had never negotiated before. Everywhere there was a need of men and women to fill the places made vacant by draft and enlistments. Everywhere many small business concerns were changing hands to meet some phase of the war's demands. From making one product that had been their hobby for years many a concern turned to making some war-product.
>
> High wages were the lure, too, that attracted many a man who, before the war, had been a success in some other trade or profession. A story to the point concerns a workman who applied to a master millwright for a job as a helper. Millwrights and assistants were in great demand. So with little inquiry the man was put to work. Within five minutes it was evident that he was not fitted for the job, but on being reproached for his false representations he coolly replied that he had come for the job because the scale of wages offered had attracted him. And he held on to the job until he had learned the business because there was a scarcity of millwrights and assistants, and the foreman had to have men.

Tens of millions of dollars, it is reported on good authority, were lost by the Government last year through the waste of labor and material, due primarily to the incompetency of unskilled, or merely careless, employees. But now the war is over, and a weeding-out process is at hand. We are told:

> The unskilled mechanic or laborer who earned the highest wage he had ever drawn in his pay-envelop must now prove his competence. Business, taking a cue from the Government, proposes to apply the same measures for the development of competency as the Army and Navy employed during the war. The psychological tests for rating army men according to their natural ability and inherent talent are suggested to captains of industry and big business men as a logical instrument for the elimination of the mentally unfit, and it is held on this score that the utilization of such methods, a veritable "survival of the fittest," would save time and money.
>
> Army tests developed the astonishing fact that of those examined nearly 45 per cent. fell below the average intelligence grade. Maj. Robert M. Yerkes, chief of

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



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Secretary of Commerce

MOTOR TRUCKS

the Division of Psychology, Medical Department, U. S. A., recently submitted to the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers the following table summing up the ratings and proportions of the men examined in the Army's unique tests:

Very Superior Intelligence—Four to 5 per cent. of a quota, comprising men of marked intellectuality.

Superior Intelligence—Eight to 10 per cent., the men comprising many of the commissioned-officer type and a large amount of non-commissioned-officer material.

High Average Intelligence—Fifteen to 18 per cent.

Average Intelligence—About 25 per cent., offering excellent private material and some non-commissioned officer material.

Low Average Intelligence—About 20 per cent., these men usually making good privates and proving satisfactory in routine work.

Inferior Intelligence—About 15 per cent., men likely to prove fair soldiers, but slow in learning and rarely rising above the rank of private. Many illiterate or foreign-born.

Very Inferior Intelligence—The majority of these are below ten years in mental age.

Among the army professions the engineer and medical officers rank at the top in mental alertness, while of men of other vocations telegraphers took a high standing. Army chaplains also proved highly intelligent, receiving high percentages in the language tests especially. Major Yerkes pointed out the possibility by use of the government tests in industry, and especially in mining, of quickly discovering men whose superior intelligence suggests their fitness for advancement and of men whose low-grade mentality makes them either a burden or a menace to industry.

"Measuring the brain" was a method employed in these army tests. It was held that this expedient offered a means of gaging a man's ability. "No up-to-date business man," says a writer on the subject, "should be without this great adjunct to settling definitely the caliber of a person about whom you are doubtful. Is he capable? Time might demonstrate to your satisfaction that he was or was not. But why waste time or take chances? Send him in to the professor and have his brain measured."

To which *Commerce and Finance*, a prominent business publication, takes exception editorially in the following terse language:

"With all due respect to Major Yerkes, we doubt the virtue of the brain-measuring business. We have known persons who would score pretty close to one hundred to whom we would not trust Confederate money, and a fair number of slow-pokes we might mention have more real sense and ability than the majority of agile-minded men.

"The soldier who, in the judgment of many impartial military students, was the greatest general in our Civil War, had difficulty in writing his name or in reading the printed word. He would have been classed deficient by Major Yerkes's test.

"One of the ablest reporters New York ever has had rarely wrote a story. He got all tangled up when he took pencil in hand, or set 'forninst' a typewriter, yet he would go out on a 'story,' get every essential fact, and telephone the details so well and in such perfect order that his worth was greater than that of a gifted writer. He would have funked if subjected to the Major's test.

"Lieut. George R. Jackson declares that the most capable soldier he came in contact with in France was a sergeant. He also says he told this sergeant he, the sergeant, should rank above him and that he was qualified to command a regiment, far better qualified than various commanders Jackson had seen.

"The sergeant, who had been in the service long, said he preferred to remain as he was. 'I make 'em and I break 'em.' he said, referring to the officers above him. 'As for myself, I prefer to remain a "sarge."'

"This old soldier wouldn't scale above low ordinary in the brain specialist's examination.

"Alertness of mind, education, count for much, but clear thinking counts for more."

The psychological test will be tried out at Columbia University this fall. It is proposed to eliminate the old examination system, and apply instead psychological tests patterned after those used in connection with the Students' Army Training Corps. Whether we agree with the proposition of the psychological test for eliminating inefficiency or not, says Mr. Duke, "we must agree that the new order calls for the development of personal efficiency as never before." He concludes with some quotations and comments:

"You can never change an incompetent," says a leading American banker. "The trouble with the incompetent is that he is born that way; it's his destiny. You can't make a swan out of a goose."

To which another replies:

"Such a pessimistic view is based upon a misconception. However true it may be that one's character is unchangeable, there can be no doubt that education can effect a complete change of mentality; and, after all, it is upon the latter that competency is chiefly based."

L. E. Brooks, of Dun's Mercantile Agency, sums up in this fashion: "Education means the elimination of incompetency in every field of commerce and industry; hence the fitness of the individual to embark successfully in commerce or pursue a trade is governed not so much by a previous lack of knowledge of the medium through which he seeks success as by the mental equipment and approach."

Ernest T. Trigg, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and a close student of success and failure in economics, adds:

"Competency can be gained and maintained only by intelligent application and education, not so much by education obtained from books as from education in the chances and risks of the chosen field of endeavor."

The handwriting on the wall seems to be plainly, "Get wise to yourself if you want to make good." Like Lieutenant Jackson's sergeant, some men feel they are qualified only to be sergeants, and happy with their lot. But they at least have to be good sergeants to hold their jobs. As for the majors and colonels, they have to win their spurs by proving their worth, and thereafter fight everlastingly to keep their high place.

It is hardly fair to say that America is a nation of incompetents because of the *Bradstreet* figures for 1918, disconcerting as they may prove. It is plausible to say that many of these failures resulted because of the uncertain conditions and varying changes of the war-era. It is quite to the point, however, to say that incompetency must go in the new postwar era, where every man is to be judged just as the soldier in the trenches and the sailor on the seas was weighed, and continued in his position only because he is able to "deliver the goods."

"CHER AMI'S" PERSON IS SMALL BUT OF HEROIC STUFF

AMONG the heroes who have received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary bravery in the war, none is more deserving of that honor, or more interesting, than "Cher Ami," a scrawny, little, blue-and-white carrier-pigeon that recently came in on a transport with a lot of other soldiers. "Cher Ami" bears a wound stripe, also, on his breast. This was not placed there by order of his commanding general, however, but by a German bullet, and is a deep, seared scar over which the feathers refuse to grow. His left leg is gone from just above the middle joint, as still further evidence that he has been in battle with his country's foes. A writer in the New York *World* who called to see "Cher Ami" and his companions on their arrival in New York, had a talk with the commander of the pigeon company, Capt. John L. Carney, and thus sets out what he learned:

The honors paid to "Cher Ami" were ordered by Gen. John J. Pershing, speaking for the American Army in France. Back of them is a recommendation on file with the War Department at Washington signed by Gen. E. E. Russell, Chief Signal Officer, A.E.F., that the carrier-pigeon "Cher Ami," Pigeon Company No. 1, A.E.F., be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valorous services far in excess of the call of duty.

"We sent out about nine veteran birds," said Captain Carney, "with Whittlesey's Battalion of the 77th Division late last October. We had learned that it took veteran birds about five days to settle down in a new center and about five days more of practise before they were able to do accurate messenger service—finding their way back from any considerable distance. This 'Cher Ami' bird was always the first to find his way back.

"Whittlesey's Battalion, as all the world knows, was lost. For all the G. H. Q. knew it had been wiped out. November 1 'Cher Ami' came into a coop at Rembrandt. His leg was off, but the message-tube was hanging from the stump. There was a wicked crease across his breast. But he came in. And the Army knew where Whittlesey was and could send the airplanes to him with grub and the relieving troops to get what was left of the battalion out."

Sergeant Kockler, who was in charge of the coop when the stricken rescuer dropt into it, stood by and was running a stubby forefinger over the back of the pigeon's neck as the C. O. talked. He just had to break in.

"Black Jack, he came in—beg pardon, sir, General Pershing—he came on inspection and he asked to see this bird," he said, "and he fooled with his neck just the way I am now. And he says to the captain: 'There isn't anything the United States can do too much for this bird,' he says. 'I want him to go back to Washington the best cared for bird that ever was. Keep him in your stateroom if it is necessary for his proper care.' That was the orders."

But the only place for a homing-pigeon of "Cher Ami's" fine training is in the home coop. The pigeon pined so in the stateroom that Captain Carney was obliged to put the honor-bird back in the coop and content himself with visits of inspection two or three times a day.

"Cher Ami" is to go to Washington to be attached for life to the office of the Chief of the Signal Corps with unlimited rations and only voluntary duty.

MANY ARE THE FADS IN SONG-INSTRUCTION, BUT ONLY HARD WORK WINS

WARBLE dulcetly would we all, or at least a good many of us would, but to attain that goal show us the royal road. Knowing all these things and being withal wise in their day and generation, singing-masters, ostensible and otherwise, have racked their brains for generations seeking to discover easy and pleasing methods whereby the legions yearning to excel in song may attain that end quickly and with a minimum of hard work. They have brought forth and inflicted upon a credulous following innumerable fads in the way of instruction, each purporting to pave a smooth and easy way to a niche in the hall of singing fame. W. J. Henderson, writing in the New York *Sun*, discusses a number of these peculiar methods of instruction in singing. He begins with nasal resonance, which, he says, is the leader and O. K. when the principle is correctly applied, but when treated as the whole secret of the art "it causes just plain singing through the nose." He enumerates, and dilates illuminatingly upon, other vagaries as follows:

Trumpet or protruding lips, irrespective of the vowel or consonant sung, for the supposed sake of added resonance. Clear pronunciation is thus impossible, a mushy quality comes into the voice, which sounds large in the studio and small in the theater. *Pianissimo* singing is impossible with this mannerism, because the human voice must approach *voix blanche* and be as clear as possible, not breathy and whistly, which this mode of singing would cause.

The fad of the continually lowered soft palate, which causes monotony of color and reedy tone, often becoming disagreeably nasal.

The fad of the raised soft palate, locally accomplished, which causes throat stiffness, tightened fauces, a roar or hollow tone.

The fad of the ultra high larynx, which causes the "chicken" voice. The "neck-tie" tenor with the tones of the domestic goat is one product.

The fad of abdominal breathing, so called, which destroys the costal or rib support of the breath, causing a breathy and hollow tone without ring, a poor and scooping attack, and often "flat" singing. It is at best a misnomer, originating with one Dr. Mandl, of London, about 1856. It has done more harm to the art of singing than almost anything else. It is not scientific or true. The breathing of the human being is, first, diaphragmatic; secondly, costal, or rib breathing; and thirdly, clavicular, the latter only used in moments of exhaustion.

Try this one, gentle student: Sit on an ordinary piano-stool, bring the heels upward until they rest upon the little platform which is underneath the revolving seat, turn back the tip of the tongue until it rests against the very back, upper teeth, then sing the vowel "E." The heels will take the attention from the throat and the curled-back tongue and the vowel "E" will cause the voice to resound in the head. *Vittoria!*

Another: Hold a card (a clean visiting-card preferred) perpendicularly in front of and touching the lips. Blow upon the card for a few minutes until a whistling sound comes from the card. Fold your pocket-handkerchief as it would be if fresh from the laundry (of course, a clean one preferred), then roll it up, place the roll in the mouth, form the lips about it, then sing "Ah," or as near it as you can! This will shut off mouth resonance and send the voice into the head. If this does not produce the desired effect, unfold the handkerchief, place it around the tip of the tongue, pull out the tongue, and sing "Ah."

Take a deep breath, close the mouth, and sing the word "Come," being sure not to open the mouth. Try this once, singer of sweet songs.

Remember this formula when singing: "The body brain sends a message to the singing brain and the articulator answers it." You can only acquire the real benefit from this from the atmosphere of one studio, at $8 per.

Take a deep breath, swallow, perceive that the larynx rises, sing without letting the larynx fall. This will give the correct "pinch" of the glottis, and will add several high tones to your range. *Gloria!*

Cause the cheeks to become hollow from without inward, make pouting lips until the lips are protruded as far as possible in trumpet formation, so that there is as much space as possible between the inner surface of the lips and the outer surface of the teeth. The real resonance of the voice lies in these spaces. Sing the vowel "E" and follow with other vowels (and with suicide if the result is not satisfactory).

Get a good feather, a gay one if possible, best of all, one of Miss Farrar's; place the feather upon the floor in front of you, then stand erect, take a deep breath, bend over, and pick up the feather while singing the vowel "Ah." Try the same thing again while singing the vowel "U." Do not be impatient if the result is not immediate. (The exercise is good for you, anyway, and will reduce your stomach without danger of strain.)

Lie crossways upon your bed, not lengthwise! Let your feet hang down on one side and your head hang down from the other side until the body feels well stretched. Stretch out the arms in the form of a cross. Let the mouth open by letting the head fall down instead of lowering the jaw, and sing "Ah." This will send the voice in the head, takes all strain off the throat, widens the chest. You'll feel better when you get up, anyhow.

From here on the discussion assumes the character of a catalog, the different fads being merely named and explained but briefly. Take your choice of any of them or a combination of several. As is suggested in connection with some of the more startling ones, the result of their employment may not improve your singing, but will possibly develop other admirable qualities of body or mind. Here they are:

The fad that technical practise, such as the singing of scales and *arpegios*, single sustained notes, *staccato* and *legato* passages, various intervals, etc., are not necessary, but that the singer should go at once to the singing of songs and arias.

The fad that a soprano should never sing a good, healthy, strong low tone.

The fad of the raised upper lip and wrinkled nose, which make the singer look like a jack-rabbit, with a tone just as foolish and insincere as his face.

The fad of the bowed head or "gooseneck," which is supposed to "turn the voice over" into the head. Singers who have been taught this are expected to make a gooseneck by stretching the head upward and then bowing it when taking a high note. Great scheme if it would only work!

The fad of "placing" the voice in any one spot of the singer's anatomy, acoustically, physically, and in every other way impossible.

The fad of separate muscle control, which is pretty nearly the worst of all. This concerns a method taught here some years ago, and perhaps even yet, in which the poor singer was supposed to move, stiffen, agitate, control, tighten, or loosen certain muscles in the neck outside and inside the throat.

The similar "local-effort" schools of the day, which "control" various organs locally and separately. This is ridiculous.

The fad of a certain kind of bronchial coughing, which is indulged in at the beginning of the lesson, so as "to clear the pipes" and make the voice clear by removing all the excess mucus.

The fad of standing near, very near to the piano (it must be a grand), taking a deep breath by protruding the abdomen as much as possible, until it touches the side of the piano, then singing an exercise without letting the abdomen sink inward away from the piano. In other words, to push against the piano while singing. This makes fine piano-movers, but doubtful singers.

The fad of "vomiting" tones into a big brass urn placed in the middle of the studio, so that the tones would come "from deep down on the breath."

The fad of counting one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, followed by the singing of "Ah," ruinous of attack, as the tone should be begun immediately after inhaling.

The fad of the delayed or slow attack in order to avoid the stroke of the glottis, whereas what the teacher is trying to avoid is the stroke from the chest which causes a violent explosion in the larynx and is very injurious to the voice, or the "pinched" glottis, which can be cured only by correct breathing and support, not by a scooping attack.

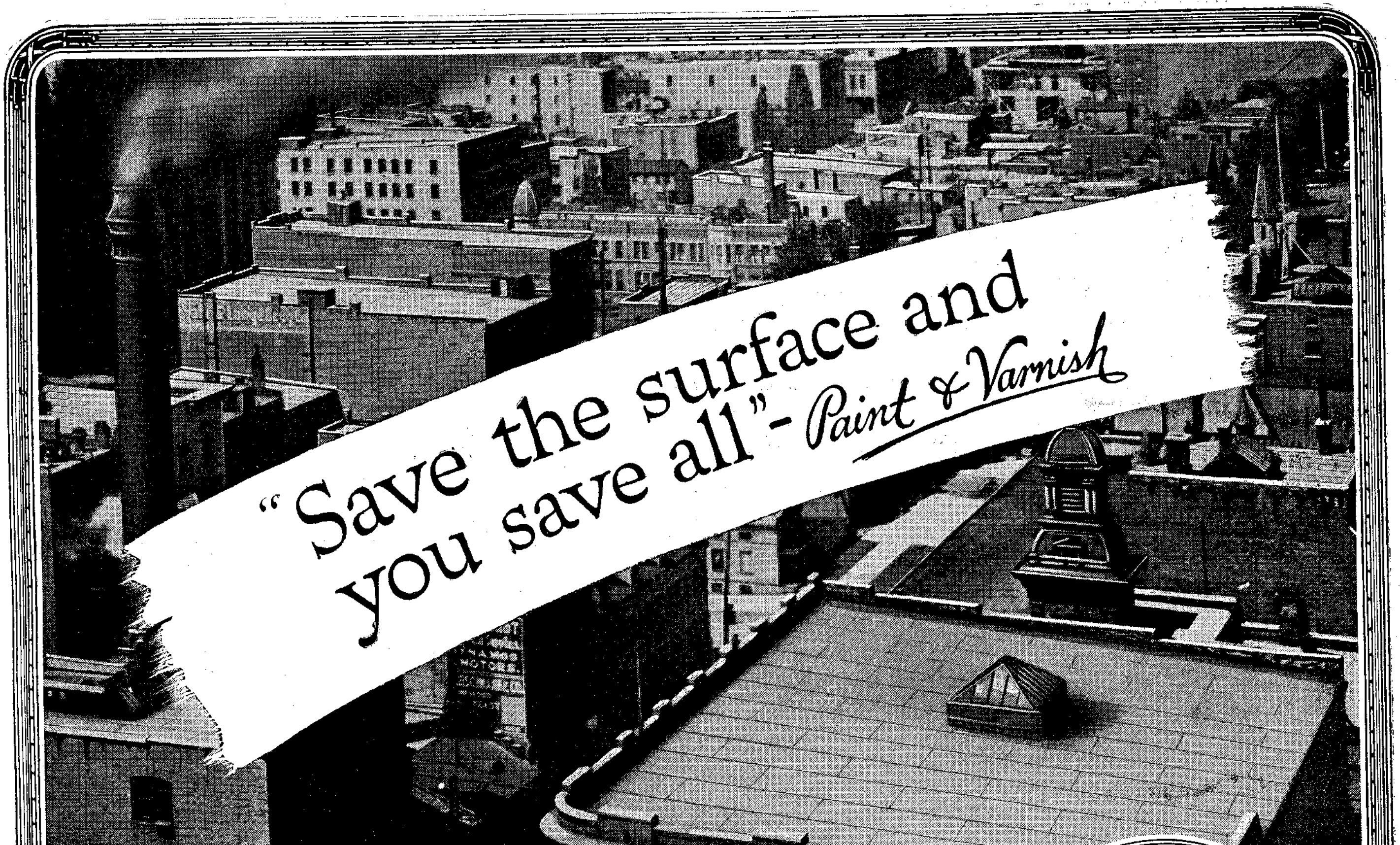
The fad of producing high tones with the aspirate "H," which causes escaping air before the tone and is ruinous to the vocal cords, and distressing to the listener.

The fad of curling up the tip of the tongue back of the upper front teeth so as to "focus" the tone.

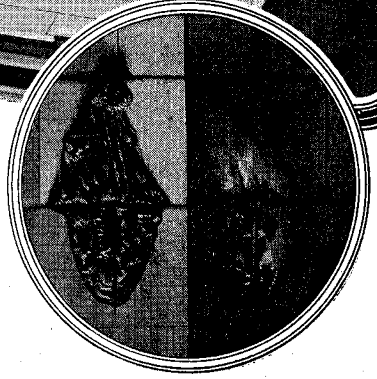
The fad of the grinning smile which invariably tightens the throat and gives the singer again a silly, constrained expression.

The fad of lying upon the floor with heavy, large books upon the chest, which books are to be raised by the pupil on inhaling so as to strengthen the chest. A fine exercise for fat prima donnas!

The fad of practising while standing in a patent machine which is equipped with "arms and hands." These rest on parts of the singer's anatomy and are furnished with electric attachments which cause a bell to ring if a false movement is made in



Photographs of varnished and unvarnished surfaces under direct flame test. Unvarnished wood much more inflammable, deeply checked, while the varnished surface was only charred. Exposure to heat 30 seconds.



Photographs showing result of direct flame test on painted and unpainted shingle roof. The use of a good linseed oil-mineral pigment paint will make lumber resistant to flame and to the action of hot cinders. Such paints are not "fire proof" —but they *are* "fire-retardant."

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Considering what surfaces have to stand, is it any wonder that practically everything either rusts, rots, wears or crumbles, when the surface lies open to attack?

With surfaces as unlike—as those of your tin roof and your front door — of your piece of machinery and your stucco house—the point of attack in every case is the surface. No enemy can get inside except by one course—through the surface. Stop rust, decay, and wear and tear *at the surface*, and they are powerless.

As a roof is really money, so is all property. The reasonableness of surface protection in order to save money is easily appreciated. If you so neglect property that you have to renew it, you are literally paying twice for the same thing.

"Save the surface and you save all."

¶

We have prepared a book which you will find as interesting as it is valuable. It will tell you some startling new things about preventing loss through surface protection. Thoroughly illustrated. Send for a copy. Address Educational Committee, Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia.

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the breathing muscles or the throat. When the singer appears in public critics do the bell-ringing the next day.

The fad of practising the most fully "closed" U, for three or four years, without singing any other vowel, until the voice is "entirely placed up"! Result, all words sound lugubrious.

The fad of singing "Zim, Zam, Zum," until the resonance is complete!

The fad of raising the palate as high as possible, pushing down the larynx as low as possible, forcing out the upper abdomen, and placing the voice against the spine. How is it done? That is the teacher's secret and costs money.

The fad of raising the chest as high as possible, never allowing it to fall either for inhaling or exhaling.

The fad of letting the whole "box of the chest" collapse and relax, so as to free the throat from tension!

The fad of making the "foolish face" to get relaxation! After this the pupil is to put his hands behind him, bend slightly forward, and chase an imaginary dove around the studio. Why a dove?

In his concluding paragraphs, the writer intimates what is really necessary in order to learn to sing. And it turns out to be nothing but a variant, appropriate to the circumstances, of what a father would style "elbow grease" in instructing his young son as to the prime essential in putting a razor-edge on an ax by means of a grindstone, the father holding the ax and the son furnishing the motive power. It appears that there is no short cut or easy method in learning to sing. Pupils, however, are continually and anxiously in search of just those things. And this fact is what gives rise to the multiplicity of fads. For it is said:

> A teacher who has no magic short cut to offer, who possesses no fad, who asks his pupils to learn breath-support, the art of spinning the tone, perfect purity of vowel sounds—the root of a beautiful tone—and who requires the young aspirant to face the ordeal of years of honest work, with no prospect of suddenly leaping the fence and landing in the middle of the field of glory, will have to be contented with a modest number of disciples and a more modest income tax.
>
> Yet go as far back as you will in the history of vocal art and you will find always evidence to convince you that the old skill of Italy was slowly developed from the third century to the fifteenth along perfectly normal lines. The foundation of the method was discovered after the opening of schools of chant in 314 A.D. by order of Pope Julian. These schools aimed only at systematizing the style of singing the chant in the various churches.
>
> But as soon as analysis was applied to the manner of singing the long-sustained phrases of the early chant it was discovered that a physical equipment was essential. That physical equipment was breath-support, and thus the first elements of the Italian mastery of vocal technique were the control of the breath and the smooth emission known as *legato*.
>
> Upon these rest the law and the prophets. The proof of the matter can be tested at any song recital. Upon the public stage the bed, the patented machine, and the broomstick can not accompany the singer. Only singing is left to him, and if he has no breath-support and no *legato* he may as well return to his broomstick and use it on the teacher.

MAN-EATING MEN HAVE NOT YET ALL BEEN EXTERMINATED

IF a wild animal is a man-eater, we quite naturally regard him with added interest. The most thrilling tiger stories from India are those dealing with the ferocious beasts that lurk about the haunts of men and ever and anon drag off and devour some unfortunate native. But when it comes to stories furnishing the most pronounced thrills, none surpass the tales of man-eating men. There is something horribly fascinating in the idea of humans actually killing and eating their fellows. During the last four or five years we have been fed up on so many horrible tales of atrocities perpetrated by the "kultured" Huns in the big war that we had practically forgotten that there still are cannibals on earth. But apparently they continue to exist in remote places, particularly on some of the South Sea Islands. Thus a few days ago the newspapers carried a news item to the effect that a naval force had had to be sent to Malekula Island, of the New Hebrides group, to quell attacks of man-eaters upon white planters. These Malekula Islanders, it appears, are an all-around bad bunch, according to information furnished by the National Geographical Society (Washington, D. C.), for we read thus of their interesting little ways:

> Of all the peoples of the vast South Pacific expanse where the white man's influence has been felt at all the Malekula Islanders perhaps are the most murderous, treacherous, and savage. Not many years ago ethnologists who saw some egg-shaped skulls brought from the island held high hopes that there, at last, might be found the missing link which marked the evolutionary step from monkey to man.
>
> Investigation soon disproved any such theory. For the cone-shaped heads of many Malekula Islanders is a deformity deliberately produced by wrapping cord about the heads of babies. If the child survives the treatment its egg-shaped head, point upward, is a Malekulan distinction akin to the tiny foot of a Chinese woman.
>
> Another custom of Malekula seems equally harrowing. If a woman discloses a gap in the rows of her gleaming white teeth it means that she is married and that the older women have performed this operation in something of the playful spirit in which rice-throwing sometimes is indulged in at an American ceremony. The male Malekulan is a crack marksman with the bow and poisoned arrow, and as inveterate a clubman as a wealthy American bachelor. In many islands of the New Hebrides each village has its clubhouse, and upon his standing among his club fellows depends his rank in the community. Moreover, there is a combination community forum, public dance hall, and children's playground under the banyan-tree of nearly every native village.
>
> There are many differences between the Malekulan and the natives of other islands, tho most of them are obviously Malanesian, from their thick, woolly hair, coal black skin, flat noses, and heavy lips. The Malekulans are accorded the

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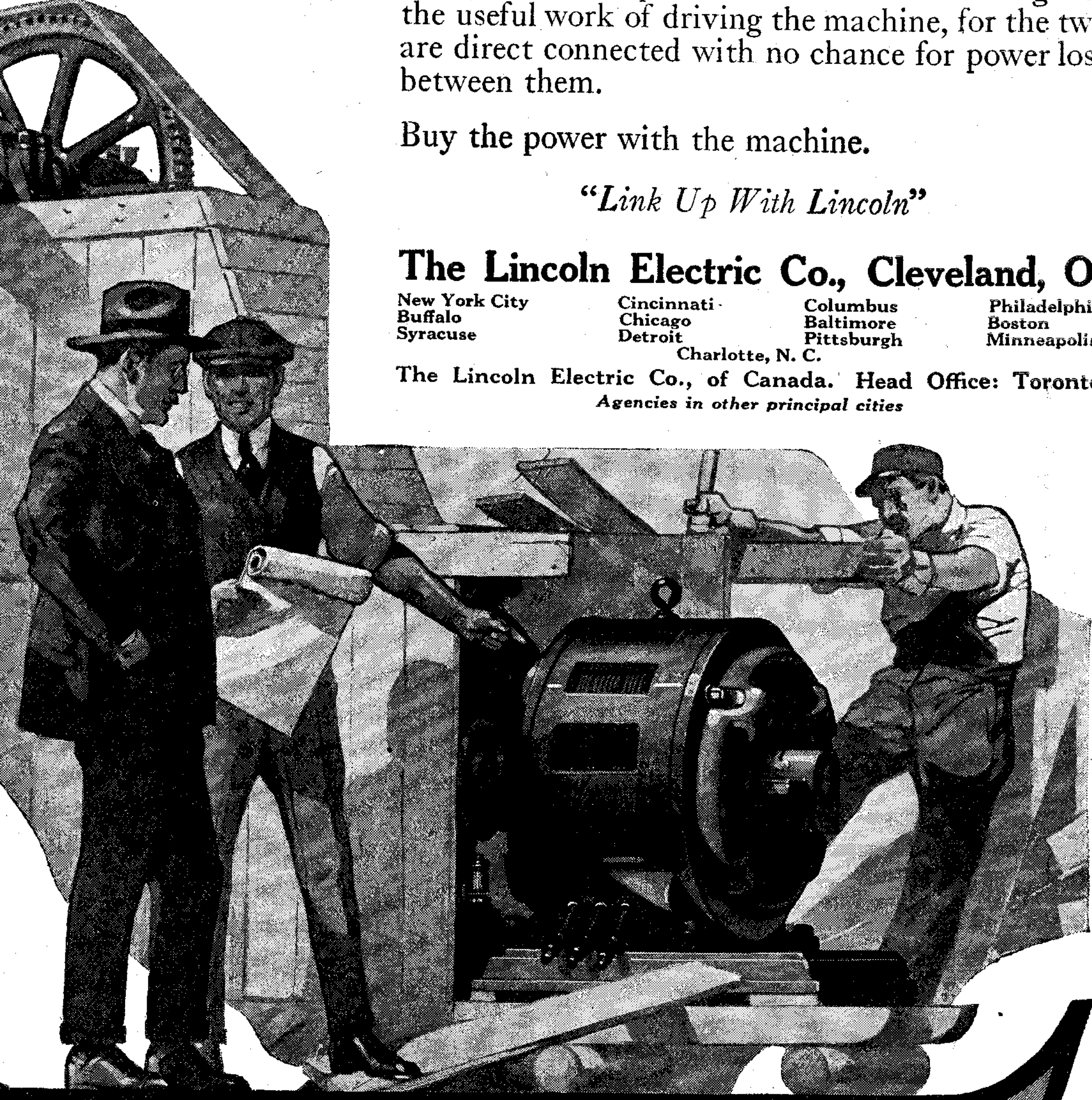

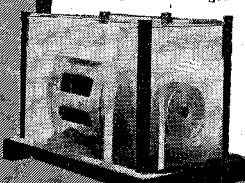

This Lincoln Motor operated under water over 3 years without damage to windings.

palm for ferocity and cruelty by many travelers, tho they are not unique among the Hebrides natives in these respects. On some islands the women expect to be buried alive with their husbands' bodies. A redeeming feature of the Malekulans is their scrupulous honesty. A traveler's life may not be worth much if he irritates a native, but his property is absolutely safe. Another Malekula distinction inheres in the wooden ancestor images found there. These effigies display a resemblance to human beings and attest a latent artistic taste in their crude coloring. Trouble in the New Hebrides is nothing new. In 1904 an Anglo-French expedition was needed to check a native uprising, and nearly two decades earlier the French intervened to suppress a vigorous outbreak. The New Hebrides were discovered by a Portuguese sailor early in the seventeenth century, explored somewhat and named by Captain Cook a century and a half later, and were declared neutral by France and Great Britain in 1878. Later agreements provided joint control and administration. The New Hebrides lie about 1,600 miles northeast of Sydney, Australia. Malekula is one of the larger islands of the group. The largest is Merena. The seat of government is on the Sandwich Island.

A GREAT LAKES STEAMER THAT GOT INTO REGULAR OCEAN WAR

THE *Lake Ontario*, built on the Great Lakes, began her career by forcing her way to the ocean through ice in the St. Lawrence River so thick that Canadian ice-crushers gave it up. Having got her hand in, so to speak, she became one of the mine-carriers operated by the naval overseas service. In this work she dodged torpedoes and floating mines, was followed one thousand miles by a German submarine, drove off another sub with five well-placed shots, was used as live bait in a convoy to trap a submarine, weathered an eighty-five-mile gale while steaming four miles an hour astern with her engines turning 100 revolutions per minute on the "go ahead," and through it all never had an accident.

These are some of the high lights in her very interesting story, which is told by her commanding officer, Lieut.-Com. E. Gordon Rattray, U.S.N.R.F., in the Chicago *Tribune*. According to Commander Rattray:

> The *Lake Ontario* was launched November 20, 1917, at Manitowoc, Wis. Five days later we left Manitowoc for New York City.
>
> While in Montreal, on the way to New York, we received orders to proceed with seven other ships through the ice to Quebec before we were all frozen in, as was the last fleet out. It was then from seven to ten degrees below zero, with the rivers and small lakes covered with ice.
>
> The huge Government ice-crusher, *Lady Gray*, met us to break a way through the ice as far as Quebec where we would receive the assistance of another large Canadian Government ice-crusher, *Bell View*. The two were then to break the fleet out through to clear water. The *Lake Ontario* was last to leave Two Rivers and first to arrive at Quebec, smashing her way through seven feet of ice at Victoria bridge. The fleet stopt all night at Quebec. The next morning at seven o'clock we started out through very heavy ice. After proceeding for five hours through ice that measured up to twenty feet, the Canadian ice-crushers turned back with six of the other ships.
>
> The *Lake Ontario* continued bucking the ice, with the *War Fox* following. This is where the battle commenced. All the buoys were gone for 157 miles in this river, carried out by the heavy ice, in tides that ran as high as seven knots per hour in places.
>
> This battle with ice lasted three days and nights with a temperature of 15 degrees below zero. At times ice started to come over the top of the ship and her sides and frames were springing in and out with the pressure and grinding of ice, which had reached a thickness of thirty feet. By the twisting of the tides and by filling the cargo hold aft with water and laying her down on her side, we managed to reach open water after three days and nights of continuous work. The ice extended for 510 miles, from Montreal out into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The balance of the fleet was frozen in at Quebec, the steamship *Angeline* going down. We lost track of the *War Fox* off Father's Point in the ice that night. She kept coming, however, as she was a game little "laker." We both dropt anchor at Port Hawkesbury, Gut of Canso, Nova Scotia. We started out together again, but the *Lake Ontaria* being faster, we arrived in New York first.
>
> After being fitted for naval operations as a mine-carrier with depth charges, and guns mounted fore and aft, we made the trip from New York to Norfolk, Virginia, thence to Tampico, Mexico. We fueled up two war-ships while there and proceeded back to Key West, where we finished discharging our cargo at the naval station.
>
> While in convoy bound from Norfolk to Lochlash, Scotland, we passed over a nest of eight mines which had been laid for us the night previous by a submarine. These were picked up the next day by English trawlers and mine-sweepers. After leaving Kyle we returned to Glasgow for fuel and provisions. On our way from Glasgow to Hampton Roads we passed over the United States steamship *Lake Moor's* wreck.
>
> After receiving numerous wireless messages from ships being attacked by German submarines, we arrived in Hampton Roads none the worse for our trip. It was always every ship for herself after passing the north coast of Ireland, where submarines and mines were very plentiful indeed. To find our way back to our home port, we changed our course as high as three thousand times.

On June 26, the *Lake Ontario* had her first battle with a submarine, and acquitted herself as became an American from the Middle West, as her present commander tells:

> Lieut.-Com. John J. Coholan, U.S. N.R.F., was our captain. We were eastward-bound in convoy with twelve other ships with the United States steamship *Rochester* as ocean escort. Our position in convoy was first column, second line ship. The British ship *Atlantian*, 15,000 tons, occupied the same position on the starboard side of the convoy. The submarine attacked the *Atlantian* at 9:20 P.M., June 25, firing two torpedoes. The first struck her near her bow and the second in the engine-room, disabling her entirely. The executive officer on the United States steamship *Lake Ontario*, who was standing watch on the port side, saw the attack through the pilot-house doors and, running across the bridge, rang the general alarm and warned the convoy with the siren. The *Atlantian* commenced to sink. Her crew kept firing at the submarine until she went down at 10 P.M., broad daylight.
>
> After taking to the life-boats the crew were attacked by the submarine and all were killed. We saw five distinct flashes from the submarine's guns while shooting at the life-boats, and when the British destroyers who had been sent on S. O. S. returned to convoy the following morning they brought no members of the crew back. S. O. S. signals were sent to the British destroyers for assistance. One arrived at three o'clock the following morning. In the meantime the *U*-boat submerged and followed the convoy. It came to the surface of the water again directly abeam on the port side of the *Lake Ontario*, four and a half miles away.
>
> The executive officer had that side of the bridge, being the outboard side. He saw the submarine running at full speed on top of the water with the evident intention of getting by in the dark and making all the time possible so as to attack the United States steamship *Rochester*. The *Lake Ontario* again warned the convoy, signaling by siren and blinker. The general alarm brought the crew to the guns in seven seconds. Guns were trained on the submarine, range given, and orders to fire. Five steady shots were handed to the submarine, which was sufficient. He disappeared immediately after the last shot.
>
> On August 24, while in convoy from Hampton Roads, via Sydney, to Scotland, a submarine came up in the center of a convoy of twenty-eight ships off Rathlin Island at 11:30 A.M., scattering the ships with torpedoes, one torpedo coming toward us on our starboard side. This turned out to be a very busy hour, as the submarine was persistent. The *Lake Ontario* was the leading ship on the port side, first column, first line, with the United States steamship *Lake Champlain* following her. Signals were coming fast from the British cruiser and they were being obeyed by all ships as fast as they came. This British captain twisted and turned, narrowed and spread out that convoy in the best formation one could wish to see, changing from full speed to slow, and from north to south, and every other point of the compass, so that the submarine could not get a bearing on any one ship. Every time he fired a torpedo it missed, but it opened a lake in the center of the convoy.
>
> The British captain, seeing that, ordered the *Lake Ontario* to go back in the center of the convoy with the submarine. The *Lake Ontario* turned around and proceeded at full speed and in passing the *Lake Champlain* was hailed by the captain of the latter as to whom he was to follow. *Lake Ontario* replied, "Follow me," which he did. On arriving within half a mile of where the submarine was, the British destroyers to starboard of the convoy commenced firing depth charges at the submarine.
>
> While maneuvering around here the submarine did not come up again.
>
> On leaving Norfolk with the next convoy we dodged one more mine. While leaving Lamlash in convoy, September 20, a torpedo was fired from the port beam by a German submarine in our direction. We zigzagged, and as we knew the direction

from whence it was coming, southwest, we dodged it easily.

At 5 P.M. off Innistra Hull, on the same day, we nearly ran into a large German mine. Lookout B. F. Marlow, forward, reported an object "half point on port bow in the waves." We were jigging at the time. The *Lake Ontario* steadied down to see what the object might be. The other ships were jigging, but the *Lake Ontario* kept its course, as the object was not in view any more.

All at once a mine showed up 200 feet ahead and close to us. The rudder was put hard to right, the siren warned the convoy, and also warned the Unites States steamship *Lake Tahoe*, which was following nearly in our wake and a little to port of us, to hard left with its rudder, while we went hard to right. We dodged the mine by fifty feet. A sharp lookout was kept for cables and chains across our bow. The United States steamship *Lake Tahoe* fired at the mine with rifles, but could not blow it up. The *Lake Ontario* signaled the bearing of the mine to an English *Q*-boat and the escort yacht *Alert*.

While crossing the Atlantic one big German submarine followed us over 1,000 miles. At 11:15 one night we figured he was sixty miles astern of us and right on our track. We were making eight knots but we saw nothing of it, however. On another occasion there were three submarines close to, and at one time all around us. On still another occasion two submarines were off our starboard bow between Ailsa Craig and Lamlash, on a dark night. We jigged at emergency speed through the mine-fields and got away in good shape. We were afraid to fire, not being sure they were German submarines.

THE INFLUENZA PLAGUE SPREAD TERROR AND DEATH IN THE SOUTH SEAS

THE germ of Spanish influenza seems to have proved most deadly in those remote corners of the world where epidemics of throat and lung diseases were practically unknown. In the South Sea Islands of Samoa, Fiji, Tonga, and Tahiti, both natives and whites died like flies. Grown men were the easiest victims, while children were almost immune. Mr. Alick Rea, a representative of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, of Sydney, Australia, writes from Rewa, Fiji, to his mother in Sydney of the strange and terrifying effect of the epidemic in Rewa. The letter recently appeared in the New York *Times*, from which we quote:

> For a full week I was the only person moving about in this particular district. Not another soul was to be seen. Everything was still and quiet. Cattle were unattended and helped themselves to growing crops of rice and sugar-cane. Bananas ripened on the trees and afterward turned to vinegar on the ground. In the early hours of the evening, when the Indian coolies invariably contrive to make a blatant noise, it seemed hard to believe that one was actually on a plantation, so profound was the silence.
>
> Soon, however, there was any amount of noise all night long—the hacking cough of the unfortunates who had developed pneumonia as a complication. Then deaths occurred so quickly that it was only with the greatest difficulty that sepulture could be given to the remains.
>
> In the pretty little nook at Wai Ha, where Europeans are usually buried on the Rewa River, and where a funeral takes place about once in two years, there are over a dozen new mounds. These are the graves of some of our white population—heroes who gave their lives in the service of humanity as surely as any soldier had done in the war. It is to the everlasting credit of the whites that no one shirked. So serious was the position among the Indians and Fijians that the mortality would have been appalling but for the way the Europeans worked.
>
> Practically every white man was down sick at the end of the second week's work. As there was only one doctor, all the whites had to be carried to one center, where a temporary hospital was arranged.
>
> The epidemic, strangely enough, seemed to hit hard among carpenters, and there was only one man left who could make a coffin. As it was not certain how long this man would last, he made full use of his time getting coffins ready for what were considered the most dangerous cases. Some of these cases pulled through, and I heard one man grumbling about having to pay for a coffin that he never used. Our esteemed parson had a coffin made for himself, but he is walking about again!

In what was German Samoa, according to reports from Sydney, there are more than a thousand children who were orphaned by the influenza. It is probable that Samoa will ask the New Zealand Government to undertake the care of these children. As to the suffering in this and the neighboring districts, we read:

> According to Col. Robert Logan, the New Zealand Administrator of German Samoa, there were eight thousand deaths from the disease in the former colony, two-thirds of these being men. Colonel Logan is also authority for the statement that these natives deeply resent the fact that the steamer *Talune* was sent to Samoa from Auckland last November with a clean bill of health, whereas there was influenza aboard, and that the epidemic was thereby introduced into the Islands of Savaii and Upolu.
>
> Describing the ravages of the disease, the correspondent at Apia of the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* said:
>
> "As at one time 80 or 90 per cent. of the people were lying helpless, many died from starvation who might probably have recovered, for even when rice, milk, and other items were sent out and delivered, the survivors were too weak to prepare and apportion the food. One day the burials in Apia numbered seventy-one, and probably out of this small town and its environs nearly seven hundred were buried.
>
> "The New Zealand troopers with their motor-trucks did wonderful service day after day gathering up the dead, who were simply lifted out of their houses as they lay on their sleeping-mats. The mats were wrapt around them, and they were deposited in one great pit at Vaimea after it was found impossible to get laborers to dig individual graves. There were no mourners, there was no ceremony. As fast as the different motor-trucks came the bodies were placed in the pit by heroic workers, who were many of them quite unfit and who had constantly to quit as they themselves became infected.
>
> "Most of the great chiefs of Samoa are buried, as well as most of the mission teachers, and 56 per cent. of the government officials. Of those who passed away probably 66 per cent. were adult males. A good many women also went, and some children, altho the latter were largely immune. The natives justly draw comparisons with the comfortable state of affairs at Pago Pago (our American naval station in Samoa), where sensible quarantine regulations kept the port clean."
>
> After weeks of immunity, and after what was believed to be effective port quarantining, Spanish influenza, or some disease analogous to it, appeared in Australia early in the year, and by the middle of February the states of Victoria New South Wales, and South Australia were affected. But the disease did not gain much of a foothold except in Melbourne. Up to March 1 the number of cases totaled about eight thousand, and the number of deaths about five hundred.
>
> In New Zealand, where during a few weeks late in 1918 Spanish influenza caused almost six thousand deaths, a Pneumonic Influenza Epidemic Commission began taking evidence late in February. At the opening session of this body at Auckland the chairman, Sir John Denniston, said the epidemic was "one of the gravest calamities which ever befell the people of the Dominion."
>
> Fearing that if the Spanish influenza epidemic gained a foothold in the former Bismarck Archipelago or on the mainland of New Guinea it would decimate or even exterminate the native population, the Australian military authorities at Rabaul, the capital of former German New Guinea, took extensive steps late in January and in February to prevent such a visitation. By early in February between six thousand and seven thousand blacks in Rabaul and its vicinity had been inoculated against influenza, and arrangements were being made to send a steamer through the many islands near New Guinea with doctors and vaccine.
>
> The natives, on the whole, took kindly to the treatment, but a few of the wilder ones protested. In the case of these "bush" Kanakas, fear of witchcraft or other imaginary evil designs upon them were allayed by their being told that if a tamarang or devil entered their bodies it would make them very sick and kill them; but the vaccine was another kind of devil altogether, which would fight the first kind and kill him.

From India comes this report of havoc, forwarded by the Associated Press:

> Almost 5,000,000 persons have died in British India from Spanish influenza, and fully a million others are believed to have died in the native states from the same cause, according to a report of the Indian Government made public here. The area affected contained a population of 238,026,240, and the number of deaths was 4,899,725, or 20.6 deaths per 1,000.
>
> In a few months, it is observed, influenza claimed half as many victims as did the dreaded plague in a period of twenty years.
>
> The influenza, which made its appearance in India early last autumn, was particularly fatal in the central, northern, and western portions, while in Burma it was not so severe. No part of the Punjab escaped.
>
> The hospitals were so choked it was impossible quickly to remove the dead to make room for the dying. Streets and lanes of the cities were littered with dead and dying people, and the postal

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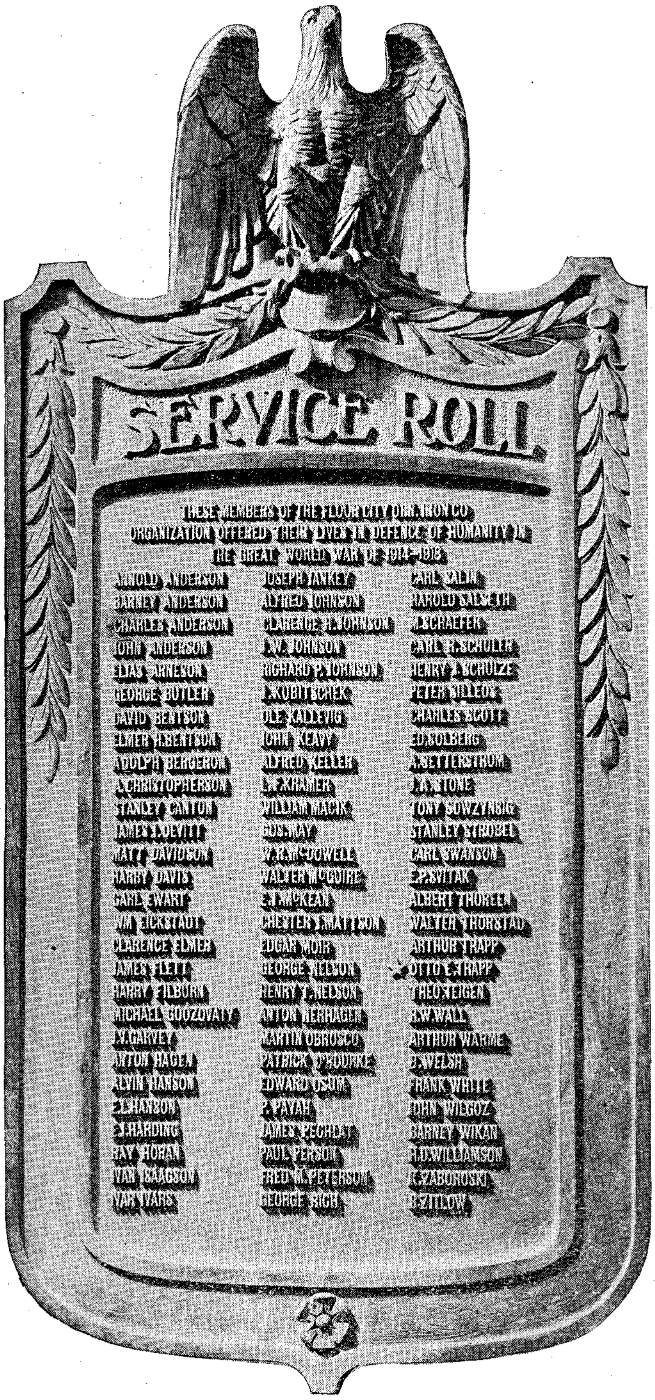
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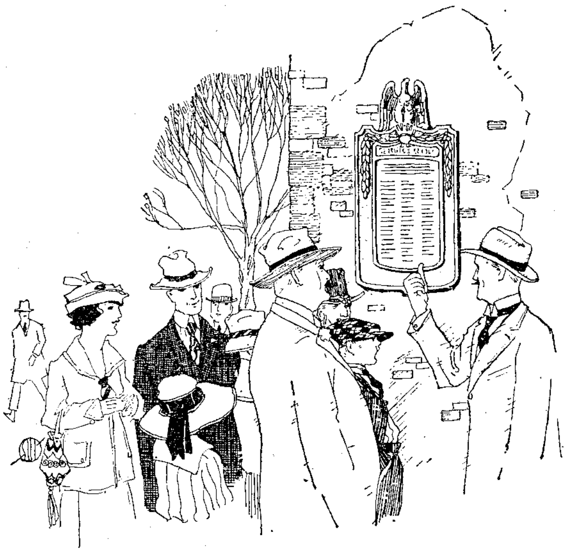

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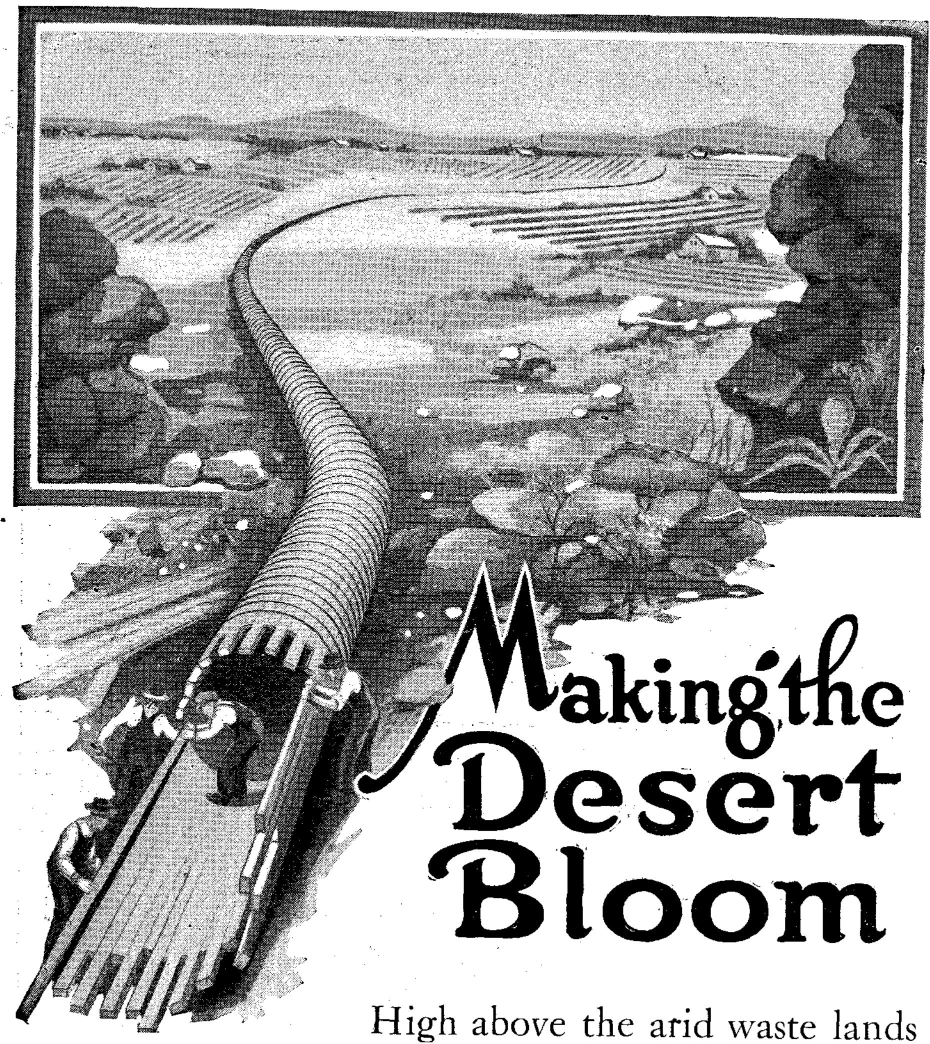

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and telegraph services were completely demoralized.

Burning ghats and burial-grounds were literally piled with corpses, while an even greater number awaited removal from houses and hospitals. The depleted medical service, itself sorely stricken by the epidemic, was incapable of dealing with more than a minute fraction of the sickness requiring attention.

HOW UNCLE SAM ESTABLISHED A GREAT MILITARY UNIVERSITY IN FRANCE

ABOUT the first thing the Americans discovered after they decided to take a hand in the recent well-known fight for democracy was the abysmal ignorance of the men expected to do the fighting as to everything pertaining to the science and art of that gentle line of activity. The "piping times of peace," which had prevailed in this country without interruption since the Civil War—beyond the slight display of irritation between America and Spain in 1898—had not been conducive to the development of warriors able to jump in and "carry on" right off the reel in the manner affected by the Huns, for instance, after forty or more years of constant practise and preparation. The way America whipt her fighting men into shape in a few short months so they were able not only to meet the enemy on equal terms, but to wade in and play a leading part in "licking him to a frazzle" is one of the things of which Americans may well be proud. Particularly interesting in an account of how this was accomplished is the part relating to the training of officers, the men who came from various civilian occupations and in a short time had to absorb an amount of highly technical training sufficient to warrant their being placed in positions of tremendous responsibility. The preliminary training, as everybody knows, was given at various camps in this country, but the finishing touches were put on at a training area established at Langres, France, where there were a dozen or more training-schools with an attendance of some 14,000 student-officers. Maj. E. Alexander Powell, in *Scribner's Magazine* (New York), gives a description of this military university, regarding which, he explains, nothing has heretofore been written owing to censorship regulations. Major Powell says:

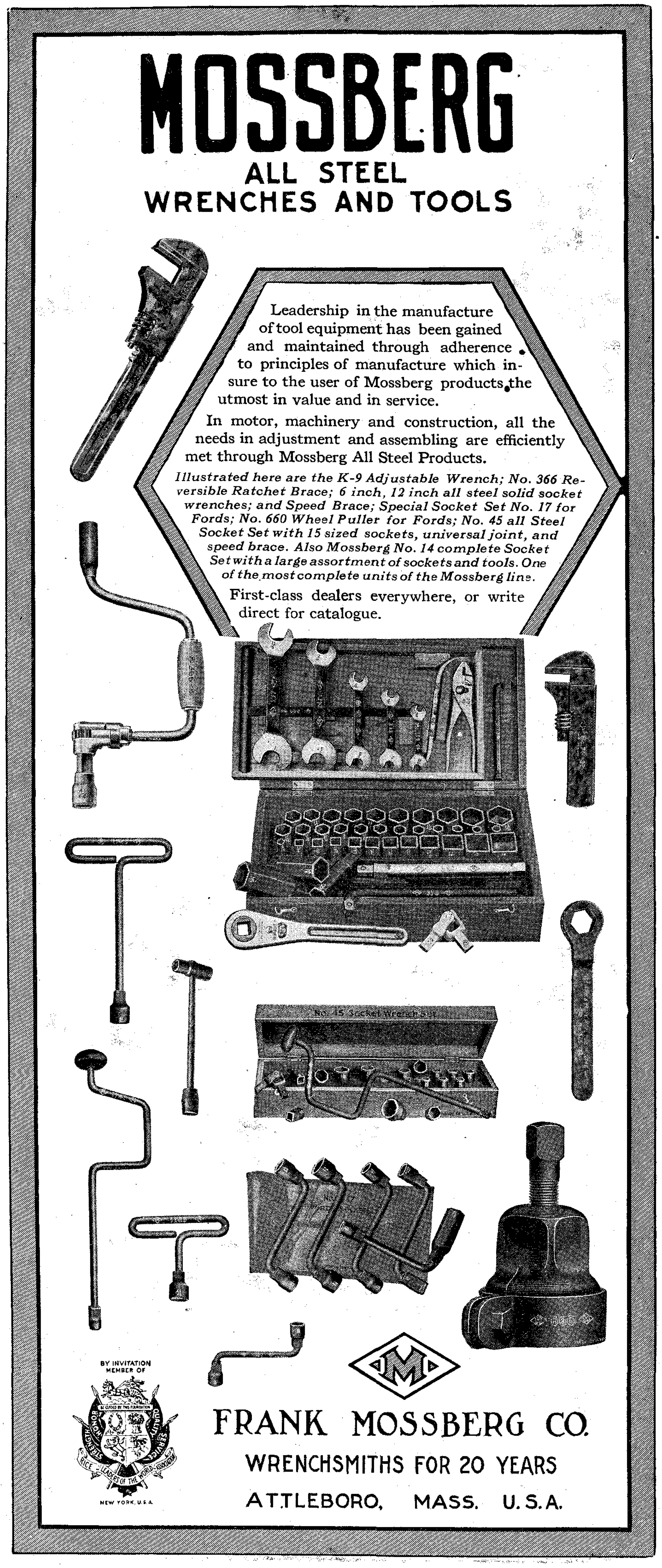
> When General Pershing landed in France, in the early summer of 1917, one of the most important and pressing problems which confronted him was the immediate organization of a system of higher education for officers in various branches of the staff and line. The training which the officers commissioned from civil life had received at Plattsburg and similar camps was admirable as far as it went, but it was, from lack of time, of the most elementary character. Moreover, it had been conducted, through force of circumstances, along essentially American lines. The Commander-in-Chief quickly realized that, as we were to fight

> shoulder to shoulder with the French, British, and Italians, our officers must be trained in the methods of our allies. And, tho it was essentially a war of specialists, few if any of our officers had had the time or the opportunity to specialize. What, for example, did we know of chemical warfare, of sapping and mining, of flash and sound ranging, of liaison and intelligence work, of camouflage, tanks, balloons, grenades, search-lights, pigeons, thirty-seven-millimeter guns, anti-aircraft artillery, automatic rifles, of transportation by road and rail under European conditions, and, most important of all, of the innumerable phases of staff work as developed by the great conflict? . . . . . .

It was imperative that a school of instruction be established at once, and when the plans had been formulated the American High Command selected Langres as the seat of this school, a town perched on a rocky promontory 1,550 feet high and located about eighty miles south of Verdun. It is a picturesque place, and historic, having been held in turn by Gauls, Romans, Vandals, and the original Huns. It was a sleepy town, far from the beaten paths of travel, until the Americans invaded it to start their training-schools. What happened to Langres then is thus set forth:

> Almost overnight Langres was transformed from the sleepiest of French provincial towns into a bustling American city. Its cobble-paved streets and narrow sidewalks became thronged with thousands of alert young officers whose collars bore the insignia of every branch of the American Army. The clumsy two-wheeled carts of the peasants, drawn by shaggy ponies, were crowded from the roads by staff cars and trucks and ambulances and motor-cycles painted in the olive drab of the Expeditionary Forces. Endless caravans of hooded camions, successors of the old-time prairie-schooner, rumbled down the highways leading toward the Rhine. A detachment from the Sanitary Corps cleaned up the town as in all its history it had never been cleaned before, renovating its sanitation and purifying its water system. Langres did not have a speaking acquaintance with the telephone, but the Signal Corps installed an up-to-the-minute system, and from America came girls in trim blue uniforms to operate the switchboards. American bands gave daily concerts in the local parks and soon the townspeople were whistling "When You Come Back" and "K-K-Katie" and "The Long, Long Trail." The Red Cross took over the only motion-picture house in the town and modernized it, and introduced to Langres Charlie Chaplin and Fatty Arbuckle and Douglas Fairbanks and all the other heroes of the screen. If the war had lasted a year or two longer Langres would have become as American as Schenectady or Montclair.

The personalities of the officers in the training-school were as diverse as could well be imagined, but all were thorough Americans, of the vigorous, adventurous type. One had been diamond-mining on the Kongo in Africa, when he learned his country was at war. It took him four months to reach the United States to offer his services to the Government.



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In motor, machinery and construction, all the needs in adjustment and assembling are efficiently met through Mossberg All Steel Products.

Illustrated here are the K-9 Adjustable Wrench; No. 366 Reversible Ratchet Brace; 6 inch, 12 inch all steel solid socket wrenches; and Speed Brace; Special Socket Set No. 17 for Fords; No. 660 Wheel Puller for Fords; No. 45 all Steel Socket Set with 15 sized sockets, universal joint, and speed brace. Also Mossberg No. 14 complete Socket Set with a large assortment of sockets and tools. One of the most complete units of the Mossberg line.

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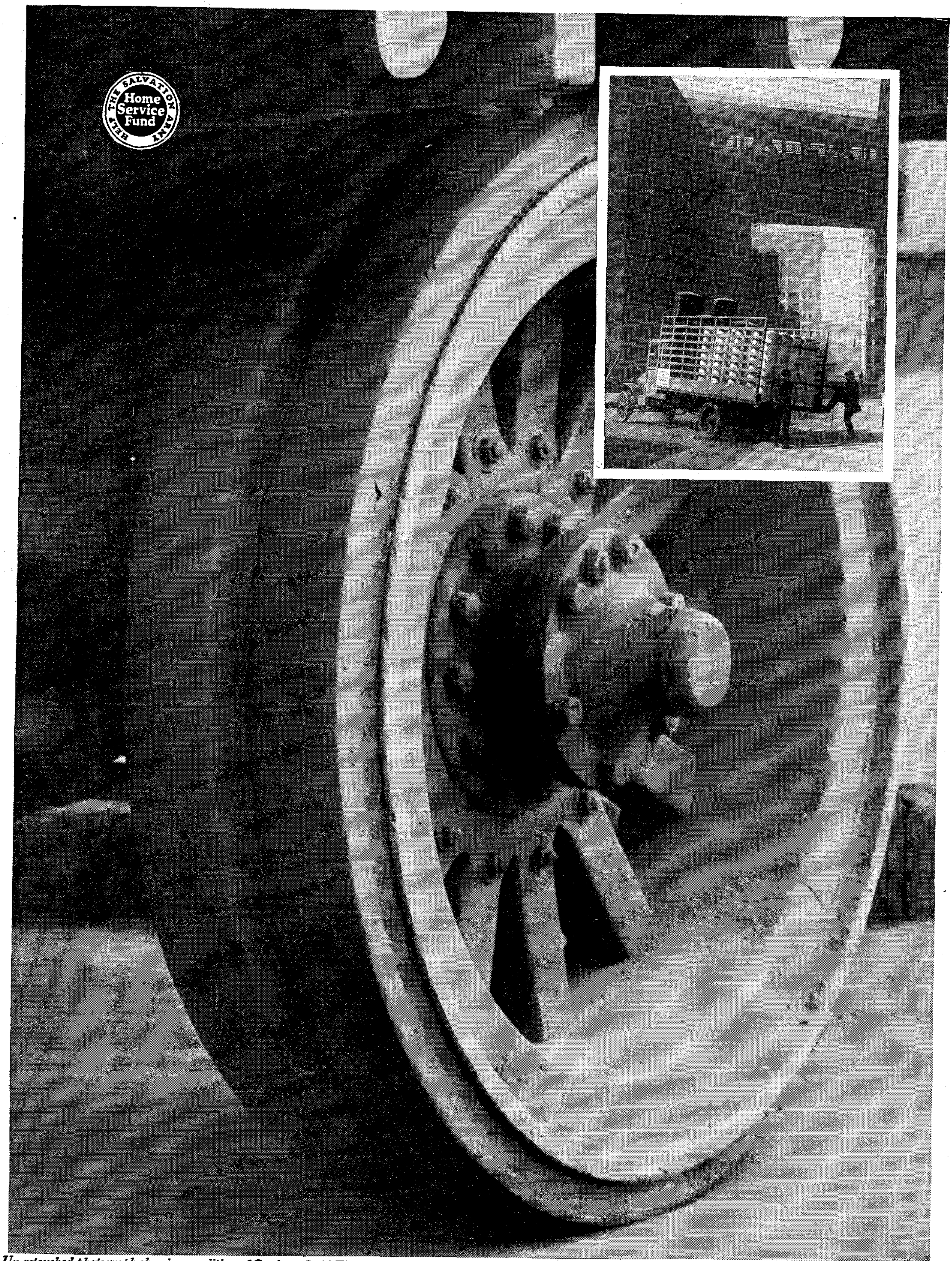
Help The Salvation Army
Home Service Fund

Un-retouched photograph showing condition of Goodyear Solid Tires after running 50,000 miles on a motor truck owned by the Brooklyn Branch of John Wood Manufacturing Company, Conshohocken, Pa. Five such tires on this truck look fit to travel 25,000 miles farther.

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

50,000 Miles—Still Going Strong

"FIVE Goodyear Solid Tires, which have passed the 50,000-mile mark on one of our trucks, undoubtedly will last another year and give us a total of 75,000 miles of continuous service. Their treads are still 1½ inches thick. Due to an accident, the sixth tire in the set had to be removed at 50,000 miles; otherwise it, too, unquestionably would be delivering like the other five today. Our experience with Goodyear Solid Tires makes it easy for us to realize why so many truck owners specify Goodyears."— J. J. Callahan, Local Manager, John Wood Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, New York.

THIS is history, still *in the making*, of a set of Goodyear Solid Tires which are evidencing decisively the wearing possibilities of properly compounded rubber.

They came as original equipment on one of the first motor trucks used in Brooklyn and on this carrier they have seen nearly three years of constant toil.

A trim two-ton truck, the unit was a dealer's demonstrator before being purchased by the local warehouse of John Wood Manufacturing Company, old established makers of range boilers and storage tanks.

When the photograph at the left was taken last February, the truck's six Goodyear Solid Tires had delivered 50,000 miles under frequently full loads, for the present owner.

And all but one, damaged as the result of a collision, appeared as sleek, evenly worn, and thick with live rubber as the two unscarred veterans on the opposite page.

Witness, too, that these long-mileage tires displayed a complete freedom from chipping, shredding or separation from the base—a feature consistently observed in used Goodyear Solid Tires.

The strains imparted by rolling cargoes of tanks and boilers and the rapid-fire blows of cobblestone pavements, often littered, had failed to find a weak spot in them.

The records show that the set of Goodyear Solid Tires cost $278.28; and, therefore, that the six covered 300,000 miles at the extremely low mile-cost of less than one tenth of a cent.

Yet the chances are that even this unusual figure will be reduced considerably during the current year by the five Goodyear Solid Tires still hard at work.

It is quite apparent, then, that these tires are continuing in service over a period in which several successive sets are worn out on some trucks.

It is also apparent that they are among the oldest Goodyear Solid Tires now doing duty, noting others which have reached marks in excess of 50,000 miles.

As in the various instances where extraordinary mileage-averages have been obtained, it is found here that the tires benefited from exceptionally careful driving and regular inspection.

This always has the effect of conserving in them the tremendous tire-strength developed by Goodyear during many years of research and invention in the truck tire field.

Most assuredly it is this stamina in Goodyear Truck Tires which enables the hundreds of Goodyear Truck Tire Service Stations to make their work so immensely resultful.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

SOLID TIRES

Another was a prisoner of the revolutionists in Mexico. He overpowered his guards, scaled the wall of his prison, and made his way on foot to the United States. The account proceeds:

> Thronging the smoke-filled, garlic-scented restaurants at the dinner-hour were officers hailing from every quarter of the United States and representing every shade of American opinion. Here, with the silver oak-leaves of a lieutenant-colonel on his shoulders, was the son of an ex-President of the United States; there, with the insignia of the Corps of Interpreters on his collar, for he speaks seven languages, sat the son of a railway magnate whose systems span the continent. Gathered about another table were the organist of one of New York's most fashionable churches, a professor of literature in the mid-Western university, a sculptor of international reputation, an osteopath who, when he found that his school of medicine was not recognized by the Army medical authorities, obtained a commission in a machine-gun battalion, a painter whose portraits make his sitters famous, and a former Harvard football captain whose exploits on the gridiron are still spoken of with awe and admiration. At the other end of the room were a millionaire politician, the author of numerous political measures which bear his name; a young financier—he has since "gone West"—who rose from an obscure consulship in Manchuria to a partnership in America's greatest banking-house. . . . And mingling with these amateur officers of our new armies were the professional officers of the old Army, the campaign ribbons on their blouses telling of their services to the Republic in little wars in forgotten corners of the world.

A brief outline is given of the curriculum of the Staff College, from which it appears that there were numerous things about this institution even considerably less pleasing than the several unpleasant things found about the ordinary college; for we read:

> The student-officers might be required, for example, to issue all the necessary orders for the movement by rail of a division of infantry, with its animals and transport, from one area to another. Now an American division, with its auxiliary units, comprises over 28,000 men, and to be called upon without warning to make arrangements for the immediate transportation of such a force, equivalent to the population of a small city, would tax the ability of an experienced traffic manager. Yet the officers at the Staff College were allotted just eight hours in which to complete the necessary orders. This necessitated the calculation of the number of box cars, flat cars, and passenger-coaches which would be required and their procurement; drawing up entrainment schedules—for large bodies of troops are generally entrained at several stations; the designation of entraining, detraining, billeting, police, and sanitary detachments; arrangements for feeding both men and animals *en route;* billeting of the troops, at the place of destination; and, finally, making out a complete time-table — no small task in itself, for the movement of a division requires in the neighborhood of sixty trains.
>
> In order that the students might become accustomed to working under approximately front-line conditions, they would occasionally be required to enter the classrooms wearing their gas-masks at the *alerte* position. During the course of the day the cry of "Gas! Gas!" would echo through the corridors, whereupon every one would don his mask and continue his work, precisely as he would do at the front in case of a gas bombardment. Perhaps you have never attempted to solve a problem requiring every ounce of concentration you possess with a rubber mask drawn over your face, a clamp pinching your nostrils, a gutta-percha mouthpiece clinched in your teeth, and, hanging on your chest, a miniature suitcase. Take my word for it, it is not nearly as amusing as it sounds. Nor was it safe occasionally to take a surreptitious breath of fresh air, for an officer made the rounds of the classrooms, spraying them with lachrymal gas from an atomizer.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

IN these days of returning soldiers the thought of those who will never return must make the welcoming parades and pageants almost unbearably sorrowful to the friends and relatives of the 70,000 young men from America who are buried in France. And yet a feeling of pride stronger than sorrow bears up many of the bereaved ones, for if those who fought and returned are worthy of honor, those who fought and paid the price of their lives have a still greater claim on their country's gratitude. There is unusual reason for pride of this sort in the little tragedy of the war related in this letter from Kansas City:

> Thomas W. Lacy, sixteen years old, and Harry Hoggatt, seventeen years old, met for the first time at the Marine Recruiting Station in Kansas City, Missouri, May 24, 1918. Each was standing on his box ready to be examined for service. They became buddies.
>
> On May 27 they had passed all examinations, and left for the Marine Training Station, at Paris Island, South Carolina. They occupied the same berth in the sleeper on the trip, were in the same company, drilled together, and became real pals. From Paris Island they went to Quantico, Virginia, together for the final training before going overseas. On August 15 they got orders to pack ready to leave. They packed together. On the 18th they sailed together on the transport *Von Steuben.* They landed at Brest, France, on August 28, three months and one day after they left Kansas City.
>
> They secured a copy of *The Stars and Stripes*, the American overseas paper, and each copied the same poem from *The Stars and Stripes* and gave it to the other, saying: "If you get home and I do not, deliver this poem to my mother."
>
> After a week at Brest, Lacy went with the 47th Company, 5th Marines, and Hoggatt with the 79th Company, 6th Marines. They did not meet again. Both went into action September 12 with their companies in the St. Mihiel drive. Both were wounded. Lacy went to the hospital, Hoggatt refused to go. After two weeks in the hospital, Lacy took French leave and returned to his company. Both boys went into the Argonne Forest drive, October 1. Lacy was wounded, shot through the arm by a machine-gun bullet October 4. Hoggatt was killed by a bursting shell, October 5. Lacy, late in April, returned to Kansas City, and on April 23, just eleven months after the boys met in that city, he delivered the poem, quoted below, to the mother of Harry Hoggatt, at 3309 East Twenty-seventh Street.

WHAT MATTERS

How happy I shall be,
O Mother mine,
If only, after our hard fight is won,
My part, tho small, shall
License you to speak,
With pride of him who is your son!

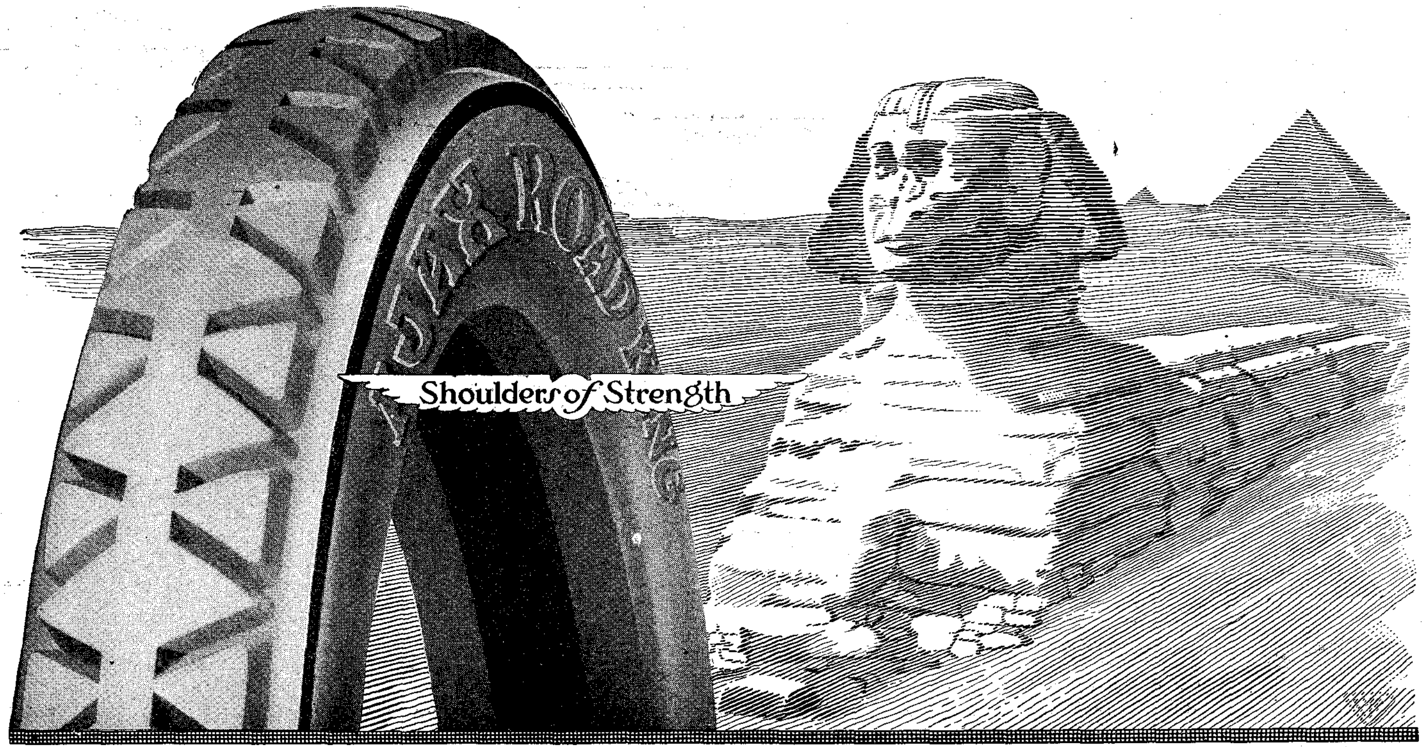
It matters not if I'm not
At your side
To comfort you, and ease your ripening years,
For tho you grieve the loss
Of him you loved,
Pride then will quickly vanquish Sorrow's tears.

It matters only if midst
Shrapnel's scream
And bullets, gas, and ravages of Hun,
That I, whom you have reared
With tender love
Shall live or die as you would have your son.

HARRY.

The German in defeat is as full of those remarkable views which made the rest of the world call him a "Hun" as he was when Germany was hacking her way through Belgium, writes a member of the Ninth Aero Squadron, now in Germany, in a remarkable analysis of the present state of the Teutonic mentality that appears in a letter to Mr. L. F. Young, of San Francisco, printed in *The Argonaut* of that city. The writer, V. K. Butler, Jr., spent two summers in the Rhineland before the war and made two tours of Germany. He "hated their paternalism" then, and "deplored the blank faces of the automatons" he saw in the ranks during Kaiser maneuvers, the same traits that have now "left them blind cogs in a wrecked machine." He writes of these Germans "whom defeat has embittered, but not chastened":

> I think constantly of Owen Wister's chapter in the "Pentecost of Calamity," in which he collects a series of quotations from German rulers and statesmen to prove the lawless gospel of the Hun. I used to think that that was Prussianism and that the overthrow of the military caste would work the welcome salvation of the other Germans.
>
> But there are no other Germans. They are all one at heart. Prussian poison has touched them all and they glory in the infection. Owen Wister might now collect a companion chapter to show that ruler and subject, philosopher and disciple, are so closely knit that there is no distinguishing between them.
>
> Talk to merchant or villager, priest or peasant—their views are fundamentally the same. Paternalism first robbed their minds of individual resource and then stuffed them with propaganda. They have conned their White Book by rote, they will justify for you every outrage of the war, and they will explain the strategic accidents which led to their defeat. Catechize them. They are ready.
>
> *Q.* What caused the war?
>
> *A.* England's fear of our commercial supremacy.
>
> *Q.* But had England, dominating the world, anything to gain by war?
>
> *A.* She wanted to crush us before we took her markets from her.
>
> *Q.* What started the war?
>
> *A.* The menace of Russian mobilization



The great Endurance of AJAX Tires

CONFIDENCE with which Ajax users keep on using Ajax Tires, we regard as the supreme tribute to the great endurance we have built into our product. We say "built into our product," for that is exactly how Ajax endurance has been accomplished. It is literally built in by that much-talked-of construction feature—Ajax Shoulders of Strength.

Shoulders of Strength are burly buttresses of rubber that brace the tread of every Ajax Tire. The principle is as old as the ages. The century-weathered Sphinx is braced and re-inforced by Shoulders of Strength. The oldest builders employed this endurance-adding principle just as modern builders do today.

AJAX ROAD KING

MORE TREAD ON THE ROAD

The Ajax Road King is as good as it looks. Note how its massive tread is braced and re-inforced by Ajax Shoulders of Strength.

Shoulders of Strength give the Road King a wider wearing surface—more rubber where it should be—more tread on the road. They prevent friction from centering and grinding through to the fabric.

No stronger endorsement of Ajax Tires can be cited than the fact that they are *97% Owner's Choice*. This phrase has come to be an Ajax slogan. It means that 97-100ths of the total output of Ajax Tires are sold through Ajax dealers direct to users themselves. It means that this big percentage is chosen by individual car owners—singled out by them to replace other tires that came on their cars. Ajax Tires are never forced on users.

Ajax Tires, Ajax Tubes and Ajax H. Q. (High Quality) Tire Accessories are sold by the best tire dealer in your locality. His store is known as the Ajax Tire Supply Depot.

Ajax Tires Are Guaranteed in Writing 5000 Miles

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, INC., NEW YORK

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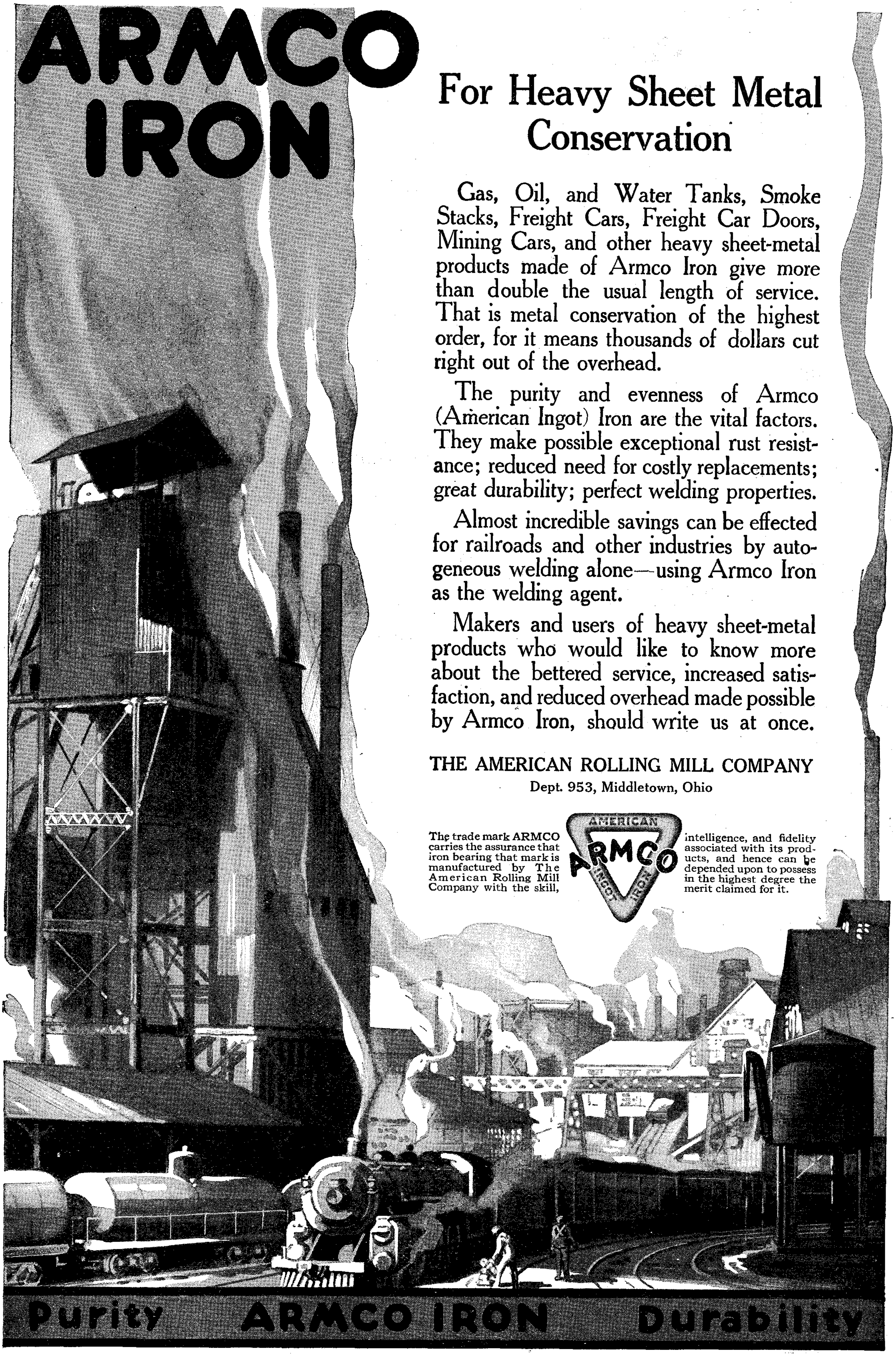
AJAX TIRES



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in the East, which caused us to declare war immediately.

Q. Why the invasion of Belgium?

A. Because she was not neutral.

Q. Had Germany promised not to invade Belgium?

A. She forfeited her rights by her treachery.

Q. And therefore you outraged the land and its people?

A. Yes. Perhaps there were exceptional unfortunate incidents. But war is war.

Q. What of the sanctity of contract?

A. We broke no contract, unless compelled by expediency (*Notwendigkeit*) or reprisal.

Q. Was the *U*-boat a reprisal?

A. Yes. England's blockade was starving our babies.

Q. Does international law recognize the legality of the blockade and the rights of neutrals?

A. That makes no difference. Our people needed food. Besides, the *Lusitania* carried contraband.

Q. What of the hospital-ships?

A. I know nothing about them.

Q. What of aerial bombardment?

A. The French started it.

Q. Do you realize Germany's position in the world to-day?

A. We are hated, I suppose. The world has been fed on Allied propaganda. In Germany we know the truth.

Q. Do you know why you are hated?

A. Because we are feared—and we are feared because our bravery and our skill withstood the world for four years, because our industries are the most highly developed and our energy the greatest.

Q. What caused you then to lose the war?

A. America's entry.

Q. Why did America enter the war?

A. To secure the payment of her loans to the Allies.

Q. Is there no other reason?

A. I can think of none.

Q. Could the Americans have been idealists, or were they fools?

A. Perhaps both—the two are closely allied.

Q. Why did President Wilson distinguish between Prussian rulers and the German people?

A. Because he did not understand the situation.

Q. Was America the sole cause of Germany's defeat?

A. No. We might have stood against the world save for internal dissension.

Q. What caused that?

A. Bolshevism, taught by Lenine and Trotzky in Russia.

Q. Were they not German agents at one time?

A. Not at all. And I tell you further that apart from any individual factor the real cause of our defeat was our own stupid good nature. We were too generous, and our enemies took advantage of our good-heartedness!

This is the climax—German charity! I have really set down faithfully up to now a typical talk with a German except that I have omitted the explosive punctuations—on both sides. I might go on, but it is pointless to analyze the thought or search the soul of a person who eulogizes the affectionate heart of a Hun at war. When rape and rapine are gentle, when murder is charity and lust a virtue, when a heart is found in a Hun—then may we reason with the German!

There is no common ground of thought or sentiment on which to meet the German. His logic and affection are unique; they begin and end in self-sufficiency. His fundamental fault is his lack of perspective. He takes himself too seriously, and distorts his view with such a preponderance of self in the foreground that all else is obscured. This makes him unscrupulous in thought; this lets him justify his crimes. He is the supreme egotist, with no saving sense of humor, no perspective. His superlative complacency would be amusing if it were not mixed with a brutality and strength that menaced the world.

I know that it is too soon to expect the German to grow out of himself. The work of generations can not be uprooted in a day. Frederick the Great and Bismarck sowed their seeds too deeply; Nietzsche, Treitschke, and Bernhardi fostered the plant too studiously, and the soil was rich. There may yet be hope; we have no sign of it.

The political situation promises little. The Majority Socialists polled a large vote, but the combined citizens' parties outnumber them. There is little to choose between them. The reactionaries touch monarchism, and the Socialists are not far from the border of Bolshevism. It is true that the Spartacus Radicals have been supprest for a time, but no enduring stability can be expected of these other disciples of Marx and Bebel.

But, Socialist or Monarchist, the outstanding feature of the German to-day is his deep-rooted adherence to the policies of the war. The Hohenzollern government was overthrown because the victors demanded it—not because the people resented Prussian barbarism. Prussia sinned only in that it failed to win the war.

German *Stolz* is no petty thing. The German cherishes the memories of the war. He receives his returning soldiers as unbeaten heroes who kept the *Vaterland* inviolate. And last night he lifted his glass high to the Kaiser, and sighed for the order and productivity of a Prussian prince.

Perhaps the American Army of Occupation has come too quickly from the ruin of eastern France for us to be *impartial*. Certainly our uniforms are not judicial robes. Yet it is a cold conviction as clear as consciousness itself that the outlaw's conversion is not yet; that there is no difference between prince and people, and that all is one at heart with Hohenzollern and his Huns.

Just before the war I spent two summers in the Rhineland, and made two tours of Germany. I admired extravagantly German energy and industry; I loved their music; I enjoyed their friendship. I hated their paternalism, and deplored the blank faces of the automatons I saw in the ranks during Kaiser maneuvers. I thought that I detected then the fundamental fallacy of training that made them marvels of efficiency, but crusht all individuality and initiative in them, and that has now left them blind cogs in a wrecked machine. But I blamed Prussia for it and thought that the simple souls of the people I had known on the Rhine were different.

The war and this latest visit to Germany have changed all that. What I have said is now commonplace. France and England know it well. I am not so sure about America. In our mess, for example, we still have apologists for the Hun. Some are very charitable, some very obstinate, and some form their opinions of international affairs from the sharp practise or courtesy of a salesman in a souvenir store. Besides, the servile surface affability which the German has affected toward us is calculated to deceive, and I have seen it work.

Happily the policy of the Peace Conference will be governed by no misapprehension. Germany will not be admitted to the fold until she has disproved her unworthiness. I do not know what will cleanse her. For the moment she is sick of the hardships of war, but she still glories in its possibilities. Her children have had no invading force trample them, and they have not learned how horrible war can be. There will be a gradual awakening when the fourth generation of taxpayers find the sins of their fathers visited upon them.

There may be some significance in this incident. Yesterday we were circling over Treves in a black night-reconnaissance ship. When we returned a German told me that his two-year-old baby had seen us and had run with fright to hide under the kitchen-table. He had not forgotten the bombs of three months ago—and he will not be quick to build the next *Gothas*. Yet last night that same little lad was being taught to celebrate William Hohenzollern's birthday!

This has been a wordy effusion. I am sorry to have imposed it on you. But I have seen so much American indifference here and lack of appreciation of the situation, and the importance of a proper understanding has so preyed on me that I had to get my little philippic off my chest. If you think there is anything of value in it to people at home, anything novel or forceful or with the virtue of personal contact, anything apart from the daily diet of newspaper correspondents, I wish you would give it to somebody to publish. I really feel very keenly about the German question, and especially as it has been developed since the war. Do anything you like with it, but do help me disabuse people at home of any false ideas about the conversion of the Hun.

Some one with a proper training in untangling such complexities as income-tax reports might improve his spare time by making out a schedule of the operations of all units in the American forces overseas, telling precisely where each unit was at each precise date, why it was there, and what it did. Until something like that is done, there will be difficulties in distributing the credit for the various operations. The case of the marines and dough-boys at Château-Thierry was a classic example; the conflicting claims were mostly cleared up by explaining that one claimant considered "Château-Thierry" the name of a city, the other of a military sector. Another slight divergence of views comes to light in the following letter from Capt. C. H. Griffith (discharged), formerly of the 313th Infantry. Captain Griffith writes:

In THE DIGEST for April 12 appears a most interesting "Glimpse" of Jack Koons's book, "Billets and Bullets of the 37th." The extracts which you publish are particularly interesting to me. as I commanded the Machine-Gun Company of the 313th Infantry, 79th Division. We went over the top on the morning of September 26th directly to the right of the 37th—having been relieved in the "Avocourt Sector" by the Buckeye Division and moved over slightly to the east for the "jump off" of the 26th.

What impress me, however, the strongest in Mr. Koons's narrative was his description of the capture by the Ohio men of Montfaucon.

Other 79th Division men will no doubt

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That wins for the housewife an unusual victory for rug cleanliness and preservation.

Think of a soft electric broom, many times a minute gently agitating your rugs, then a powerful rush of suction just at the point where the soft electric broom is working.

This is the ELECTRIC SWEEPER-VAC way of cleaning.

The correctly speeded motor driven brush takes up all the surface lint, thread and hair and the powerful suction removes all the dirt and grit from the rug. Costs less than two cents per hour to run.

Two Machines in One!

Choose whichever you wish. ONE TURN OF THE LEVER gives it to you—either a vacuum cleaner with Plain Suction or one with Motor Driven Brush and suction combined.

Instantaneously controlled by this lever is a unique mechanism in which the famous worm drive principle plays a leading role, giving a silent, sure drive for the correctly speeded brush, while at the same time, it allows the High Speed Motor necessary for the most powerful suction.

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be imprest very deeply by this account, particularly so as Montfaucon was directly in the center of the sector assigned to the 313th Infantry (the left regiment in our attack formation) and was stormed and taken by this regiment on the morning of September 27. At about 10 A.M., our regimental P. C. (Command Post) was on the southern edge of Montfaucon, the assaulting battalions having passed through the town and to the left and right of it. Shortly after our P. C. was moved forward into a ruined house near the château made famous by the Crown Prince in 1916. The *Boche* concentrated heavy artillery and machine-gun fire on the village throughout the day and our front line that evening extended along the far side of the hill and into the wooded ravine to the right. The next morning the 316th Infantry passed through us and pushed our lines forward about three kilometers beyond Montfaucon. For a short time the P. C.'s of both the 313th and 316th Infantry were in Montfaucon.

I have no desire to enter into an argument as to who did or did not capture this formidable position, but inasmuch as our division lost many excellent officers and men in the assault, I feel that both your magazine and Mr. Koons will wish to correct the error made.

The entire engagement is, of course, a matter of official record and the accuracy of my statements may be verified by reference to the commanding officers of the organizations concerned.

Altho not strictly a "letter from the front," the message that is carried in the following letter from Garfield, Utah, links it up with practically all the "fronts," both here and in France. As for the American application of it, Mr. John Morgan, the writer, feels that we are somewhat too much concerned about distributing the credit gained by our part in the big war, and that a more broad-minded realization of the parts played by the respective countries might be good for us. He finds a report fitted to bring such a realization home to us in General Haig's "Victory Dispatch" in *The Weekly Times* of London. "Even the Belgians, with not a fifth the men we had in the firing-line, took over 14,000 prisoners, or nearly a third of our total," he points out, "altho that ought not to be the correct criterion of the severity of the fighting even tho some of our newspapers would make the most of it." Taking up Haig's report, he writes:

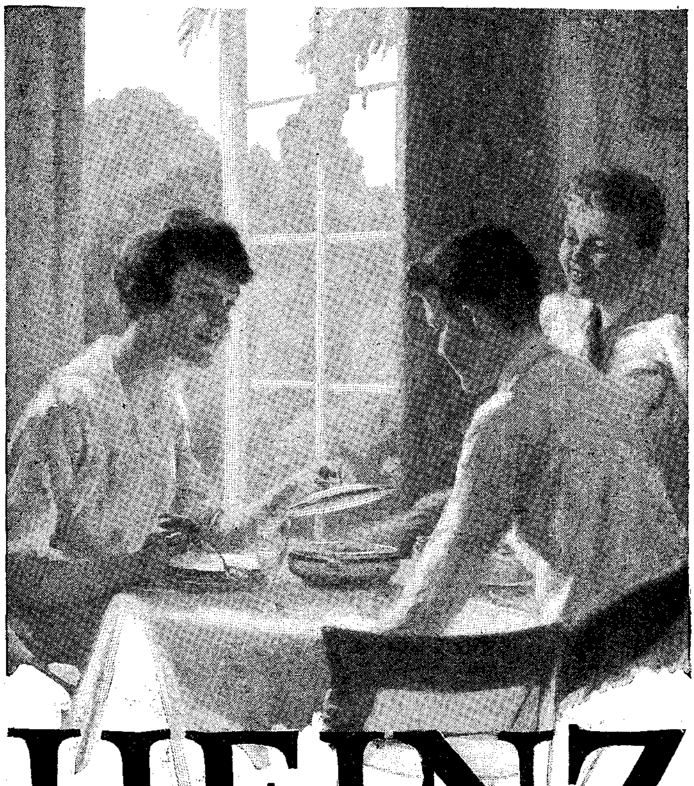
> It deals mainly with the activities of the British armies in France and Flanders in the final months of the war, and plainly indicates which armies gave the Huns the most terrific blows, and who did the lion's share of the fighting. As the figures are official, there can be no disputing the given facts. The dispatch deals mainly with affairs after the termination of the enemy offensives on the British front. Some 5,000 miles of new trenches had to be dug, in which 23,500 tons of barbed wire was utilized, also fifteen million wooden or steel pickets were used. For the advance, 485 miles of new railroad had to be built as well as over 4,000 miles of railroad sidings. Haig also had 3,500 miles of roads to repair, and it was necessary to fill in over 500 shell-craters, using up one

and a half million tons of road rock and 685,000 ties. In the advance some 700 road bridges had to be built. Miles of new water-mains were laid, 400 mechanical pumps installed insuring a water-supply of twenty million gallons daily for the advancing troops. From January 1 the Royal Air Force in France downed 2,900 enemy planes (destroyed) and put 1,200 others out of action. They shot down 300 observation balloons in flames, dropt 5,000 tons of bombs on enemy positions, and photographed several towns, including over 4,000 square miles of enemy territory. In May, Haig loaned four British divisions to the French in part payment of French troops to the British. Early in July all French troops were withdrawn from the British front, and by the middle of the month eight divisions of British troops were loaned to the French, and these played a considerable part in the great counter-offensive of Foch, July 20, immediately after Château-Thierry. It was the British Fourth Army in conjunction with the French First Army (then under Haig) that began the driving away of the enemy from before Amiens. In this battle the British alone took over 24,000 prisoners. From August 8 British armies advanced in a series of unbroken victories over the enemy, completely routing them whether in fortified positions or open warfare. On August 8 and following days a terrific blow was given the enemy at Bapaume, where over 34,000 prisoners were taken. This was quickly followed by the terrific engagements of Cambrai, Le Cateau, Selle River, the Sambre, and the fierce fighting in Flanders, engagements lasting several days, in which thousands of prisoners were captured. From July 18 to November 11, 59 British divisions encountered and seriously defeated 99 separate German divisions, and in that period of time 2,858 guns, 3,500 trench mortars, over 29,000 machine guns, and 188,000 prisoners were captured. The official returns of the other armies in France and Flanders for the same period, July 19 to November 11, were:

Belgian,	474 guns,	14,500 prisoners.
American,	1,421 "	43,300 "
French,	1,880 "	139,000 "

From other sources I glean that in Italy the Allied armies consisted of Italians, assisted by three British and two French divisions, one Czecho-Slovak, and one American regiment. The latter did not arrive in time to take any active part in serious fighting. They were held in reserve behind the British lines, and the regiment, the 332d, was under fire for the first time on November 4. However, they did all that could be expected of them and they captured a few machine guns and a few score prisoners. The French captured three or four hundred guns and over 20,000 prisoners on the Italian front. The British haul was 759 guns, several thousand machine guns, and more than 49,000 prisoners. The operations being in Italy, Italian forces naturally did the lion's share, and their total was somewhere around 200,000 prisoners. In the Balkans the Allied Army was composed of Servians, Italians, French, British, and Greeks. Servian forces did the best of the fighting. It was an Anglo-Greek army that first crossed the Vardar and captured the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumitsa. In the fighting on the Bulgarian frontier the 66th British Infantry Brigade lost nearly seventy per cent. of its effectives. In another sector the 12th Yorkshire, 8th Shropshire, and another British battalion

1869-1919
50TH ANNIVERSARY—FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS



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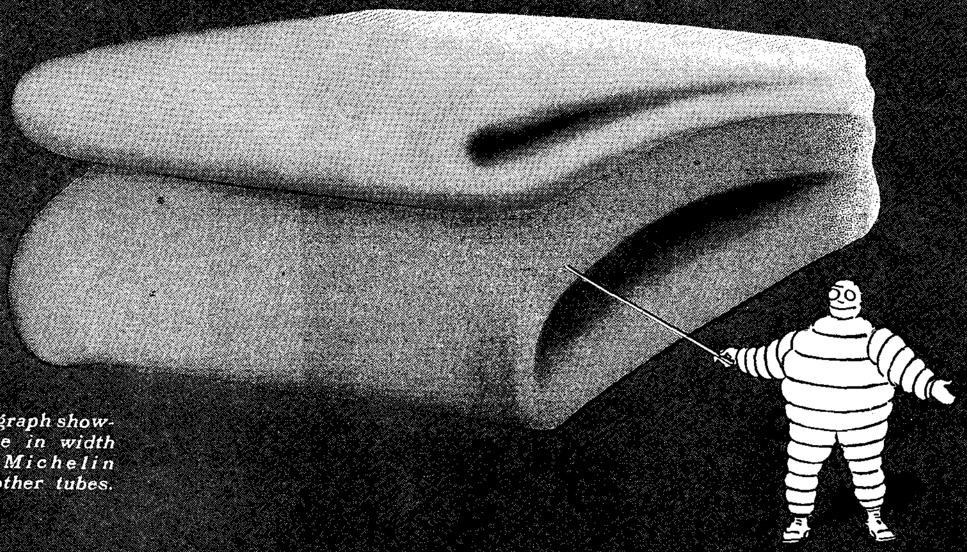

Actual photograph showing difference in width between Michelin Tubes and other tubes.

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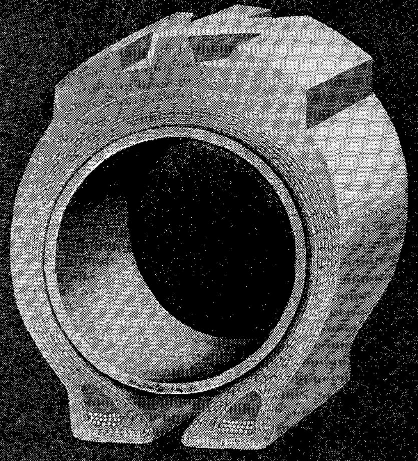
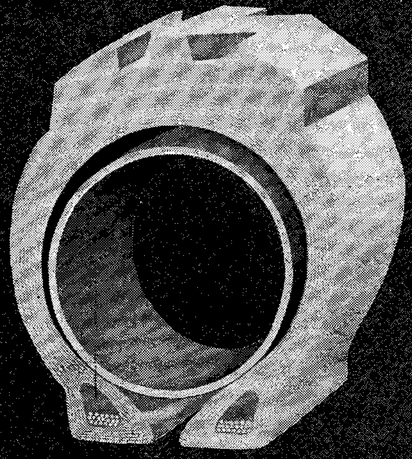


Michelin Tubes, fill the casing even before inflation



Other tubes must be stretched by inflation to fill the casing

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Dealers in all parts of the world

lost over 85 per cent. of their effectives, and were still holding on, and one battalion, the 7th Territorial South Wales Borderers, were ordered to retire from an advanced position, which they did with one unwounded officer and nineteen wounded men from a battalion originally 1,000 strong. None of our regiments suffered losses comparable to these, and the above are official figures. Anent Palestine, for courtesy's sake Allenby's army is termed an Allied one, yet the Franco-Italian contingent in it was less than 2,500 men; an actual force of some 10,000 operated with him, the British troops who formed over ninety per cent. of the "Allied" Army taking over 70,000 prisoners. In Mesopotamia another 25,000 were captured. I ought to have stated that British troops captured over 25,000 in the Balkans. The sum total of British captures July 18–November 11 in France, Flanders Italy, the Balkans, Palestine, Mesopotamia, etc., were nearly 4,000 guns, more than 4,500 mortars, close on to 40,000 machine guns, and 350,000 prisoners. Those of the other big Powers in the war for that period inclusive of all fronts were:

American,	1,450	guns,	43,500	prisoners.
French,	2,250	"	175,000	"
Italian,	—		225,000	"

Neither French, American, nor Italians have given official figures as to mortars and machine guns, confining themselves to field guns and artillery.

During the year 1918, on all fronts the Royal Air Service brought down more enemy planes than the combined totals of all the nations fighting the Central Powers. As the British casualties on all fronts in 1918 passed the million mark, one can see, if he is not prejudiced, who did the lion's share of the fighting that struck the enemy's morale and brought about the downfall of the Central Powers.

JOHN D. NOW PLAYS 100 PER CENT. GOLF

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER will be eighty years old in July, and he is said to be worth more than a billion dollars. He doesn't live on an exclusive diet of crackers and milk, popular belief to the contrary notwithstanding, but eats all the varieties of American groceries usually partaken of by the average citizen of this great land who is not a "nut" on diet. The famous oil magnate plays a game of golf one hundred per cent. perfect, and, according to Jack Hughes, who tells the story in the Kansas City *Star*, he recently declared confidently that, "with a few more years' practise, I will be some golfer." Mr. Hughes paid a visit to the financier on his estate at Ormond, Florida. The comparatively modest winter home of the richest man in the world is described in the following paragraph:

> With nothing but a narrow, neglected road between his property and the Halifax River on the west, and a stretch of palms as they grow, without the attention of a gardener, a few spruce, pine-trees, and live oaks, wearing a semi-tropical coat of Spanish moss, on the east for about a mile to the Atlantic Ocean, Mr. Rockefeller's Florida home looks the same as any other property in Volusia County belonging to what might be safely styled a country gentleman. It cost him $75,000, and the few additions now under way will bring the figure up to about $125,000, if indeed that much. The place is about seven miles north of Daytona, and is situated on a sort of peninsula separating for about twenty miles the Halifax River from the Atlantic Ocean. When you pass from Ormond Beach to Daytona or Seabreeze, the road which leads you passes within a few feet of John D. Rockefeller's house, but the house is not distinguished from any other residence in that section, except it is new, and, as would be expected, was constructed of very substantial material.

Mr. Rockefeller's mode of life at Ormond is treated in some detail, with special attention to his daily game of golf:

> Mr. Rockefeller rises at a smart morning hour, and enjoys a breakfast the same as any other healthy man enjoys it, eating bacon and eggs, if that dish appeals to him, or lamb chops, if, on the other hand, chops may "sound" better than something else. His secretary does not jump about in the "flunkey" fashion which one might imagine, but talks to his employer as frankly and coolly as tho he were a partner of the distinguished old gentleman. There is no uniformed footman when Mr. Rockefeller enters or leaves his automobile; and he steps into his machine as glibly as a man of sixty, and leaves it likewise. He is methodical, however, and goes to the golf links of the Ormond Club at ten o'clock each morning, rain or shine, except on a Sunday, when he goes to church.
>
> On the golf links he plays an excellent game for a man of his age, sometimes with Albert D. Fell, a retired Philadelphia banker, and at others with Miss Ellen Kauffman, also of Philadelphia, and a very charming young lady in her early twenties. Miss Kauffman plays no mean golf herself, and Mr. Fell, who is five years Mr. Rockefeller's junior, permits no grass to grow under his caddy's feet. But what are they to a man who plays in par? That is champion golfing, and that is what John D. Rockefeller plays.
>
> I was amazed when he had scored par, or 100 per cent. perfect, at the fifth hole; and at the eighth he held the same speed, having scored four, or a par finish. His first smash at the ball the morning I went to the links sent it nearly three hundred yards over the very course which he had meant it should go. This pleased the genial magnate, and he laughed and gesticulated the same as had he been a schoolboy, declaring that, "with a few more years' practise, I will be some golfer."
>
> When he goes to the links there are no such hoodlums as I have seen all but mob his automobile when the fact that he was in the streets of New York City became known there, or like the fakers and curiosity-seekers who have been a source of long years of annoyance about his former home at Cleveland and his magnificent estate at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown. At Ormond he is looked upon somewhat in the aspect of an idolized old mayor, or school-teacher, or even minister. The little shopkeeper on the corner gets the same salute from John D. Rockefeller as any of his closest and dearest friends receive, and he will shake hands with a bell-boy as quickly as he will with his golf partner, another grand old man, Albert D. Fell.
>
> The morning recently when he made his remarkable 300-yard drive it was raining, and a good many of the other tourist golfers had left the greens.
>
> Rockefeller kicked with his right foot, in his momentary pride over the feat, higher than his head, and with the agility of a man half his years. He wouldn't leave the field until he walked home through literal torrents. His chauffeur had been ordered to get "out of the wet," and he gladly obeyed orders. As Mr. Rockefeller turned the corner near his house an old citizen who does odd jobs about the resort recognized John D. and saluted him. The premier of finance returned the salute and shook hands with the humble old soul, regardless of the downpour.
>
> Since Mr. Rockefeller has had his home at Ormond he very seldom visits the hotels, but occasionally he takes dinner "out," sometimes as a guest and again as host, and it is touchingly interesting to notice his most extraordinary democratic mannerisms. He shakes hands with the employees of the hotel, sometimes giving them a testament as a tip, and at others half a dollar. When he goes to his dinner he eats anything any other healthy guest will eat, relishes it, and looks the part of a man quite fit to digest it.
>
> When he is at the hotel, occasionally, at dinner, it is very rare to find any-one in particular stare at him, or "nudge" some one and point toward John D. Now and then some stranger will tell his wife or companion in the dining-room to take a look at John D. Rockefeller, but that is infrequent indeed. He is very human, and is a man who might justly be styled as one loving the "human element" in life.
>
> This explains why the man of a billion dollars is looked upon as no curio in Ormond. His vision appears to be as good as that of a man of twenty-five, and he looks at you as keenly as he did in the days when his frank democracy in his man-to-man dealings back at Cleveland started the tongue of the financial world wagging, as he went on heaping millions upon millions and then billions upon billions to his credit, until to-day his private fortune is estimated at as high a figure as 1,200 million dollars and his income above 60 million dollars a year. Like the silent, serious youth, rather pale of face and high forehead, tight-shut lips that betray a master mind behind a somewhat grim exterior, John D. Rockefeller retains these characteristics to-day, but his face itself is not any too full. Here, coupled with a significant brotherly attitude toward his fellow man, his age is best detected. He does not wear glasses all the time.

John D. Rockefeller got his start in life by saving his money, and a part of his advice to those who desire to learn the secret of success invariably is to keep on saving. "I have always lived a frugal life," he says, "first from necessity and now from choice." He also suggests that it is a good plan not to talk too much. Other prominent traits of the world's richest man are his placid attitude under all conditions and his interest in religion. The latter trait is probably due to his early training, regarding which Mr. Hughes says:

> His mother had taught a country school in her girlhood, she taught John D. his letters, and made of him a juvenile wonder

in the way of a Bible student. At the age of eight he had read the Bible through from cover to cover, and he had never lost the deep religious interest inculcated at that time. Even one of the gasless Sundays did not keep the oil king from church. He made the long, dusty trip on foot to the little church of his neighborhood and chatted pleasantly with his humbler neighbors along the way.

MILLIONS OF WAR-WEARY EUROPEANS, SAYS F. C. HOWE, WILL COME TO AMERICA

LARGELY because of the ideal of Americanism presented to them by the American private soldier, some five millions of Europeans are turning their eyes and thoughts to new homes in this country. The outcome of the conflict has suggested to them new points of view, new political amd social beliefs, with which America seems to them to be more in sympathy than are the countries of the Old World. They have been wearied by the war, and especially by the brawls and revolutions and wild political experiments growing out of the war. If they can find homes in the United States, according to the expert findings of Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, who recently returned from Paris, where he has been investigating problems of emigration and immigration, they will flock here the moment the opportunity is afforded. France has her thousands ready to come. Italy has even more, and England will be largely represented when a propitious time has come. But it is Germany, strangely enough, that has the most numerous and most eager company of these who would be emigrants to this country. In all these countries, says Dr. Howe, as quoted by the Boston *Globe*, the American dough-boy is responsible for the new and fervent consideration Europeans are giving the United States. The Commissioner expresses lively admiration for this new representative of the United States in foreign lands:

> "With his head up, a grin on his tanned face, and his long legs swinging in a stride that seems never to tire," said Dr. Howe, "the American dough-boy is altogether the most lovable, the most worth-while man in Europe. He does things that nobody else has been able to do; he goes to places that everybody else thinks can not possibly be reached. There isn't a corner in Europe that the man in khaki hasn't looked into; there isn't a job that he hasn't tackled and completed. I was at Metz one day when I was presented to General Pétain as Commissioner of Immigration at New York.
>
> "'What are you doing here?' he demanded. 'You're not going to get any people from France, not even any women. Quite the contrary. We're going to bring back many who are with you now.'
>
> "But General Pétain is wrong. And the reason is the admiring astonishment with which the *poilu* has seen and come to know the dough-boy. We're going to get a lot of French women as well as men. Here's an illustration: Need arose at Brest, not long ago, for a bank for the men passing through the camps there. Somebody drew plans for the building, and application was made for permission to erect it. It took longer to get the application approved than it did to put up the building, but finally that was accomplished.
>
> "A company of Oregon soldiers was called in," said he. "They were given the plans and told to get busy. They set up a sawmill and began turning out the 4 × 4s, the 8 × 4s, and the other timbers needed. As fast as one was sawed it was turned over to men who laid it down on the ground and waited for its fellow. That was laid beside the first, and when a cross-piece was ready it was nailed in place.
>
> "In a little while the framework of the front of the building was completed and nailed together. The dough-boys raised it, propt it in place with a couple of scantlings, and set to work on the sides. In the meantime others were mixing the concrete for the vault where the money was to be kept. The whole thing grew, literally, while one watched. Magic might have been at work by the amazement with which the French looked on. They gathered about the building until the roadway was actually blocked. When the dough-boys quit work for the night the townspeople still stood about and marveled. They seemed to be unable to get over it, and to them it was characteristic of the way in which the dough-boys did everything. You may find incidents and stories of incidents like that all the way across France. The country that produces such extraordinary beings is bound to fire the fancy of those who look on and try to imagine from the effect what the cause has been. Can you doubt that the United States has come to be for the French a wholly desirable land in which to live?
>
> "And this sort of thing is happening all the way across Europe exactly as it is happening all the way across France. There is a rare story in the exploits of our couriers. A boy from Iowa will be called out in Paris, given four or five sacks of mail and a sack of rations, and told to go to such and such a place in the Balkans. With nothing but his orders and the English language to help him, he will go serenely to his destination and come back, ready for another job.
>
> "Couriers," Mr. Howe said, "are making their way all over the Balkans, into Bohemia, into Poland, into Russia, into Italy, everywhere the Allies have set up their stations. They are elbowing their way through races they never heard of before, perhaps; struggling with languages of which they do not know a single word, coping with difficulties and exasperations of travel that would drive another man well-nigh out of his mind. And everywhere they are making American resourcefulness, American good humor, American ability to do the job as it should be done, known and respected and envied.
>
> "There is another aspect to all this. The United States stands to-day as the friend of all the world. This is particularly true of the small nations, but it is none the less true of the larger ones. A question came up in Paris regarding one of the boundaries of Bohemia. American commissioners went to the ground, tramped over it, bumped over it in a Ford. They came back and said to the parties in interest:
>
> "'There is a difference of opinion among us. Two of us think the crest of this mountain range should be the boundary; one of us thinks the river in the valley should be the line. Which do you prefer?'"
>
> "The nationals replied:
>
> "'We'll be frank about it. We don't trust France or Great Britain, but we do trust you. Two of you think the mountain range should be the boundary. That's a majority; make it the mountain range.' And the mountain range it was.
>
> "Again, the delimitations of Syria were being discust—in a room about as big as a hall bedroom over here. Sir Louis du P. Mallet, long Ambassador to Turkey for Great Britain, was presiding. He thought the line ought to run in such-and-such a way. The French said it ought to run in such-and-such another way. Prof. William L. Westermann, of the University of Wisconsin, another college professor, and a boy named Yale from the State Department represented the United States.
>
> "The Americans interposed in what had at least the makings of a deadlock," he said. "They showed a surprizing knowledge and understanding of the exact situation. Professor Westermann suggested to Sir Louis that if the line ran as he proposed it would throw a territory whose population was 60 per cent. Armenian into a territory definitely under Turkish control. He suggested, too, that a little farther on there was a copper-mine that ought to be considered, and that at the sea there was a harbor that should not be disregarded.
>
> "'Why not run the line along here?' he asked, indicating on a map a line fifteen miles or so off the British line.
>
> "Sir Louis looked at him for a moment.
>
> "'All right, all right,' he said. 'We'll put the line there.'"

Two months ago, Commissioner Howe admits, he held the opinion that, for a considerable time after the war, the United States would have to face problems of emigration rather than immigration. But the fact is beginning to become apparent, in his opinion, that Europe is on the verge of economic exhaustion. "She has lost her power to come back," temporarily at least, he says, and offers this analysis of the situation as it affects emigration:

> "Europe can not now make loans for purposes of restoration and reconstruction. One feels almost inclined to say that she can not even make plans toward these ends. The plans that are being made are falling entirely short of the means they should afford. I think that certainly in France, and quite probably in England, the programs that are being outlined work definitely, inescapably, toward reaction.
>
> "This would mean, of course, that not only would conditions become what they were before, but they would wipe out much of the progress of recent years. That is a thing that the men who have waged this war would never stand for.
>
> "The line of the record of immigration to this country follows with barometric fidelity the record of economic conditions here and abroad. You may tell by looking at this line when times are hard in Europe and good in America; when they are bad here and good, or comparatively good, there.
>
> "I should say that a very small percentage of the immigrants of recent years, at least, have come here to find the political or religious freedom they were denied at home.
>
> "Not fewer than 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 Europeans are eagerly looking toward

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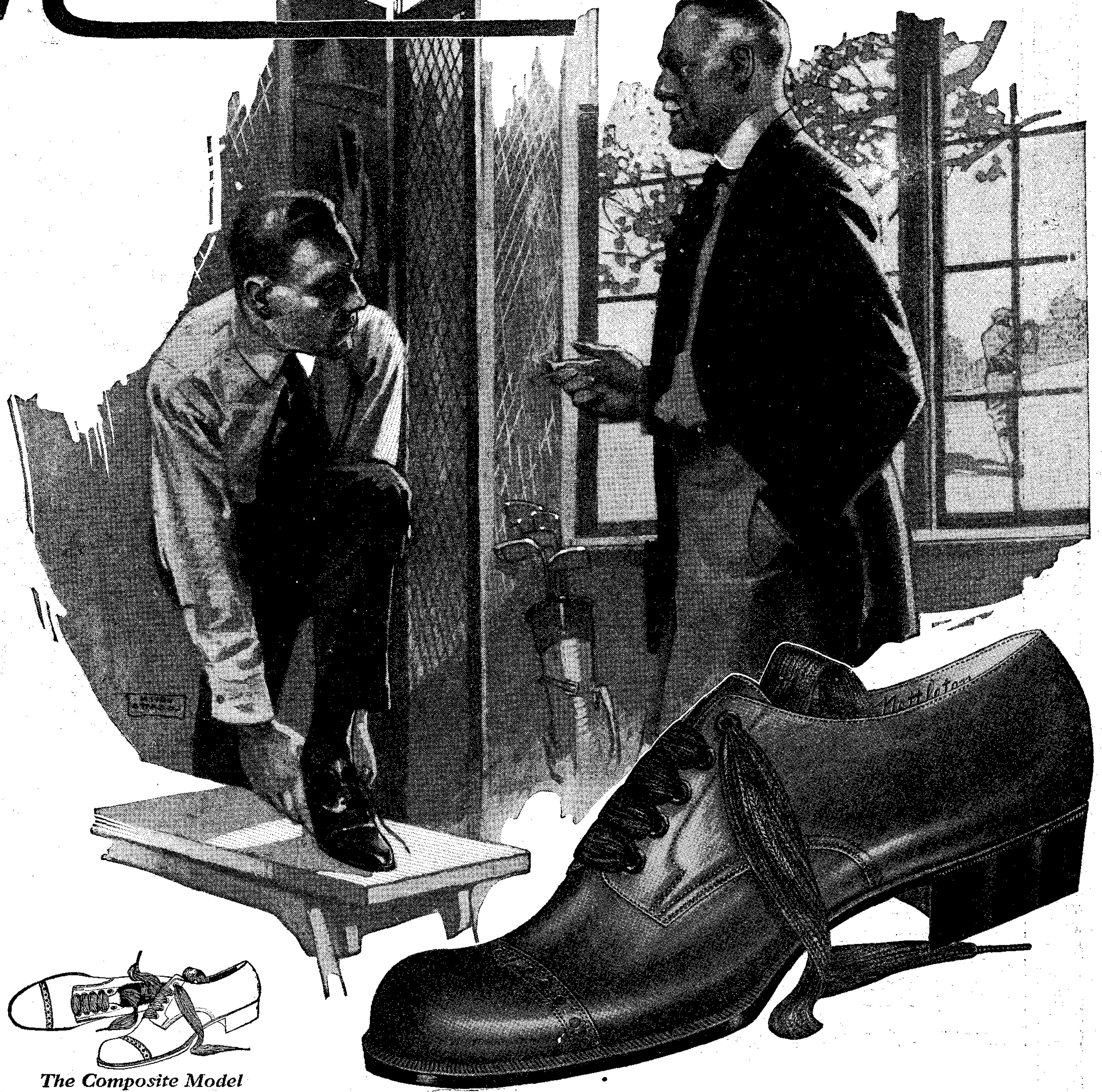

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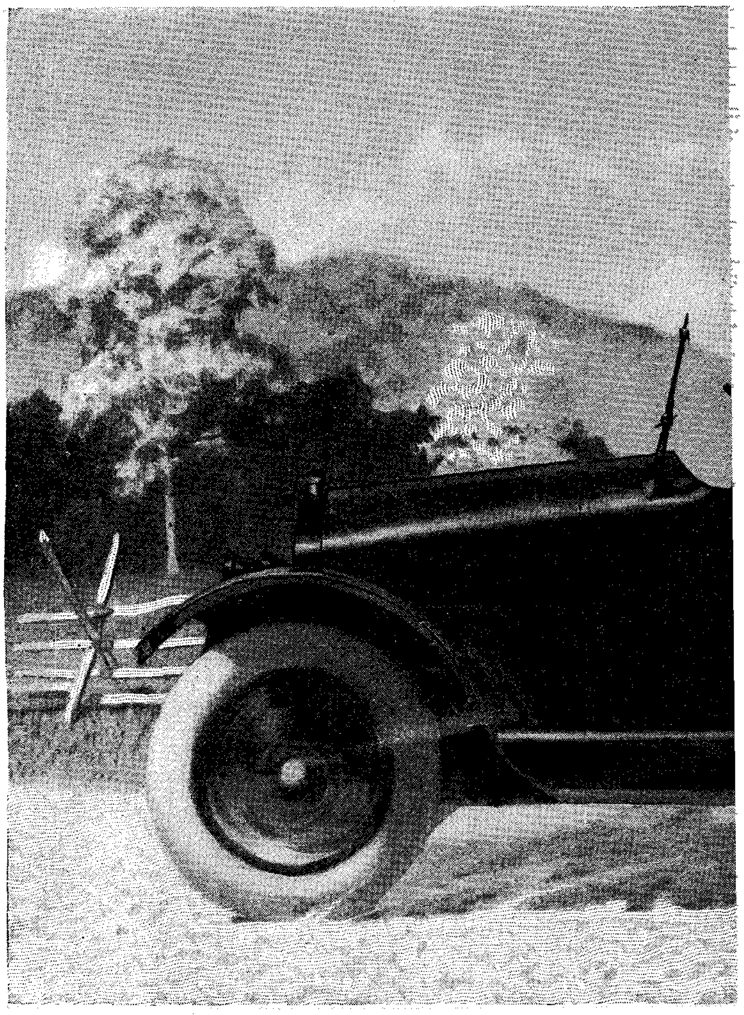

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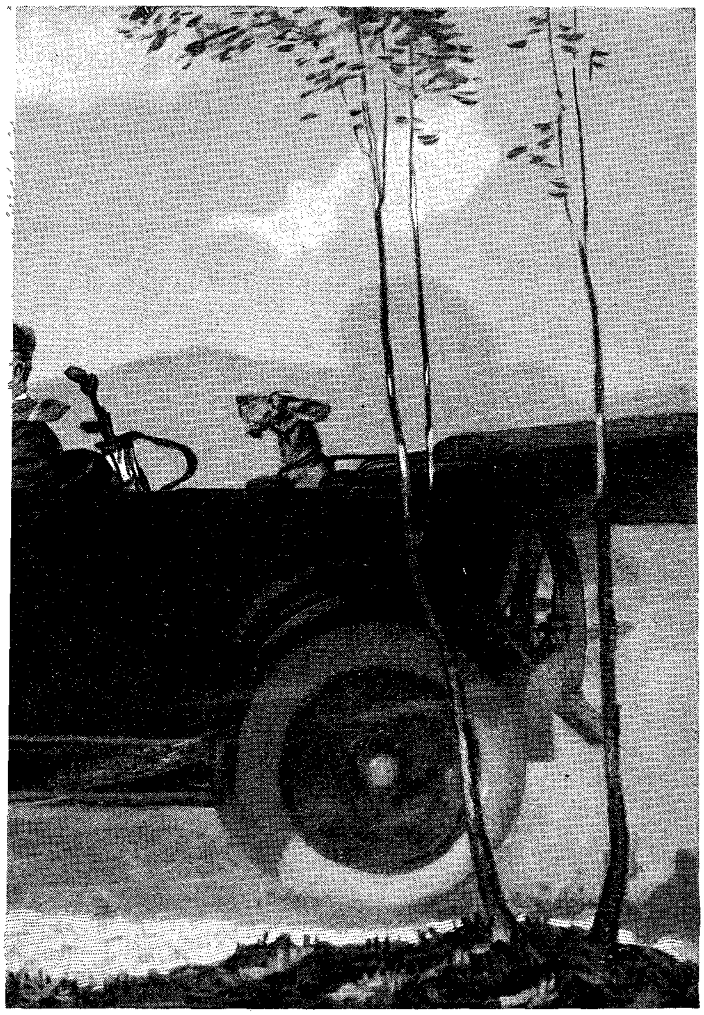

'!

he makes new friends for Overland by
own enthusiasm over the exceptional
omy and the faithful performance of his
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ou than specifications. It explains why so
people are buying Model 90 right now.

TOLEDO, OHIO
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or Cars and Light Commercial Cars
Canada

America in these first after-the-war days for the economic freedom that seems impossible of achievement at home. If conditions were favorable the number might be found to be very much greater than this, but in spite of everything it is quite certainly not smaller.

"Conditions," he declared, "are not favorable. It is not possible for an immigrant to enter this country unless his passport has been viséed by the Government of the land he has left. It is extremely improbable that the Governments of Europe will grant such approvals at his time, or for a considerable time to come. The reasons for this are numerous and varied. No European country has, as yet, put up the bars against emigration. What they may do is, of course, another thing. General Pétain's remark to me, of which I spoke a little while ago, is suggestive of the attitude that may be taken. In my opinion it is not likely that there will be legislation until some significant movement becomes apparent. Legislative bars are not needed now. Means of transportation are so lacking that little else is required. The world's tonnage is at a desperately low mark. What is available must be used for a long time to come by the military authorities. What is not taken by them, and much of the rest as military demands decrease, will be needed for the transportation of foodstuffs and of raw materials.

"Only those who can show the best of reasons will be able to travel for months to come. This will be quite as true of east-bound as of west-bound travel. It is only as conditions come back to normal, or as they reach some new basis of stability, that this situation will change. In the meantime the most unhappy of men, the most eager to find new homes, will have to possess their souls in what patience they may.

"My judgment is," he said, "that the situation will remain much as it is now for the next twelve months, if not for the next two years. The year 1921 may see the shifting under way, but until that time it is improbable that there will be any positive developments. In the meantime there will be an easing-off in this country. This is already under way, as a matter of fact. To begin with, the bars have been up against the homegoers for the past four years. Normally the number that returns to Europe from the United States each year is 300,000. This means that there are now 1,200,000 awaiting their chance. The uncertainties of war have undoubtedly increased this number very largely. Those who came from the subject lands of Austria and Hungary, for instance, have been shut off from practically all communication with their homes and their kin since the war began. Very naturally they are anxious to know what has transpired during these years of silence.

"Free Poland and free Bohemia," he said, "will call to thousands now in this country. Russia, in spite of all that has happened there to make it, as we see it, anything but a welcoming land, will call to many more. It is a curiosity of the Russian mind that to so many all that was needed to make Russia ideal was the removal of the Czar. He has been removed, and Russia the ideal awaits!

"There must be considered in addition the thousands who have been drawing war-time wages for so long. It has always been a factor in our alien problem that a certain number of those who come in may be counted upon to go back when they have amassed a satisfactory amount of money. This number is greater now than ever before. This is partly due to the fact that the homeward tide has been dammed up for so long—longer than it ever was before in our history. It is partly due to the fact that these people have earned such wages as they never dreamed of, even in America. It is partly due to the fact that such wages were earned by people who never before had the way opened to them.

"The combination of causes has resulted in a large altho indeterminate increase in these, homegoers. I have been told officially that there are three thousand Italians alone gathered in New York from other cities awaiting passage abroad. One of the recent liners on which it was possible to obtain steerage passage could have, it is said, sold its entire space three times over, and actually did carry a company enormously greater than it had ever before taken on board."

It is possible, in Dr. Howe's opinion, that more than the usual number of these homegoers will remain in Europe, if it is possible for them to do so. Among most of them the desire is strong to buy a little piece of land and settle down upon it for the remainder of their lives. This land-hunger is fed by the expectation that much land in Europe will be nationalized, says the Commissioner:

"The feeling is prevalent that nationalization of the land is to be one of the sure results of this war. Even where there is not to be nationalization, the expectation is strong that the great estates will be broken up so that small holdings will become available, either through the necessity of the former owners or through governmental action. This is having its influence on hundreds, if not thousands. No one can say, of course, how many there are in this country now awaiting a chance to return to Europe, or how many more there may be when travel becomes easy. With the 1,200,000 that may be assumed to be ready, it is perhaps reasonable to believe that the number is not less than 2,000,000."

Emphasis has been laid in a number of recent accounts of social and political conditions in Europe on the fact or the coincidence that revolutions do not occur in countries that have no land problems. Dr. Howe was asked about this, and his reply is quoted as follows:

"That is as nearly an axiom as anything can be with regard to revolutions. The Russian revolution sprang from the land problem. The statistics in England today run very directly to the land problem, tho I do not mean at all to say that there is, or impends, a revolution in England. But there are qualifications that must be made of such a statement. In the first place, the land problem must be understood as embracing more than farming lands alone. Timber, mines, oil wells, mineral deposits of every kind, must be included—all raw materials, in a word. It must be remembered, too, that the peasant is rarely a revolutionary. He is little interested, and concerns himself but little, in matters of government. He doesn't care much who rules him, or how. It is the artizan, the shopkeeper, who upsets governments and who establishes governments.

"But the land lies next the heart of revolution. There is proof of that in Germany, where even the Moderates have come to nationalization. This may mean the salvation of the Empire. There is room in Germany for a million more farmers—and by that I mean a million more families of farmers. Proof of this is to be found in the fact that yearly Germany called in 1,000,000 farmers, from Galicia and Poland chiefly, to till the land that was needed to produce the crops she had to depend upon herself for. There will be no difficulty either, in finding these new farms: East Prussia alone could supply them, for square mile upon square mile there has lain fallow in the estates of the Junkers. Undoubtedly this will be turned to account, and, as I say, it will be of the utmost importance.

"But everything," Dr. Howe said again, "depends upon developments of the next twelve months. If Europe finds the means of reconstruction her men will stay with her very largely, for the work that must be done will mean such heavy demands that there will be nothing short of a labor vacuum. Her men will stay with her because, if necessary, they will be kept there. So far, however, Europe has neither found these means of reconstruction nor shown any convincing indications that she can find them. Her own people seem to be strongly of the opinion that she can not, and so they are turning their eyes toward the United States.

"It is curious that no other land in the world," he declared, "seems to promise them what they are sure they will find here. Not Canada, nor Australia, nor the Argentina, or any other country of South America. Politically or by tradition these lands are too closely bound to Europe, and they want no more of the old Europe.

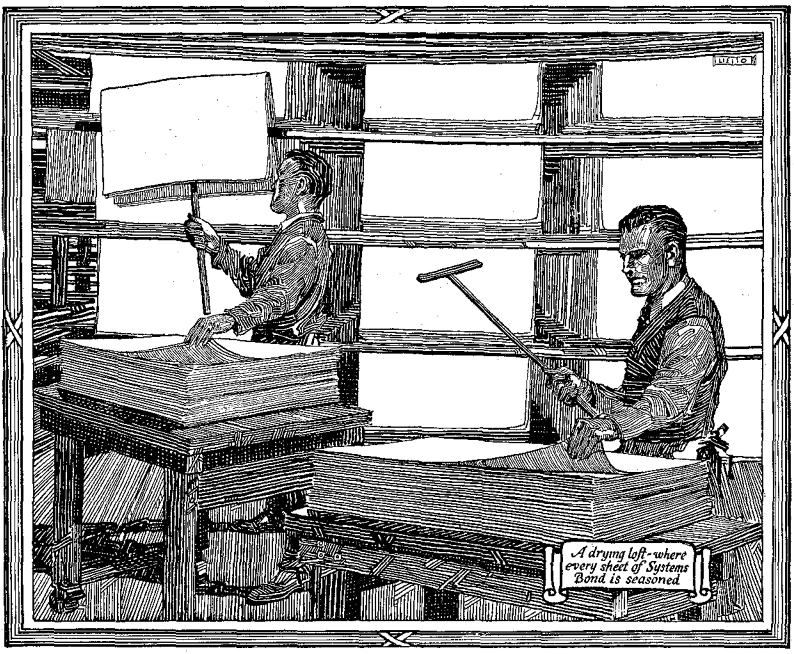
"They want the things," he said, "the opportunities of the United States, whence came the American dough-boy, their new idol."

PRIVATE AMOK, FROM THE PHILIPPINES, STALKED GERMANS

FIRST-CLASS Private James Robert Amok, of the 306th Infantry, a good American of Philippine ancestry, reached New York the other day after an exciting and profitable year of stalking Germans on several of the liveliest battle-fields of Europe. He learned the stalking art during his boyhood in the Philippines, and put it to good use in the Argonne Forest. More than that, he was cited in General Orders for running through heavy machine-gun fire to bring important information to Headquarters. A reporter for the New York *Evening Sun* interviewed him when he arrived in New York, with the following results:

A rather short, stocky fellow is Amok. His long stringy hair and bronze-colored face leave no doubt that he is a native of our Far-Eastern islands. He was born at Bontoc, Mountain Province, Philippines, and spent the early part or his life there. He came to the United States about eight years ago. After he had been drafted and sent to Camp Upton with the 77th Division it was learned that Amok possest exceptional ability as a scout and sharpshooter, and had an uncanny way of discovering things without being seen. Because of this he was assigned to a scout-and-sniper school attached to the British Army as soon as the division reached France.

Amok's first real exploit took place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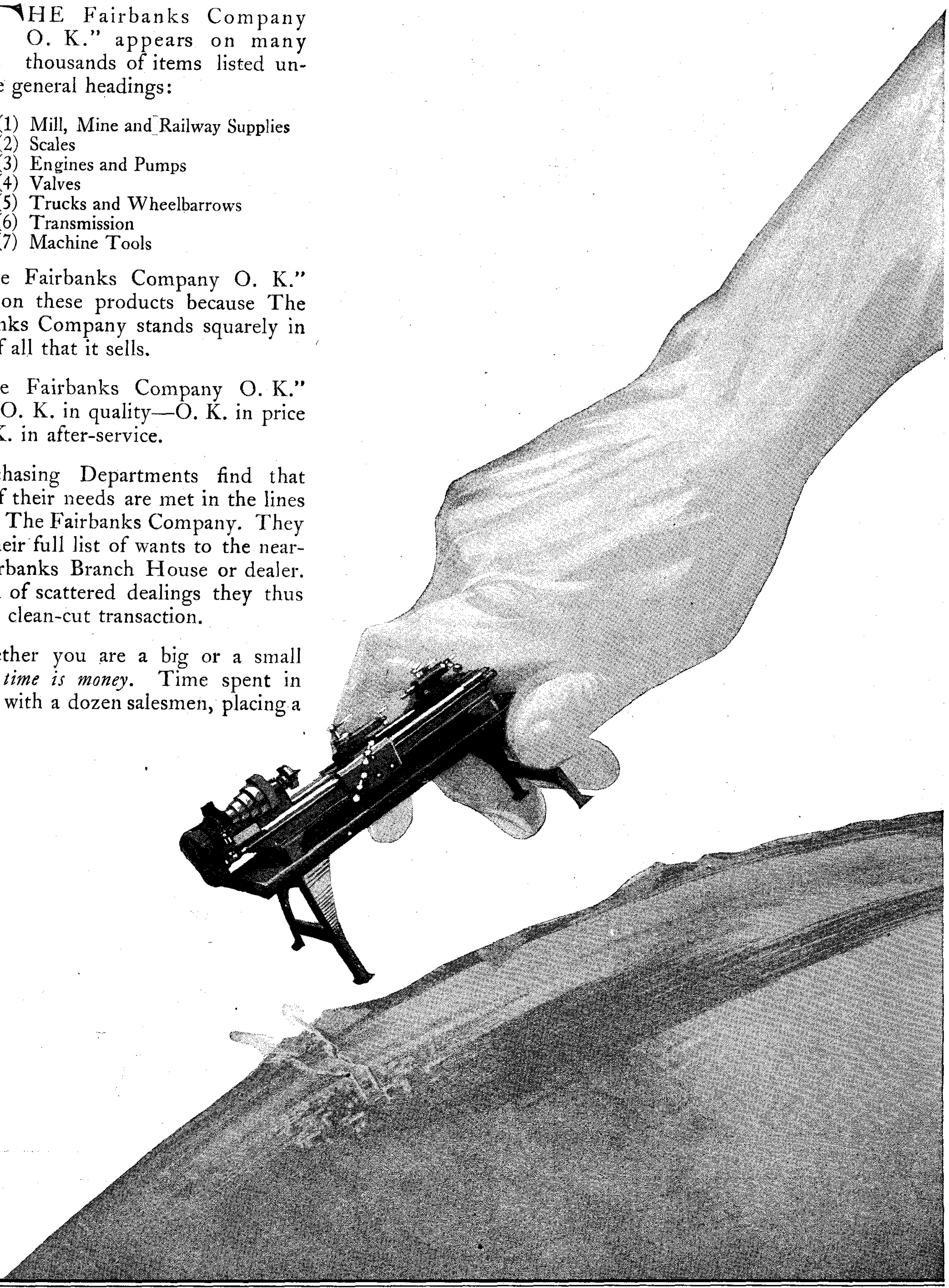

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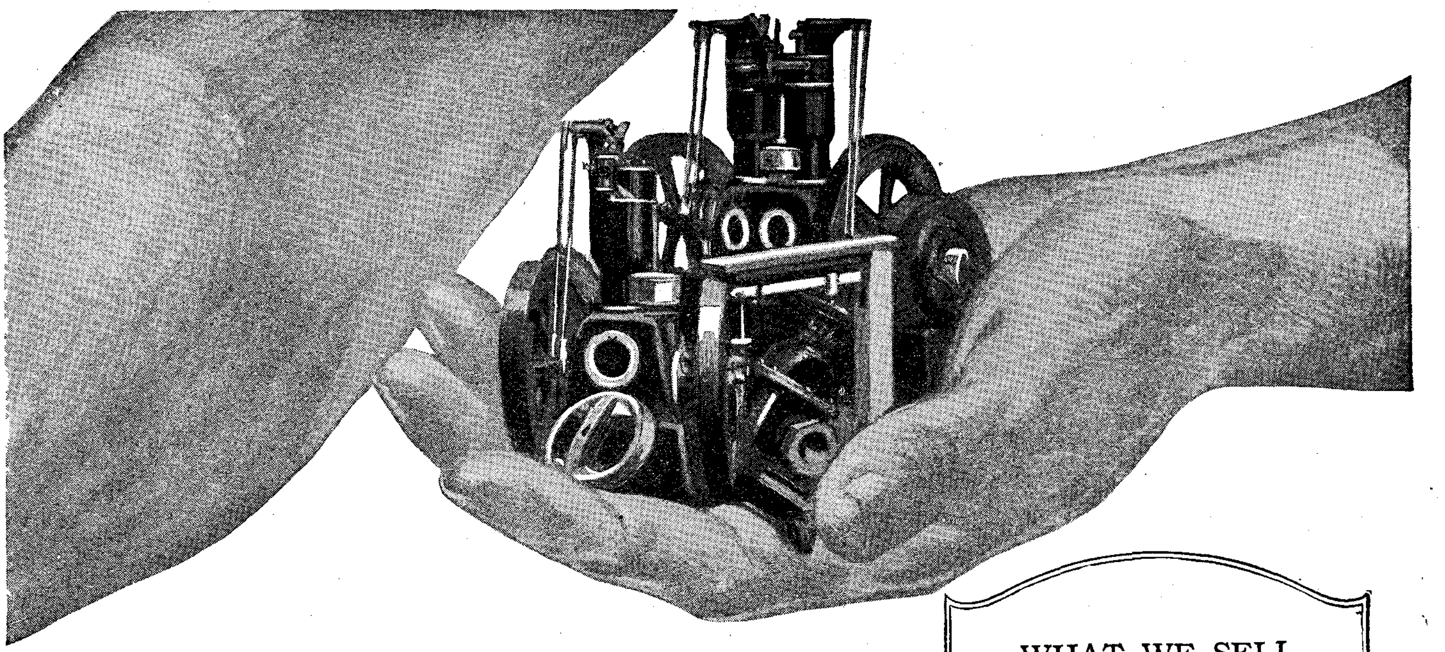

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when, in company with several other scouts, he discovered a hidden German battery that had been giving trouble to the Americans. In the face of many dangers and at great risk he carried the information back to the artillery intelligence office. The enemy battery was soon demolished by the American guns.

During the fighting on the Vesle, Amok, while guiding a platoon back to the rear, was caught on the road by a deluge of German gas-shells. He got his mask on in time, but the thing leaked, and soon the left side of his face was turned black by the gas-burns. Altho he feared that he would be scarred for life, he refused to go to a hospital, because he did not want to run the risk of becoming detached from his company. After considerable suffering, Amok's recovery was so complete that no trace of the injury was left.

On the night of September 28 and 29, in total darkness and a heavy rain, near St. Hubert's Pavilion in the Argonne Forest, Amok ran three kilometers through heavy machine-gun fire to bring back to headquarters important information. For this heroic deed he was cited by Col. F. S. Bowen in General Orders 21.

Amok has found time to express opinions about the proposed independence of the Philippines. In his estimation the population is entirely too ignorant to govern itself, wherefore he would recommend about thirty years more of American protection. He expects to go back to his native land as soon as he has finished his education in this country.

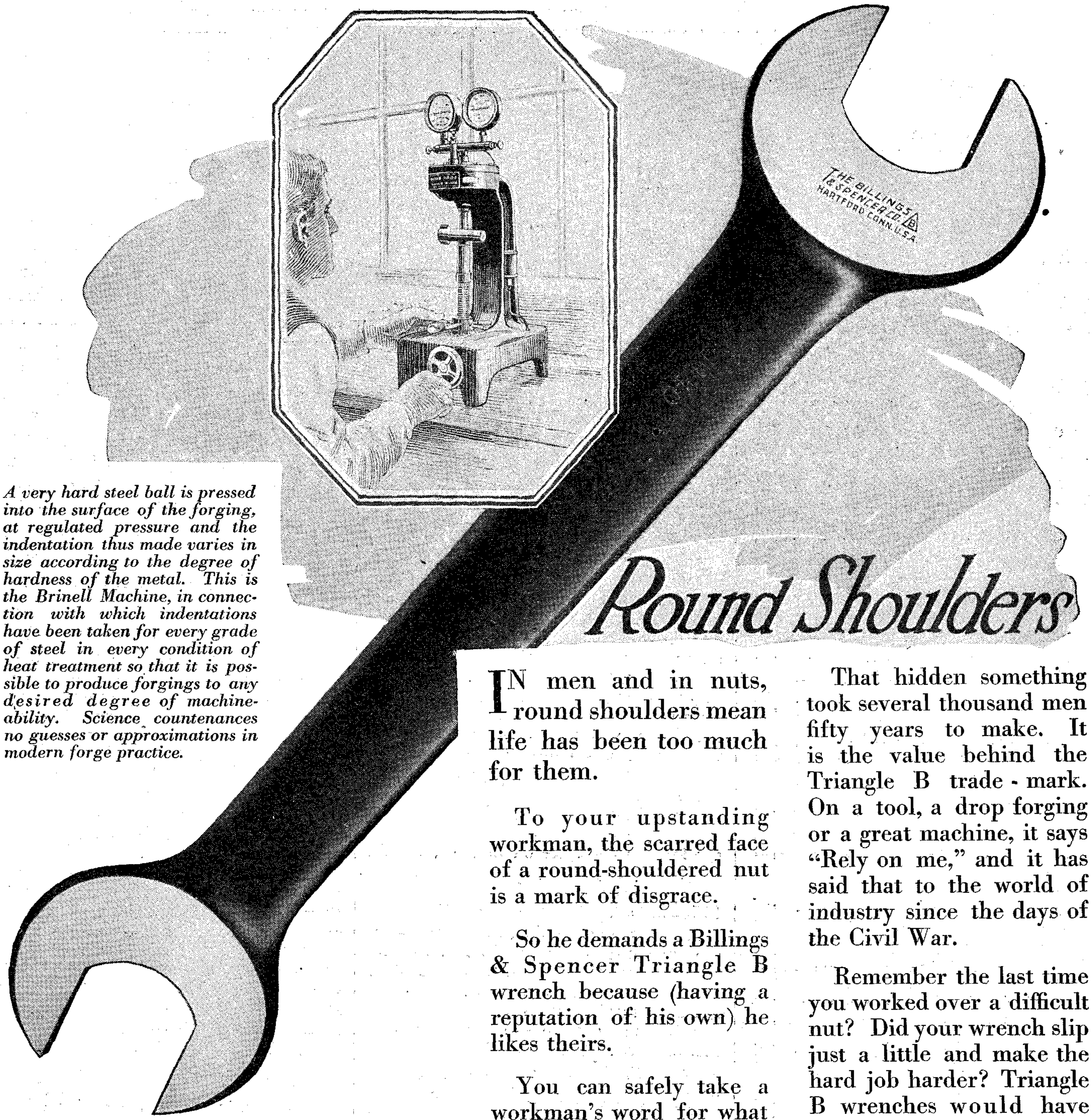
AN AMERICAN'S TRIP, VIA "U"-BOAT, TO A GERMAN PRISON

THE "ups and downs," as it were, of life in a German submarine, in the "helicon" days, as Senator Sorghum would say, of that species of salt-water atrocity, are rather vividly set out by René Bastin in *The Lamp* (New York). Mr. Bastin was the second officer of the tank steamship *O. B. Jennings*, which was torpedoed last August. After his ship was struck he was taken aboard the submarine, where he stayed for nearly three months while the sub cruised about seeking whom she could destroy. During this time the *U*-boat, which was known as the *UK 140*, went through various experiences, including damage from depth charges, fights with destroyers, and running under water for as much as six consecutive days with only the periscope now and then coming to the surface to take bearings. The *Jennings* was attacked by the *U*-boat about nine o'clock in the morning of August 4, off Newport News. She narrowly escaped the torpedo fired at her, and then, carrying a four-inch gun, she opened fire on the sub. The latter, armed with heavier guns than the tanker, responded with shell-fire. The fight continued for four hours, during which time the *Jennings* sent out many wireless calls for help, which were answered from Sandy Hook, but without result. About noon a shell struck the main steam-pipe of the tanker, putting her engines out of commission, and it was decided to abandon the ship in the life-boats. The boat in which Mr. Bastin found himself was approached by the submarine, whose commander hailed her, asking for the captain of the tanker. Answering that the captain was dead, Bastin was then informed that as an officer of the disabled vessel he would have to come aboard the sub as a prisoner. He was thereupon taken aboard the German pirate craft and locked up below. Bastin had been wounded during the fight and was in need of the attention of a doctor. He was given no assistance, however, altho there was a doctor aboard. In the afternoon he was called up on deck to see the last of the *Jennings*, which was then in a sinking condition. The Germans, finally deciding that the wreck was not sinking fast enough, fired two torpedoes at her, after which the *Jennings* disappeared, only a few planks and the wreckage of two life-boats remaining to be seen. The account continues:

> The submarine steamed a southerly course at a speed of about five knots. I remained on deck, depress and semiconscious, due to my wounds; they ordered me below, but I made no move.
>
> I was greatly imprest with the size of the submarine, which had a length of about 380 feet, two 6-inch and two 4-inch guns, and 12 machine guns. She had a beam of 24 feet and a depth of 25 feet. She was armored with two-and-a-quarter-inch plate. Her speed submerged was, I was told, 12 knots; on the surface 26 knots. She was a twin-screw boat, carried five sets of engines, two Diesel main engines of 14 cylinders each, two oil engines, which were used to run at low speed, and two load accumulators. Besides that, she carried four motors, used when she was submerged, and an auxiliary motor for pumps. She was divided into seven water-tight compartments. She was tested for 15 atmosphere or a diving depth of 495 feet, or 150 meters. She carried a crew of 102 and six officers. She carried 35 torpedoes, each 24 feet long, and eight torpedo tubes—four on the bow and four on the stern. She carried 4,000 rounds of ammunition and enough oil to cover 32,000 miles at a speed of three knots, using one oil engine. Her number was *UK 140*. She was the latest type of submarine and the largest afloat, built at Kiel by Krupp & Co. in 1918, and handed over in June.
>
> The master was a captain in the German Navy. He had three large stripes on his arm. His name was Kliphamel. The next in charge was Blottner, an ex-officer on the *Princess Alice*, belonging to a German line which, before the war, ran to New York.
>
> The artillery officer came from the battle-ship *Seidlitz*. He had the rank of lieutenant in the German Navy. The prisoners were told by the crew that he was supposed to be one of the best artillery officers in the German Navy. I noticed that the crew of the submarine were very scared of that man; he certainly had a lot of authority over them.
>
> I stayed on deck all night and the submarine was running at a speed of two or three miles an hour. The weather was very nice, with a clear horizon.
>
> At 7 A.M. on August 5 I went below, forced by the artillery officer, and I was taken in the torpedo-room at the bow of the ship, where I was confined for a few days.
>
> I heard heavy gun-fire from 9 A.M. until about 10 o'clock.
>
> During the afternoon I learned from other prisoners that the submarine had sunk a big, four-master schooner, the *Stanley W. Seaman*, of Boston. While below that day I saw a lot of stores, provisions, clothes, and various things brought aboard from the *Seaman*.
>
> I felt the submarine going at a speed of about eight knots in a westerly course, which I could see by gage glasses about the torpedo tubes.
>
> At about 3 P.M., August 13, I heard heavy gun-fire which lasted until dark. We prisoners wondered what was happening on deck, as we did not see any one below all that day. I presume the submarine was chasing different ships.
>
> On the 16th, in the afternoon, everybody of the crew was on deck and heavy gun-fire was heard. Different shells—from other ships, I suppose—were bursting around the submarine. As we sat inside we could hear the shells bursting around us. We were called on deck (five prisoners), lined up, and the first thing I saw that struck me was Diamond Shoal light-vessel, at a distance of about 150 yards. At the same time I saw three steamers on fire, and the submarine was shelling the light-vessel with her two 6-inch guns at 150 yards.
>
> I noticed the smoke of these shells was yellow, and I think the shells fired on the *O. B. Jennings* were smokeless. I concluded, therefore, that the submarine was firing gas-shells at the Diamond Shoal. I think she did that in order that none of the light-vessel crew might escape. The light-vessel blew up in a few minutes, and I saw her lee boat pulling away at a few hundred yards' distance. The submarine was shelling the boat with a four-inch gun, but missed it, and the submarine could not go any farther in as it was shallow water. That is how the Shoal Light boat escaped. After that we were ordered below again and remained there for the next few days.

That evening Bastin had his first experience in going down with a diving submarine. His attention was attracted to the fact that something was about to take place by the ringing of bells in all the compartments, and soon thereafter he heard the rush of water around the sides of the vessel. In a minute or so the water depth in the gage glasses registered 100 feet. He noticed that everybody about him appeared to be pale and excited. Evidently something was going to happen. And something did happen, when the sub was at a depth of 300 feet, as he relates:

> Suddenly a depth charge burst. It seemed to be right on her stern, because she got a lift and went down head first, and in a few seconds I saw the depth was 415 feet. On an order from the officer in charge to straighten her up everybody rushed toward the stern. I can tell you during those few minutes we all thought our last moment had come. When the submarine got straight she was steaming at a very slow speed—about two knots—so the destroyers with their submarine telephones could not hear the motions of the propeller. Another depth charge burst right on top of us, blowing up the middle hatch, putting the lights out, and giving the submarine a list of forty degrees. I felt water dripping on me while I was sitting in the bow torpedo-room with the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other prisoners, and they said: "Now we are finished; they got us." Two more depth charges dropt on top of us, and then the submarine felt as tho she were straightening up. I heard water rushing everywhere and this kept up for, it seemed to me, about three hours, and I can tell you by that time we were all unstrung. By 10 P.M. we had received 28 depth charges.

Temporary lights were used and the submarine went on steaming slowly at 415 feet depth in all kinds of angles, now down by the stern, now down by the head, or with a list of forty degrees to port, etc. At 12 P.M. the light came on again. I learned that the dynamo-room had received 55 tons of water through leaks and pipes bursting, but the submarine with her powerful pumps, which were worked by compress air, could blow out 500 tons a minute. These pumps were tested for fifteen atmospheres.

We kept steaming under water for six days, steering east and west; I presume a distance of 100 miles. During these six days the submarine's periscope came to the surface to take bearings of the destroyers searching for her, sometimes ahead, sometimes astern.

After the sixth day, in the evening, the captain, officers, and all the crew had a meeting and decided to come to the surface next morning, as they could not stop under water any longer because of leakage, and attack the destroyers by gun-fire. The weather at that time, we heard, was strong breeze and rough sea. All night long every one was very excited, wondering whether in the morning the destroyers would have lost the submarine or would the *UK 140* have to fight. The sailors told us there were three destroyers and that they could trace the submarine by the leakage from her oil bunkers, the oil coming to the surface, and thus betraying the presence of the submarine. She lost 45 tons of oil.

The following morning, I think the 24th, the submarine came to the surface. At once we felt the concussion of gun-fire. I think the submarine was hit. Members of the submarine crew were rushing about carrying shells while the heavy gun-fire was going on. The submarine kept pitching heavily, and, by the vibration, I judged that she was steaming at utmost speed. I thought at certain times she was going to smash herself up; so did Captain Olsen, a Norwegian captain, who, altho not a prisoner of war, was detained, his ship having been sunk.

After an hour of gun-fire the crew rushed below and gave three cheers; sailors were coming along with bottles of spirits and cheering all over the place. We were wondering what it was. Sailors rushing by told us they had escaped; that the submarine had run away from the destroyers. By running at full speed (25 knots) headed into the sea and firing her aft guns only, which the destroyers could not reply to as they would smash themselves up, the submarine got away.

The submarine steamed at full speed for about twenty minutes to half an hour; then changed her course and went on full speed for the rest of the day until sunset. All that night the submarine was on the surface; the sea was rough, but it did not stop the crew from repairing different leaks, as they had every kind of gear on board, welding things, caulking, and all kinds of appliances.

The next morning smoke-clouds were sighted (that was the 26th of August) which I took to be a big convoy steering northeast.

On the 27th, in the morning, the weather was nice again and the crew was all on deck when heavy gun-fire was heard, which lasted until 10 A.M.

At noon I learned that an English steamer, called the *Diomed*, of Liverpool, was sunk, and one prisoner joined us who had on his back a large Number 6.

Then followed another encounter with a destroyer, this time an American. The submarine finally made her escape, much disabled and leaking badly after having been exposed to eighteen depth charges. After such repairs had been made as would enable the sub to continue on her way, the commander decided it was time to make for their base in Germany. So they started out, on the way falling in with a number of other German *U*-boats, which it was agreed should all accompany the *UK 140* through the mine-fields in the North Sea. They finally found themselves in the mine-field between Norway and Scotland, where disaster befell at least one German pirate craft, which episode, and the events following it, are thus recorded:

While I was up in the conning-tower I suddenly saw a submarine blown up—it was the German *U 156*. She was on our port quarter and steaming in line with the *100*, which was a small sub. She must have struck a mine and was blown 500 feet in the air. A few seconds and everything had disappeared.

All the other submarines kept on their courses and took no notice of it. All I heard was that one of the boats had been blown up and was gone.

In the evening of the 23d—she must have been near the Norwegian coast—they sighted destroyers and patrol trawlers and scattered in all directions. They must have given signals to each other. I think we were going at 25 knots, zigzagging past all mine-buoys. We steamed all that night, and on the 24th of October sighted the Danish coast. In about two miles the *117* steamed up and stopt Danish fishermen and took all their fish from them.

The captain of the submarine allowed us on deck as soon as we were out of the danger of trawlers. British submarines during that evening and the next morning were reported sighted. The waters were just full of British submarines there.

The night of the 24th the *140* had no oil left. We lay on the surface, everybody in fear of being torpedoed by a British submarine—many of which were always in front of the sound. We couldn't dive because we had no oil; in the bad condition the submarine was in she couldn't come up. She kept running at very low speed with what oil she had left in her batteries.

At 10 P.M. we were called on deck to receive oil from a German destroyer. They must have been talking to Germany by wireless the day before and given orders to bring oil. It took three hours to get the oil aboard. Early in the morning they steamed at high speed through the sound—between Sweden and Denmark—through fishing-boats and nets at full speed—covering about 400 miles. She was going at 25 to 26 knots, with the tide. When she got through the sound she reduced speed to 21 knots and passed a fast German battle-ship called the *Hanover*, where she got orders to proceed by a certain course through German mine-fields in the Baltic

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New York Office, 212 Fifth Avenue

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

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The Cigar Supreme
I. Lewis Cigar Mfg. Co.
Newark, N. J., Makers
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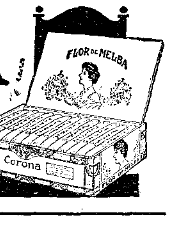
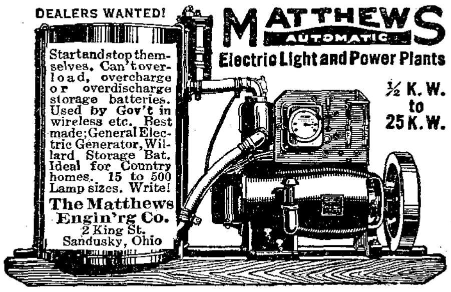
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

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MATTHEWS AUTOMATIC
Electric Light and Power Plants
½ K. W. to 25 K. W.
Start and stop themselves. Can't overload, overcharge or overdischarge storage batteries. Used by Gov't in wireless etc. Best made; General Electric Generator, Willard Storage Bat. Ideal for Country homes. 15 to 500 Lamp sizes. Write!
The Matthews Engin'rg Co.
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ROCKINCHAIR

Athletic Underwear *for* Men & Boys

Back to the Land of Comfort and Rockinchair Union Suits—that provide all the free and easy comfort of the two-piece shirt and drawer with the advantages of the union suit, and with none of the old annoyances of either.

The blouse effect above the snug waist band allows bodily freedom from all strain and binding.

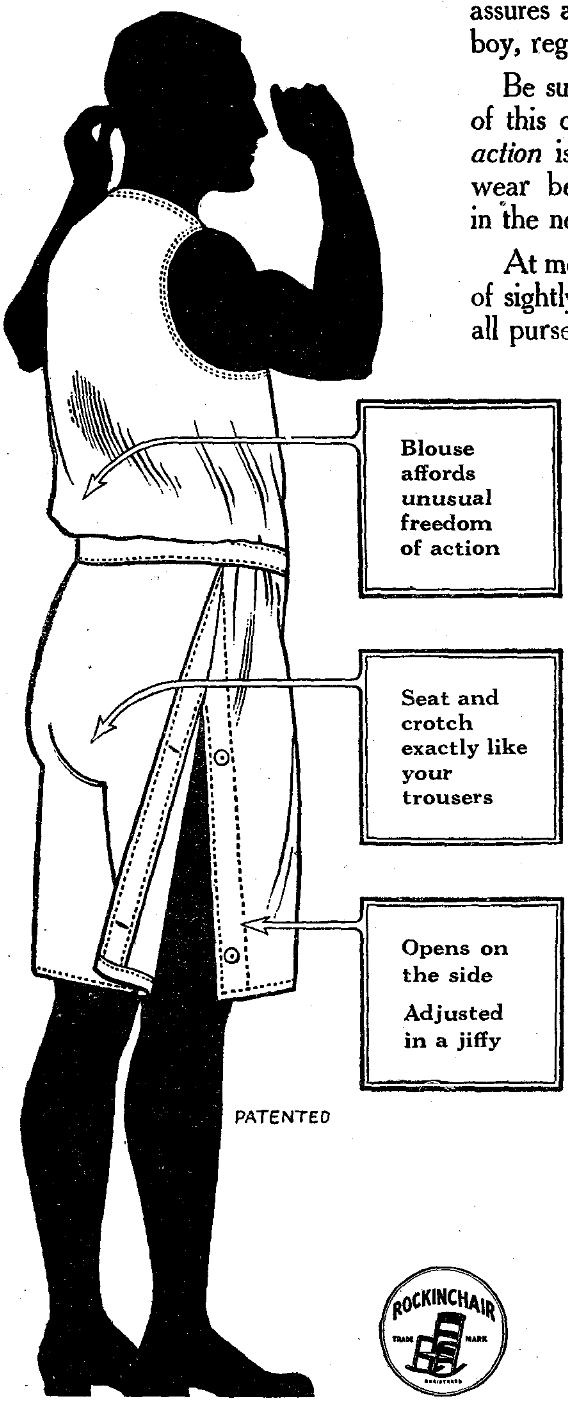
The closed seat and crotch (exactly like trousers) mean total freedom from that aggravating bunching up of a split and flaps in the back. The seat remains smooth, comfortable, sanitary.

The side leg opening, with two buttons in plain sight, is most convenient, easy to adjust.

The Rockinchair method of sizing assures a proper fit for *every* man and boy, regardless of shape and figure.

Be sure to get the *original* garment of this construction. Its simplicity of *action* is only to be found in underwear bearing the name Rockinchair in the neck.

At most any good store, in a variety of sightly, serviceable materials to suit all purses.


Blouse affords unusual freedom of action
Seat and crotch exactly like your trousers
Opens on the side
Adjusted in a jiffy
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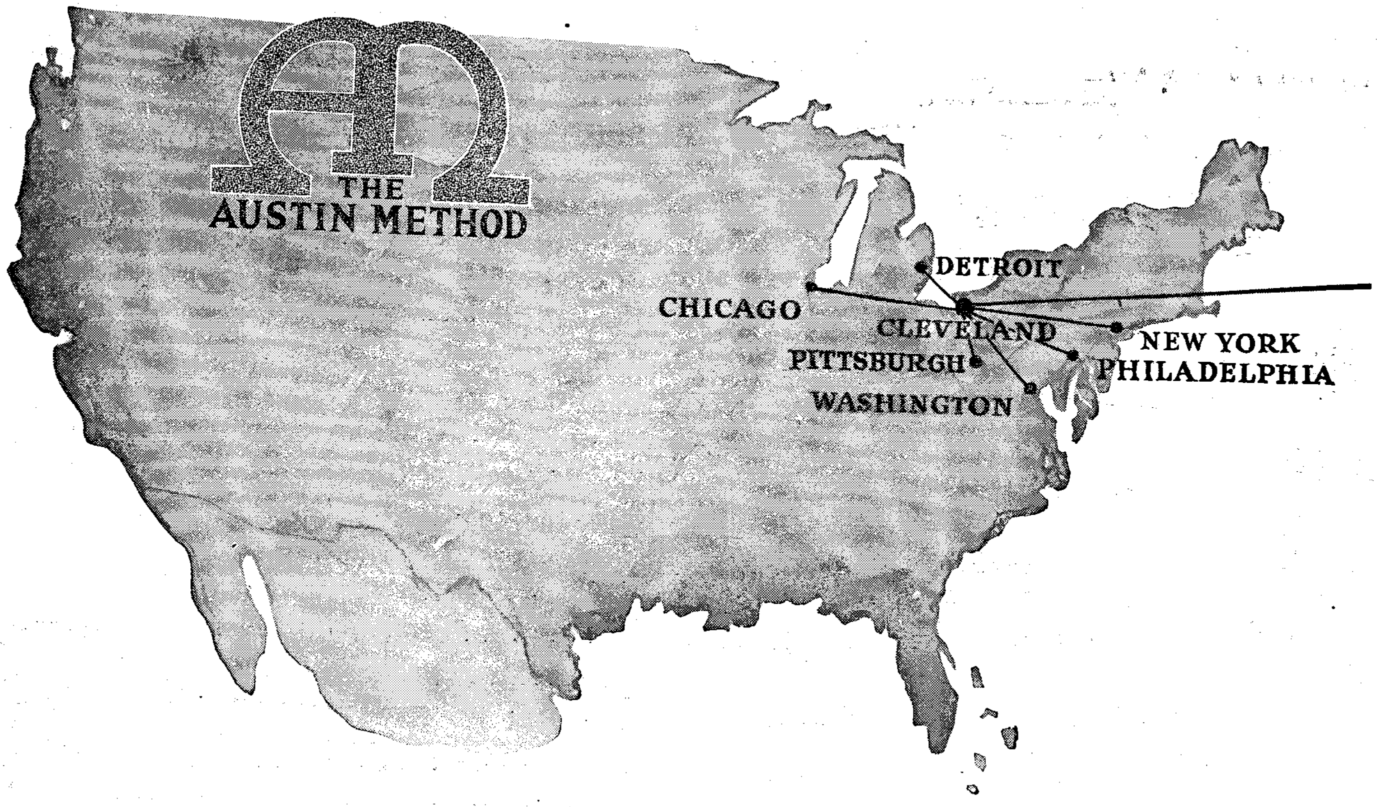
Year 'Round Comfort: ROCKINCHAIR Underwear in Summer; DUOFOLD HEALTH Underwear in Winter.



Austin Now Building

Societe Anonyme Manufacture de Glaces de Maubeuge has awarded Austin the contract for designing, purchasing materials, building and equipping a complete Plate Glass Plant at Maubeuge, France.

This plant is to replace the company's old buildings which were destroyed by the invading Germans.

The placing of this contract with The Austin Company was in a large measure due to Austin performance on extensive construction for the United States Government abroad.

Austin operations in Europe during the past two years include:

Naval Sea-plane Repair Plant at Paulliac, France, consisting entirely of combinations of Austin Standard Factory-Buildings.

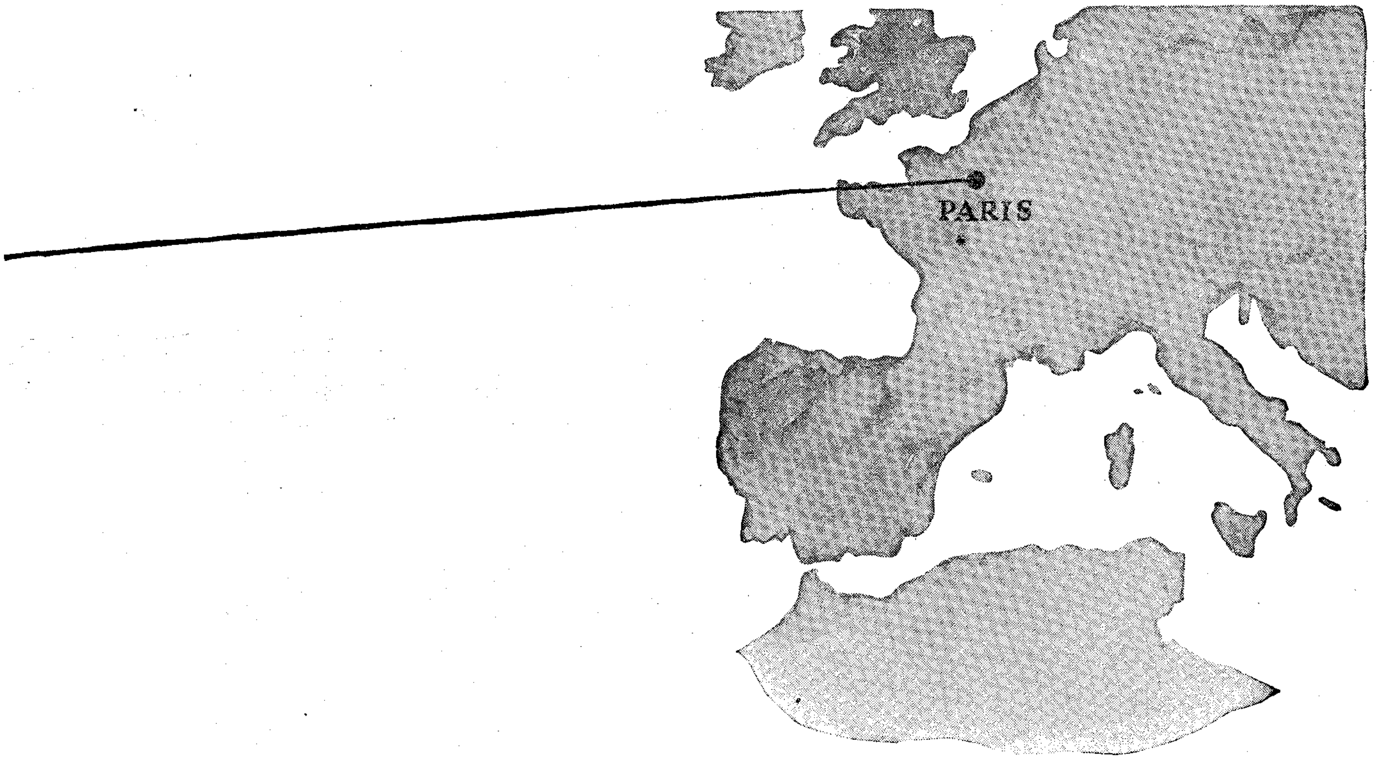
A complete Assembly and Repair Shop for the Light Railways Division, A. E. F., at Abainville, France—11 Austin Standard Buildings.

A complete Repair Plant for the Motor Transport Corps, A. E. F.—13 Austin No. 3 Standard Buildings.

A U. S. Naval Store House of modified Austin No. 8 Standard construction at Gibraltar.

AUSTIN

STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS



in Devastated France

Because of the demand for foreign construction service The Austin Company has established its own office at No. 2 Rue des Italiens, Paris, France, with J. K. Gannett as Director of Foreign Sales.

This foreign department with all the facilities of our American organization is engaged in designing, building and equipping complete industrial plants.

After more than two years of construction work and investigation, we are thoroughly acquainted with European methods of design and construction and can furnish accurate information relating to building conditions overseas.

Confer with us here or abroad concerning appraisal of your property, investigation of new sites, rebuilding or extension of your existing plant or the design and construction of new buildings.

We are represented thruout Europe, South America and Oriental Countries by *American International Steel Corporation*, 120 Broadway, New York.

THE AUSTIN COMPANY, ***Industrial Engineers and Builders***
Cleveland, Ohio

AUSTIN

ENGINEERING-BUILDING-EQUIPMENT

Sea. She proceeded toward Kiel and arrived in the bay at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Everybody was on deck, all the prisoners too, and they were bluffing us about the German Fleet and boasting about the battle of Jutland, but I saw in that bay before we got into Kiel the whole German Fleet under steam with about 127 submarines headed out together. The battleships were of the new type like the *Baden* and the *Bayern*. There were about two or three hundred boats under steam that day. The submarine crew was cheering the ships and the men on the ships were cheering the *140*. Everybody was singing, and it was some excitement. I was glad to see land, and I didn't mind going to prison on shore after very nearly three months on the submarine at sea.

She proceeded among all the ships and got through the mine-fields in Kiel River when a tug-boat came alongside. We were ordered below, and, so I was told, the Kaiser and his brother, Prince Henry, came aboard. We heard a lot of cheering and singing and a lot of beer came on board and bottles of alcohol, and about an hour after that, when we came on deck, I saw, through the conning-tower, the brother of the Kaiser, and I saw he was an admiral. Every one was cheering, bands were playing, and you could see that they were making a lot of those submarines.

It so happened that the submarine reached Kiel just before the naval revolt took place there. The prisoners stayed on board for four days, and during that time became aware that there was some excitement in the air which they did not understand. "After the fifth day," it is said, "everybody was singing and nobody was working. In the docks we saw fighting. On some of the ships we saw the red flag. No German flag, but a red flag, which means revolution." Finally, orders were given by soldiers and sailors, who now controlled the situation, that the prisoners were to go to Wilhelmshaven. They were marched through the streets of Kiel amid the shelling of that city by the fleet. "Everything was all mixed up," the account goes on. "Officers were trying to escape in civilian clothes. The station was congested with soldiers and sailors who had left their ships and were going inland. Everybody was doing as he liked. Now and then there were fighting and shooting in the crowds." Finally, the prisoners were put on board a train bound for Wilhelmshaven. The account continues:

Arriving at Wilhelmshaven in the morning, we found it in much worse condition. The station was full of sailors, controlled by a sailors' council. Those fellows took charge of us and escorted us to prison, which was a cruiser out of commission, called the *Hamburg*, and in that ship all prisoners coming from submarines from all parts of Germany were to be imprisoned. On board the ship we were under protection of sailors because there was a lot of firing going on. In port was the Second Squadron of battle-cruisers—the *Seidlitz*, the *Vonderdann*, *Derflinger*, *Moltke*, and *Hindenburg*, the last their latest battle-cruiser. Those ships were lying on the opposite side of Hamburg. Standing on the deck with a lot of British naval prisoners, French prisoners, and a few civilian prisoners taken off merchant ships we watched everything going on in the fleet across the harbor.

In some ships all the officers were locked up by the men and in others the men were locked up by the officers, down below. Machine guns were trained on all entrances. While we were looking at this shrapnel was bursting through the funnels of the *Hamburg*. Submarines were shelling the bridges and the docks, and sailors were butchering officers as they tried to climb out of the port-holes of their own ships.

Sailors supposed to guard us told us we could escape if we wanted to, but, of course, in the position we were in we could not have got very far.

We remained in Wilhelmshaven until the 8th of November. During all that time nothing was going on but fighting and killing and shooting. We were taken to the station and put on a cattle-train with a lot of sailors from a ship called the *Baden*. Those men took us down to Bremen, where, in the big station, sailors were taking charge of the trains, loaded with sailors and soldiers, and sending them away to different parts of the country.

We were put on a train to Cologne. It took us all day to get there, and when we arrived the disorders we had seen in Bremen were going on. In Cologne we changed trains and took another train loaded with soldiers, all going to their own homes, without rifles and without anything else. There was nothing to eat and the fellows who escorted us tried to get some soldiers' rations. Some soldiers in the train gave us pieces of bread. We had nothing else until we got down to Mentz. On the way down on the train all the roads and ways were full of soldiers returning inland—they were supposed to evacuate the front. All that was between the 8th and 11th of November.

About the 15th of November we took a train down to Karlsruhe, arrived at night, and were handed over to the military authorities, who were soldiers again. Telling us to go to an officers' camp in the middle of the city, they left us, wishing us luck and hoping that we would get back to America, and that they would soon be in America as well. We arrived at camp at eight o'clock in the night and we were put among about twenty officers of the Air Forces.

In the middle of the night we heard heavy fighting outside. German sailors and soldiers broke into the camp, arresting the officers in charge, taking them away under convoy. Some kind of a Soldiers' Council was made up and we got passes for the next day giving us freedom. As all our boys had money, they went into different shops, trying to buy foodstuffs, but none was to be had. We went into a café to get a glass of beer, but were ordered out by the manager because there was going to be a raid by soldiers. When we returned to camp we were told by the soldiers to move the next day to another camp called Villingen.

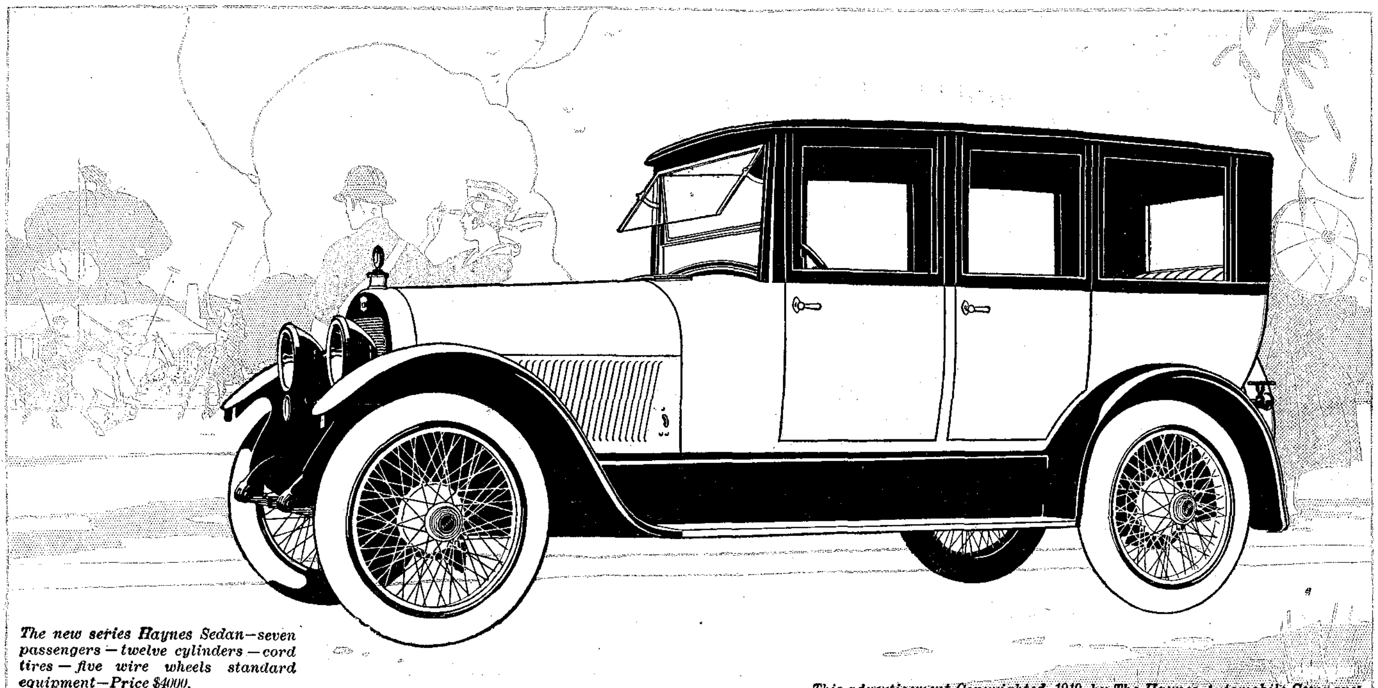
They reached Villingen late the next night. It was in a country full of snow, very cold, and with rocks and mountains on all sides, being in the Black Forest. They were escorted to a camp outside the town, where, according to the narrator—

Everything was wet, no fire, no coal, bedclothes all damp. Late that night we climbed over the fence and in between the barbed wires. One of the officers with me touched the top wire which connected with a bell in the main entrance and to a gun. When the gun went off and the bell rang, I dropt down on the outside of the fence with another American prisoner, Lieutenant Isaacs. We saw sentries running all over the place. We crossed a little swamp—frozen and full of snow—and hid ourselves in a big haystack We kept very quiet until the sentries disappeared, and remained there until dark the following day, when we walked away through a country full of snow, and over frozen rivers, and arrived at a little station where there was a cattle-train headed toward the Swiss border We got in one of these empty trucks and the train moved about ten miles. A German sergeant saw us and was going to arrest us, so we jumped off the train.

We waited and did not see anybody, so we walked through the forest and eventually found a road. We walked for about forty-five miles. After four days of walking we got within a few miles of the Swiss border. This was around the 29th of November. We found we were near Constance. We went to two hotels and ordered butter, bread, milk, and coffee—everything we ordered we got. We washed and went ahead. A couple of miles away was the Swiss border. We were careful. We went along the railroad-track on the east end of Constance—a German town. That town is divided in two by a river. We saw German sentries standing at posts and noticed wires on the ground all over the place. I guessed that those wires were electrified, so we did not go near them. We crawled toward the border in the dark. It was dirty, misty weather, snowing and raining. We got up full of mud, waded through mud up to our knees, and crawled through mud. Then we started to run. The sentries saw us and fired. We ran as fast as we could. They kept firing as quickly as they could. They did not hit us, but we could hear the bullets whistling as they went close by us. This was all after the armistice was signed, and we do not know yet why they fired at us.

When we got across the border Swiss sentries arrested us. We told them we were Allied and American officers from ships and from the Army, that there were three behind us, but we had lost them. (The other three we never saw again, but afterward I heard that they died of pneumonia.) We were taken by those Swiss soldiers to a Military Bureau and then to the American Red Cross in Constance and to the hospital. I was inspected by a doctor who told me that I had a fever, and, altho I did not feel sick, he kept me two days in bed, and I was well taken care of. When I got up I was told there was a train of prisoners coming from Germany to go to Geneva and that we could go with them. At eight o'clock in the morning, the 1st of December, we went from there to Geneva, to go to France. They gave us new and clean clothes and looked after us. We were all that day on the train, stopping at different places from Constance to Zurich.

We left Zurich for Lausanne. When we arrived at that station thousands of women and young girls and Red-Cross people were there. They gave us hot chocolate, cake, and bread, Christmas parcels, clothes, and flags—everything you could think of. Every one told us how they hated the Germans and how glad all were that the Allies had won the war. We arrived at Geneva late that night. The station was illuminated; thousands and thousands of people came from all



The new series Haynes Sedan—seven passengers—twelve cylinders—cord tires—five wire wheels standard equipment—Price $4000.

This advertisement Copyrighted, 1919, by The Haynes Automobile Company

THE NEW HAYNES SEDAN
AN ALL-SEASON, ALL-PURPOSE CAR

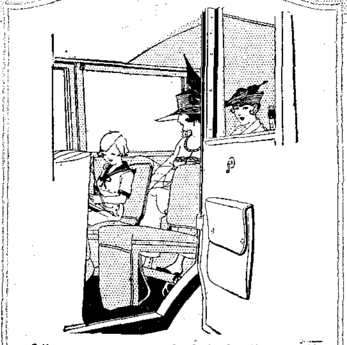
THE four factors of car character—beauty, strength, power and comfort—are exemplified in the new series Haynes Sedan. It is the result of the Haynes organization's twenty-six years of creating cars of known character.

Noted coach builders fashion the bodies after the ideals of Haynes originators: As is proper and in keeping with the atmosphere suggested by a closed car, the body styles are finished and fitted with that rich simplicity which reflects the good taste of the owner of such a car.

Upholstered in genuine mohair velvet, with the rare Mount Vernon pattern carried out in the silver fittings, with frosted rosette light-dome and quarter-lights, with silver trimmed vanity case and smoking case of solid mahogany—the new series Haynes all-season Sedan displays that quiet elegance which appeals to the fastidious and discriminating patrons.

There is a demand for the new series Haynes which is requiring our best efforts to meet. We urge you to make early reservation of the Haynes you select.

The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Ind., U. S. A.



Like a cozy room on wheels is the Haynes all-season Sedan. It is a family car, appropriate for every use—social, touring and business.

HAYNES

NEW SERIES "LIGHT SIX"

Open Cars	
Touring Car—7 Passenger	$2485
Roadster—Four Doors—4 Passenger	2485
Closed Cars	
Coupé—4 Passenger	$3100
Sedan—7 Passenger	3350
Limousine—7 Passenger	4000

Wooden Wheels Standard Equipment

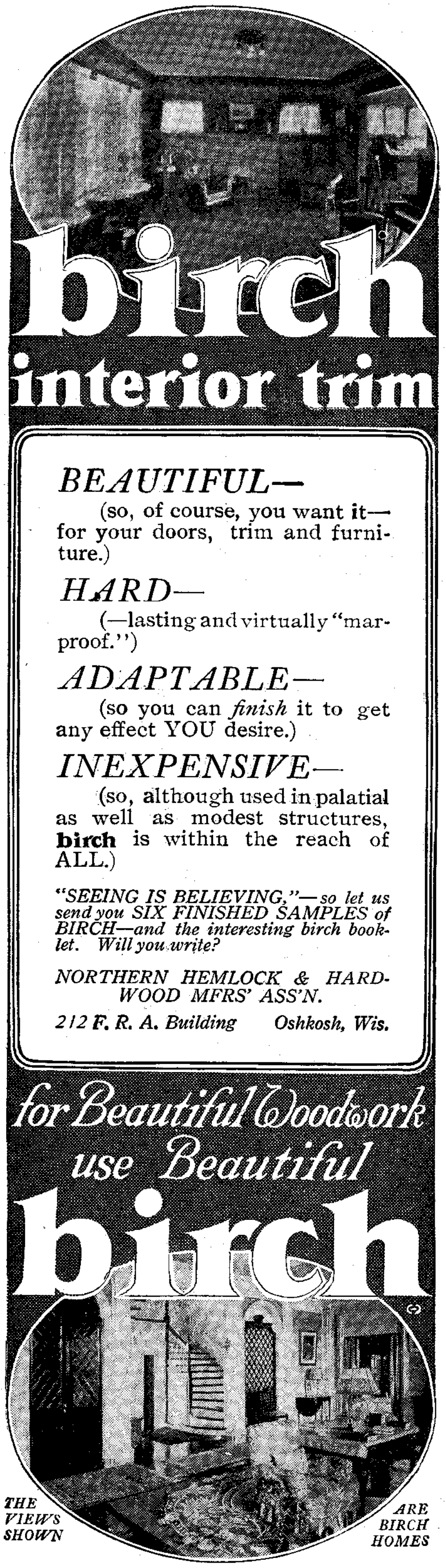
NEW SERIES "LIGHT TWELVE"

Open Cars	
Touring Car—7 Passenger	$3250
Roadster—Four Doors, 4 Passenger	3250
Closed Cars	
Coupé—4 Passenger	$3800
Sedan—7 Passenger	4000

Wire Wheels Standard Equipment

A new catalog, beautifully illustrated, will be sent on request. Address Dept. 53.

1893—THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR—1919



BEAUTIFUL—
(so, of course, you want it—for your doors, trim and furniture.)

HARD—
(—lasting and virtually "mar-proof.")

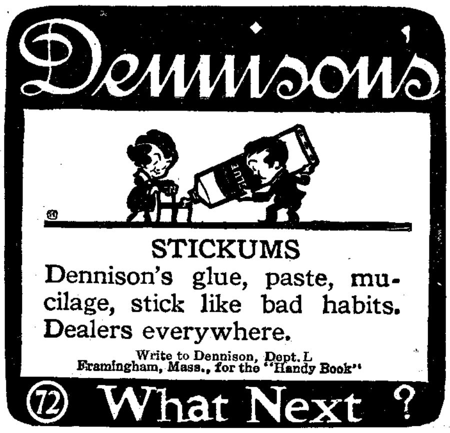
ADAPTABLE—
(so you can *finish* it to get any effect YOU desire.)

INEXPENSIVE—
(so, although used in palatial as well as modest structures, **birch** is within the reach of ALL.)

"SEEING IS BELIEVING,"—so let us send you SIX FINISHED SAMPLES of BIRCH—and the interesting birch booklet. Will you write?

NORTHERN HEMLOCK & HARDWOOD MFRS' ASS'N.
212 F. R. A. Building Oshkosh, Wis.

CONVERSATION WHAT TO SAY AND HOW TO SAY IT
by Mary Greer Conklin. An interesting, shrewdly written book on the true art of conversation and its attainment. Many felicitous quotations. Cloth, 85c net; by mail 93c.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., N. Y.



STICKUMS
Dennison's glue, paste, mucilage, stick like bad habits.
Dealers everywhere.
Write to Dennison, Dept. L
Framingham, Mass., for the "Handy Book"

over to meet the prisoners. Switzerland gave great receptions to the Allies.

About twelve o'clock there was a special American train waiting for us. We went across and fell upon American authorities. An American colonel and a major gave us meals and clothes and we left early in the morning for France.

We reached France about nine o'clock in the morning. At about five in the afternoon we arrived in a place called Bellegrade, and there got a reception from the French authorities.

We were in quarantine until the 16th of December—taken good care of by doctors and American nurses from Minnesota. On the 16th I was at liberty to proceed to Brest to report myself to the naval authorities at the Naval Flag Office at Brest. I went straight to the admiral's office and Lieutenant Isaacs and myself reported. At once we were sent to a tailor and fitted out completely. Then we went back to the office to make our official report about submarine *UK 140*, and, in substance, this is it.

A SWAN-SONG IN PROPAGANDA, FROM THE LAST DAYS OF THE WAR

ONE of the last efforts of the expiring German war-machine was devoted to propaganda among the American troops. German aviators picked out groups of Yanks far behind the lines, swooped down, and let fall a rain of circulars. It was the expiring attempt of a government which misjudged the temper of its enemies, and particularly of its American enemies, in every way possible. A copy of one of the last circulars dropt is forwarded by Private Walt Neubert, Headquarters Co., 23d Infantry, of the Second Division, now in Germany. This swan-song of German propaganda reads as follows:

THINK IT OVER!

You have had music to march to, flags waving to cheer you on, and words of praise, and you have left behind you all that is dear to you and come to France to fight the Germans. Until the English wanted you for cannon-food you never knew that the Germans were your enemies, but no sooner did England realize that she couldn't beat the Germans, even with the help of nearly all the rest of the savage and civilized world, than she persuaded you that the Germans were "Huns and your deadly foes."

Now you have had time to think a little bit, and some of you have begun to wish you had never given ear to the flattery of the English press-agents; to wish that you had thought about the matter a little more carefully. Were you right? Are you sure that you want to die fighting for the English Empire? If you have made a mistake, what is the best thing to do? Turn about, regain the right road, *before it is too late to turn back.*

The soil of France is already soaked with good American blood. Why should you, too, have to shed your blood? *Are there not American graves enough already?*

They tell you that the Germans murder their prisoners. This is not true. All *American* prisoners in German hands are treated humanely and fair. You know the reason why they tell you such lies. They would rather you died than that the war should end. Every day that the war lasts Morgan, Charley Schwab, and McAdoo are getting richer, and if the war lasts long enough they will all be billionaires. But what will you have provided for you, even if you get home alive? Taxes and more taxes and a higher cost of living. That will be your reward.

The only way you can stop the war and *stop the destruction of your own country is to stop fighting.*

Soon afterward the Germans perceived under the American hammer-blows that this closing advice really applied more strongly to themselves than to us, and the war was over.

THE SISTER OF ANNE RUTLEDGE, LINCOLN'S FIRST LOVE, TELLS OF HIS COURTSHIP

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S love-affair with Anne Rutledge early in his life is well known. This young lady, it is said, was his greatest inspiration in his earlier labors and a spur to his ambitions. Her untimely death plunged the future President into profound grief, followed by a protracted period of melancholy, and he cherished her memory and clung to the members of her family to the day of his death. A sister of Anne Rutledge still lives in California. She is Mrs. Sarah Rutledge Saunders, now ninety years of age. She was younger than Anne, but old enough to have vivid recollections of both her sister and Mr. Lincoln. She recently related some of these to a representative of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, where she is quoted:

"Altho I was just a little girl," said Mrs. Saunders, "I distinctly recall Mr. Lincoln's presence in our home and his courtship of my sister. He was just like a member of the family.

"He was just as much at home in the kitchen as in the living-room. One time, when the handle of father's butcher's steel had worn off, Mr. Lincoln fashioned a new one of buckhorn and put it on the steel. We still have the implement, with the handle he put on with his own hands.

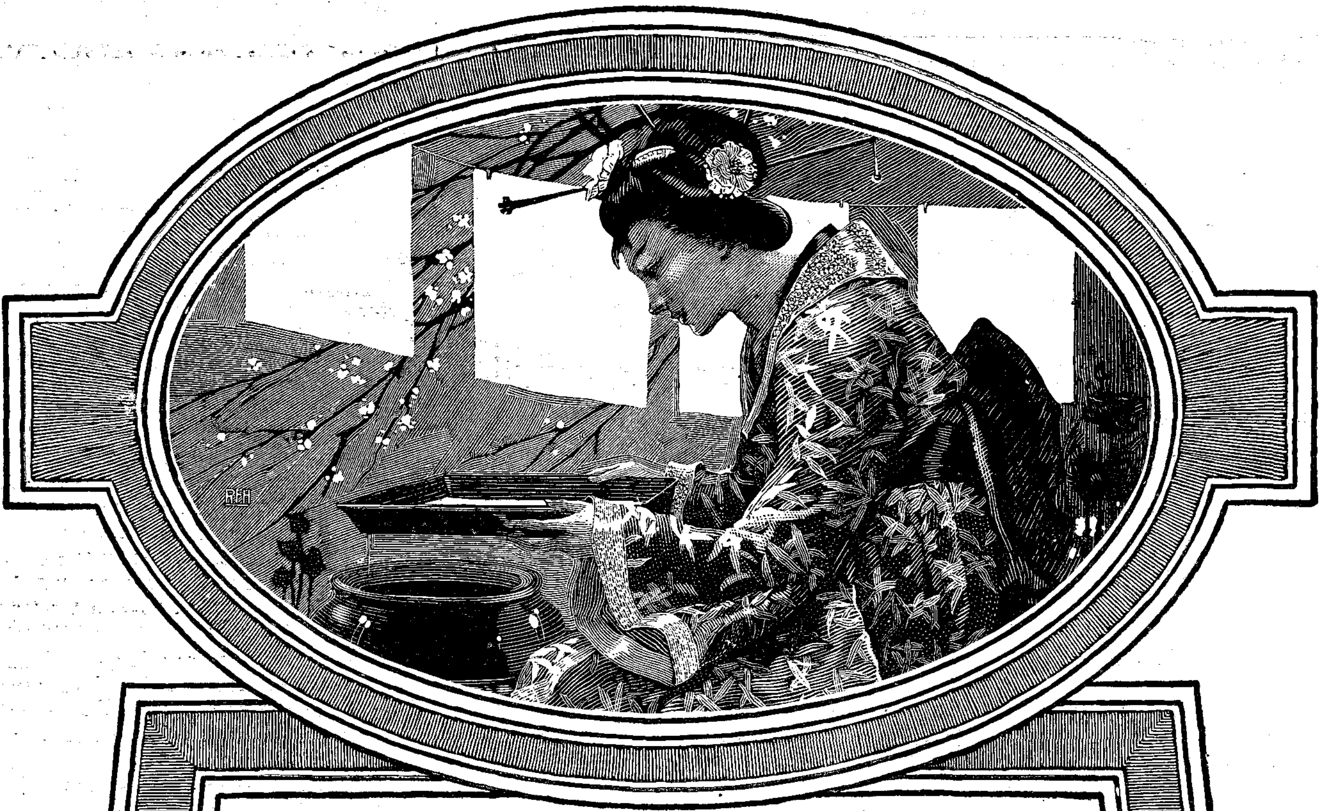
"We have other mementoes, too, which we cherish. One, a britannia coffee-pot of which Mr. Lincoln was particularly fond and in which my mother often brewed coffee for him. I also have a quilt made from pieces of his clothing, and many other little things by which my memories of him are refreshed. Until recently I had an old grammar which he and Anne used to study earnestly together.

"He was always kindly and gentle, and on evenings when not studying with my sister he would stretch his long legs from a chair in front of the fireplace and keep every one in an uproar with his funny tales."

Perhaps the most beloved relic in the possession of Mrs. Saunders is a little daguerreotype of Lincoln, sent by him while in the Presidential chair to her brother, Robert Rutledge. This was during the Civil War, and Robert, through appointment by the President, was United States Marshal for the State of Iowa. A little, old-fashioned gold frame encircles the picture, which is said to be an unusually true likeness of the donor.

This was many years after the death of Anne, and showed how he cherished the old memories and clung to the different members of the family of her whom he had so loved.

Of the congeniality and joy of the



See what the sunshine can do! From far-away Japan comes the soft, snowy fabric from which we build up our tough and almost indestructible stencil paper. In this marvelous transformation *sunlight* plays the important part. No known artificial light will do. It is sun-power that gives the remarkable printing power to Mimeograph stencil paper. Developed by us for exclusive use on the Mimeograph, this thin, dark-blue sheet has made anew the fine art of duplicating. It delivers *exact* copies by scores of thousands without renewing. Typewriting, handwriting, drawings, etc., it reproduces at high speed and low cost. Our booklet "L" tells about this sun-saturated paper. Ask for it. A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.

MIMEOGRAPH
EDISON-DICK

A scalp is known
by the hair it *KEEPS*

DON'T blame your scalp if your hair is beginning to take French leave. Perhaps it is not getting the care and attention it deserves. *You* know best about *that.*

But this for your comfort. A very *little* attention, if it be but rightly directed and conscientiously carried out, will go far to renew your scalp's waning interest in its own special job of sustaining healthy, young-looking hair.

In fact, about all the attention any normal scalp really needs is Packer's Tar Soap plus ten willing fingers—according to directions.

Even your first shampoo with "Packer's" will do more than healthfully *cleanse* your scalp. A decided sensation of glowing refreshment will be apparent. The hair, too, will be softer. Its vitality will be higher.

And the best of it is, these welcome results will be increasingly emphasized and confirmed, as the practice of shampooing with Packer's Tar Soap becomes a settled habit.

Our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment," contains 36 pages of practical information. Sent free on request. For sample half-cake of Packer's Tar Soap send ten cents.

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

"Pure as the Pines"

PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp—keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle 10 cents.

Packer products are sold by druggists

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 84A, 116-120 W. 32nd Street, New York City

courtship of Anne and Lincoln, Sarah Rutledge has heard her mother often speak.

With Lincoln living in their home, it was almost inevitable that he and the eldest daughter should be drawn together. Anne was also a student by nature, ambitious, and said to be superior to any girl Lincoln had ever known. The Rutledges were descendants of a distinguished family, whose ancestor was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Anne was a very beautiful girl, her sister says, with hair of pale gold and eyes large and deep blue. She was slight, graceful, and supple, her lover towering above her in his great height. Her sister remembers her as vivacious, but sincerely religious, and unusually gentle and tender-hearted.

Together the lovers studied grammar and spelling during the long winter evenings. The little grammar, a gift from Lincoln to Anne, was preserved and is in one of the historical museums of the country. Inscribed on the fly-leaf in his handwriting are the words, "Anne Rutledge is learning grammar."

The Rutledges were a long-lived family, but it fell to Anne, beloved of Lincoln, to be the exception. Death, premature and tragic, overtook her when she was but twenty-two years of age.

Mrs. Saunders vividly recalls the fateful day when that which was earthly of Anne passed out of the life of her family, and of the gaunt man who loved her with the wonderful bigness of his heart.

In a moment of consciousness Anne sent for him when she knew the end was near. He came to her from his work in an adjoining county—rode horseback, urging the animal on in frantic premonition of what awaited him at his journey's end.

Lincoln had one anguished hour with his dying sweetheart. It was in the living-room of a pioneer cabin, untouched by grace or beauty. According to Mrs. Saunders, the house of even the well-to-do farmers in these pioneer days were seldom more than two big rooms and a sleeping loft, and privacy was the rarest privilege. Her stricken family left them, however, for this hour of parting alone. What was said between them no one ever knew; but when Anne fell into a coma, Lincoln stumbled out of the death-chamber, blind and groping.

Two days later Anne Rutledge died, with her wedding-day but three weeks off. Lincoln was at the verge of madness. A week after the funeral a friend encountered him wandering in the woods along the river muttering to himself. He sat for hours in brooding melancholy, which his friends feared would end in suicide. Many times he was found in the lonely burial-ground, seven miles from the village, with one arm across her grave, reading his pocket Testament.

Until he went to Springfield a few years later to practise law he disappeared at times. Every one knew he was with Anne, sitting for hours by the grassy mound that covered her. "My heart is there in the grave with her," he told his friend William Green.

Eventually he went back to his old occupations, bearing himself simply, doing his duty as a man and citizen, but his fits of melancholy returned, a confirmed trait he never lost. It was said by those who knew them both that her death taught him compassion and gave him the strength to endure all the sorrows that fell to his lot after the backwoods boy had become the first citizen of the nation.

Long years after, Lincoln, in speaking of Anne to a friend, is reported to have said, "I truly loved the girl," and, after hesitating a moment, he added, "and I have loved the name of Rutledge ever since."

"THE MELTING-POT DIVISION" THAT PIERCED THE ARGONNE FOREST

THE Metropolitan, or "Melting-Pot," Division, which won its spurs and a large number of Distinguished Service Crosses in the Argonne Forest, received its name because it was composed of a sprinkling of all the nationalities that make up the population of New York City. "The rest of the nation has been prone to say in the past of New York that it is not an American city, that it does not represent the country," remarked the New York *Globe*, when the division, the 77th, came home the other day to be greeted by a tremendous ovation extending five miles along Fifth Avenue, "yet when the time came New York not only represented America in its true sense, the upholding of the ideal, but it represented it first of all." According to the same authority, the Metropolitan Division was the first National Army Division to be made responsible fora sector of the European battle-front. It was the first National Army contingent to be ordered to an active part of the line, and it was the first National Army Division in Europe. Gerald B. Breitigam, writing in *The Globe*, points out these and other matters, as follows:

Let us quote from the admirable history of the division which has been compiled, but is not yet where it will eventually be, in the home of every New-Yorker:

"During the whole of the operation which cleared the Forest of the Argonne, the 77th Division was at all times operating within the forest itself, of which it was assigned a front at the beginning of operations of seven and one-half kilometers. Another American division was placed in line on the right of the 77th Division at the inception of the operation on September 26, 1918, with a front in the forest itself of about two kilometers. This division emerged from the forest into the open after the first day's operation. The forest itself, hitherto considered impracticable ground for an offensive, was cleared of the enemy by the 77th Division, against which were opposed five German divisions."

Note that. The Argonne Forest was cleared by the 77th Division, altho opposed by five German divisions. And those opposing divisions were the pick of the German Army—the Prussian Guards.

What else can be said of it?

In the Argonne-Meuse operations the 77th Division gained every kilometer that was gained on its front, from the line originally held September 26, 1918, to the line as it stood along the Meuse, November 11, 1918, when the armistice ended hostilities. And that was an advance of fifty-nine and one-half kilometers. For when, after heroic exertions, the division was retired to a support position for a breathing spell from October 16, 1918, to October 31, 1918, upon again becoming an attacking division, it found the line stood just where it had left it.

Again quoting from the history:

"The vital importance of the territory over which the 77th operated in the Argonne-Meuse battle can not be overestimated. As a great French general stated prior to the commencement of this decisive operation: 'The Allied armies will strike at the door of Germany. To

Do you have to put in a new blade to get a clean shave?

EXPERIENCE with ordinary safety razors has undoubtedly taught you that although a fresh razor blade may give a satisfactory shave the first few days, it gets duller and duller every time you use it.

Yet there *is* a safety razor that gives you clean, comfortable, quick shaves from the same blade, *over and over again;* that insures at least 500 perfectly satisfactory shaves from every dozen blades. You don't need a *new* blade to insure a *keen edge* if you use the AutoStrop Razor.

The AutoStrop Razor provides first of all, keen blades of the hardest, toughest razor steel. To keep these blades keen-edged as when new, the AutoStrop Razor is made with a patented self-stropping feature.

The AutoStrop Razor, you will find, is the simplest, most convenient razor you have ever used. A pressure of the thumb adjusts it for close, medium or light shaving. It is the only safety razor that *sharpens itself, shaves and cleans without removing the blade.*

Free trial of 30 days

Test the remarkable efficiency of the AutoStrop Razor for yourself. Go to your drug or hardware store and *borrow* an AutoStrop Razor. Use it for a month at our expense. If, after you have given it a 30-day trial, you find you can get along without it, your dealer will take it back. If you want to keep it, you drop in and pay $5.00 for the set—razor, strop, 12 blades and case.

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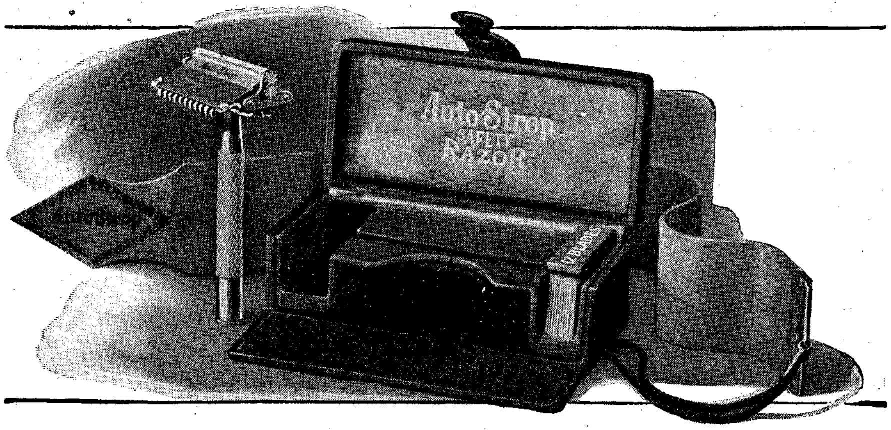


Auto-Strop Razor

500 clean, comfortable shaves from every dozen blades

the American Army have been assigned the hinges of this mighty door. Either you will push it open or you will tear it down.'"

To the 77th was given the post of honor, the post of attack on these hinges, which had stood practically unmolested for three years, as if by mutual consent of both armies. And how the division drawn from all sections of New York battered down those hinges, let the course of the battle give testimony.

There is one other point which must not be overlooked. And that is the importance attached by the enemy to the terrane over which the 77th operated. In the Baccarat Sector it was opposed by two divisions, on the Vesle and Aisne front by four, in the Argonne Forest by five, and from the Argonne to the Meuse by nine.

It was after the formative period had been passed in the mud of Camp Upton and in the winter of 1917-18 that the first units of the 77th embarked for France, March 27, 1918. The second phase of the division's history began May 5, when the infantry went into training with the British in the Pas-de-Calais and the artillery with the French around Souge.

By June 6 the infantry training was completed and, altho it was not until almost a month later that the artillery was declared ready for any eventuality, the division moved into the Baccarat Sector June 19. And there it stayed until August 3, at first supported by the French, but later alone. It was a quiet front, and the finishing touches to the training of the division were carried out.

August 11 found the 77th in trenches along the Vesle River. And here came the first real test of heavy shell-fire. The line occupied was that on which the Germans temporarily had checked the counter-offensive of the Allies in July, and the stabilization of such a front was a mighty severe test on inexperienced troops.

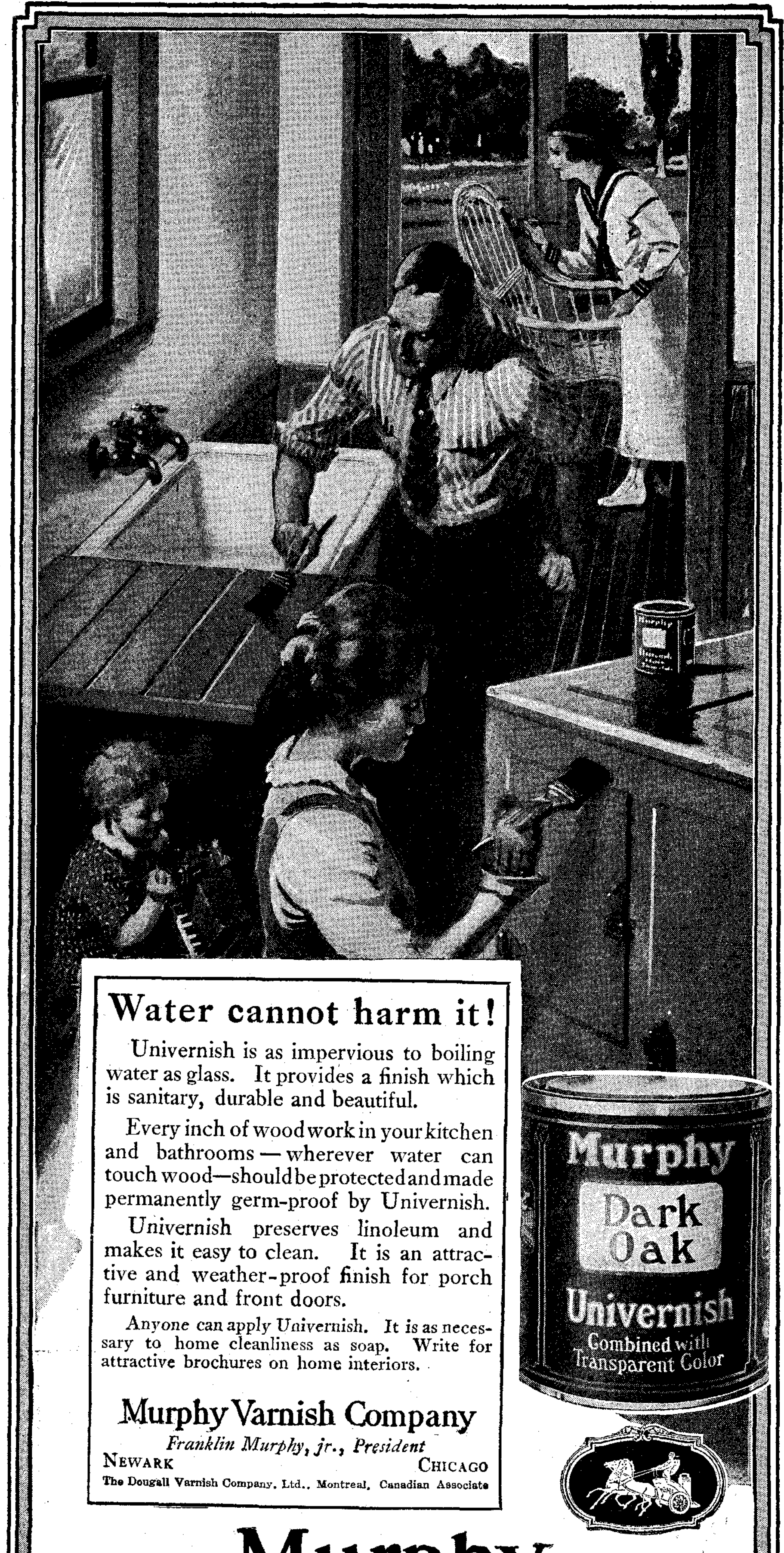
But the test was so successfully passed that by September 4, the 77th found itself promoted. It was in this period that Gen. Robert Alexander took command after Brigadier-General Evan Johnson and Major-General Duncan had held command, and the 77th found itself at last, all its parts working harmoniously.

The division flung itself savagely at the enemy. Back, back, back, it pushed him from the Vesle to the Aisne in the next twelve days.

Then came the crucial test, the great hour for which the division had been preparing ever since its inception. It was flung into the battle of the Argonne Forest on September 25. It had formed the advancing habit, and it continued to advance:

On and on it pushed, Major Whittlesey's battalion being lost and found, men dropping on every hand, incredible deeds of valor being performed, machine-gun nests being taken by corporals commanding handfuls, lieutenants leading a thousand men in an advance on and on, some days without food, because the food-carriers could not get up to them; on and on, reeling with fatigue, never sleeping, scarcely eating; on and on, until on the twentieth day the entire forest was cleared of the enemy. The River Aire, flowing along its northern boundary, had been crossed, the towns of Grand Pré and St. Juvin had been captured, and the line had been firmly established north of them.

A brief rest then, a well-earned rest,



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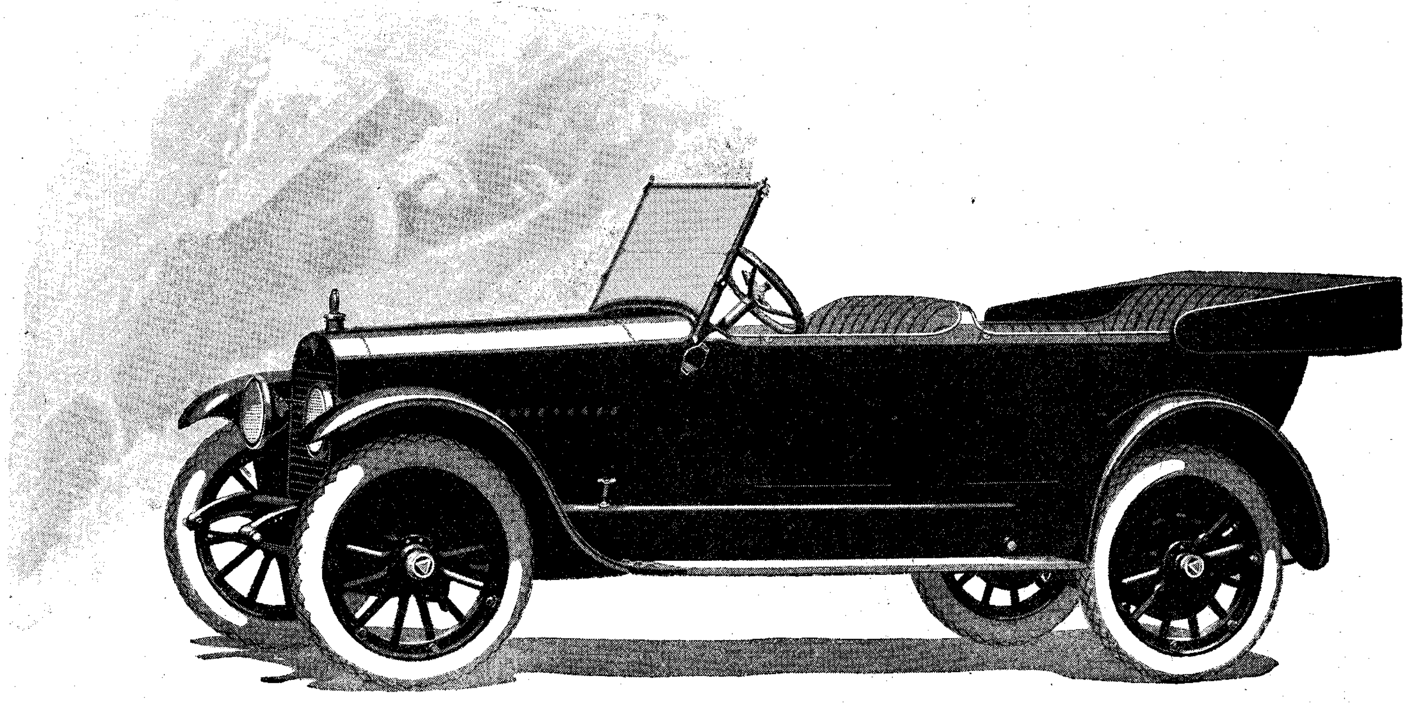

Now the New Hudson Super-Six

And the Price is $1975

Dealers Are Showing It for the First Time A Perfection of the Car You Know So Well

The perfection that men have said would make the Hudson Super-Six the finest automobile that is built is embraced in the new models Hudson dealers are now showing.

Four years with 60,000 cars in use have shown how to free it from many of the annoyances regarded as inevitable to all cars.

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Each year has seen the emphasis of some new quality in the Hudson Super-Six. • Four years ago, when new, it was the 72% greater horsepower without increase of motor weight or sacrifice of simplicity that attracted.

Some thought such power would prove destructive and so many famous tests were made to prove endurance.

Everyone recalls how Hudson stock cars made new records for speed. Among them, 1819 miles in 24 hours.

The run from San Francisco to New York and return in 10 days 21 hours remains unmatched though numerous attempts have since been made by others.

It became the largest selling fine car. There is a Super-Six for each six miles of improved roadway in America. Not a city block, not a village, not a cross roads—that does not know it. Hardly a boy who does not recognize it and its White Triangle.

It created new standards of beauty, so much so that it is conceded a leader. Each body type is famous for good looks and the completeness of every detail.

On That Experience We Built a New Hudson

Only within the Hudson organization was such development possible. Our engineers, for the most part the same personnel responsible for all previous Hudsons, had had unequalled opportunities. Every car built in those years became a guide to future advancement. Every endurance test revealed new ways to improvement. Every model suggested a simpler, more beautiful car. The experience of every owner was an influence toward perfection.

Such a car is the new Hudson Super-Six.

It is the fulfillment of the promise of those 60,000 cars now in service.

The Price Is $1975

If this new Hudson were not so attractive in itself the price would command first promise in this announcement.

But as value first and price second is a Hudson policy, less emphasis is placed upon price than might be expected.

We have no reservations to offer for Hudson value. We are confident of its attainment. Its worth is undisputed. We offer it as the perfection of the earlier Super-Sixes, and we place its price on a basis of large quantity production and not upon what rival cars may sell for.

We know you will want to see the new Hudson Super-Six.

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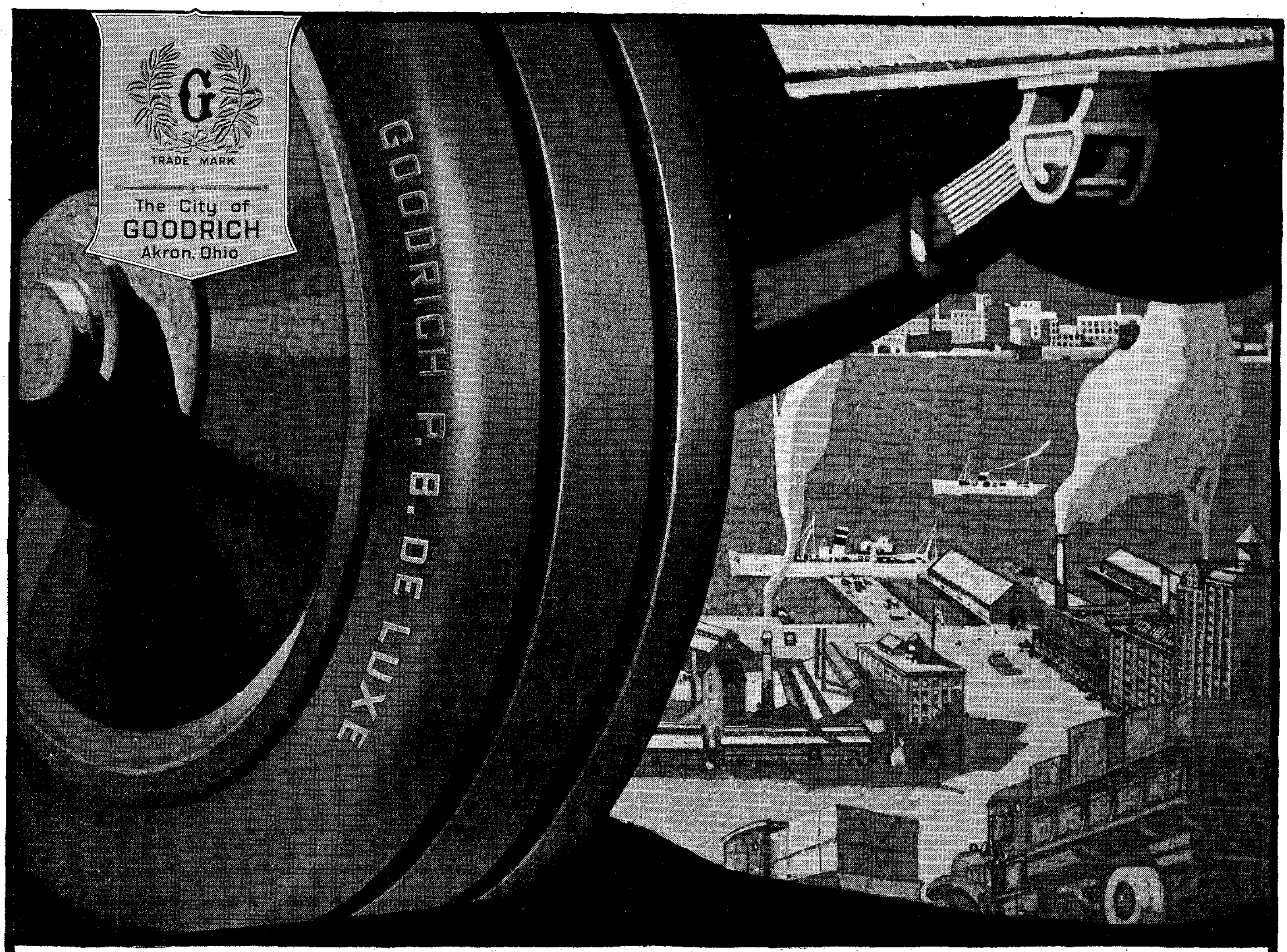

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Trade literally forges ahead on truck tires, Goodrich De Luxe Truck Tires in the lead of it. For it is the tire on the truck wheel which makes the short haul long. Your haul is as long as your tires shorten the mileage cost in wear of the tires, and their treatment of the truck.

De Luxe Tires—specially surface toughened—wear away slowly and evenly with the least chipping.

The chief reason of their lower mileage cost lies in their rubber compound and the *extra thickness* of the *Velvet Cushion.* It is, we are sure, the toughest, most lasting of truck tire rubbers.

Goodrich Distributor Service Stations, the nation over, keep the trucks of the country in commission.

Goodrich makes the world-famous Silvertown Cord Tire, "The Pneumatic for Trucks"

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"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

a rest that came hard upon the two official commendations from the corps commander for work well done! And it was work well done! In those twenty days the 77th had cleared the Argonne Forest, admittedly the most difficult of German positions to assail, and had advanced the American lines twenty-two kilometers through black forest and across a valley of mud and marsh and death, of corpses and sorrow.

When the rest had expired, November 1 found the 77th back in the line. And the line then stood where the division had put it. But that would not do. The 77th set to work at once to advance it.

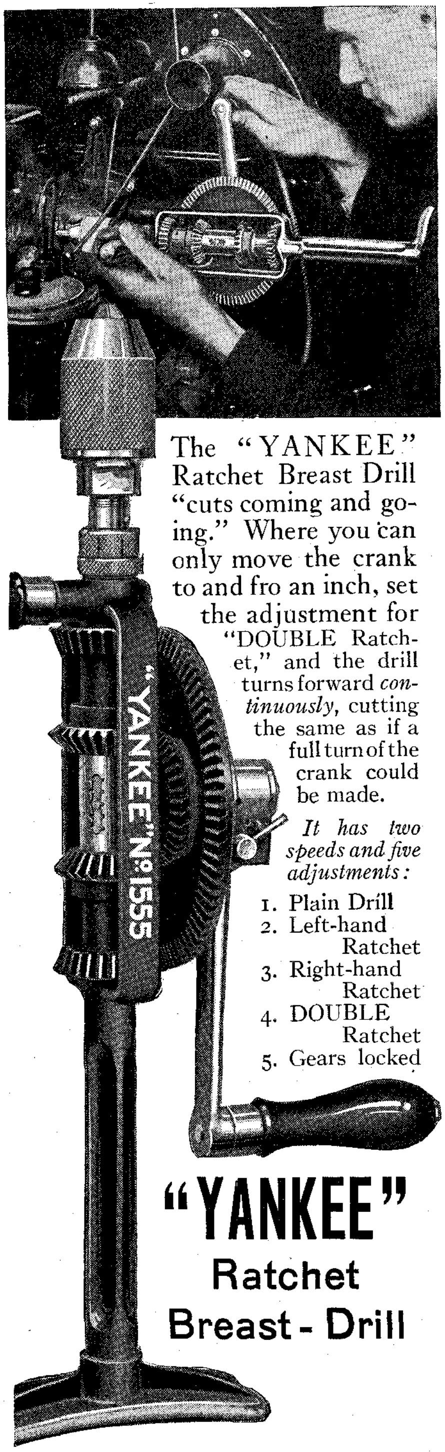
From the River Aire to the River Meuse is a distance of thirty-seven kilometers. Thirty-seven kilometers! Yet the 77th, anxious to get the job done, covered it in ten days—ten days of ceaseless fighting, ten nights of agony when the skies were lighted by the constant flares, and there was no sleep to relieve tortured nerves.

When the fateful eleventh hour of the eleventh day of November, 1918, came at last and the advance was checked and the ceaseless thunder of the big guns was stilled, the left flank of the 77th was on the heights less than two kilometers east of the famous battle-field of Sedan, where the Germans routed the French and brought an ignominious end to Marshal Bazaine and to the Franco-Prussian War. The advance outposts of the division were across the Meuse on the eastern bank.

It was the closest American division to the German frontier. The official records so state.

Men of every race and creed, New York City had sent them to Camp Upton "with, perhaps, a little anxiety in its heart as to the ultimate outcome." Hundreds of them could not speak English. There were Italians, Jews, Chinese, Irish, Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, as well as "men from a score of races whose names would never have deserted the geographies or musty histories had not this war broken the seals. There were gunmen and gangsters, and there were descendants of those sturdy forbears who laid the foundations of the America of to-day." When all of these recruits gathered at Yaphank, it was like Babel come back. "Every man had a story," as one of the headquarters officers says in the following glimpse of the personal side of the division given by the New York *Evening Post:*

> "Now, of course," said one of the officers of the 77th Division confidentially up at headquarters, Biltmore Hotel, the other day, "the 77th may not have been the best division in the A. E. F.; it didn't win the war or anything like that—but—well; it's the humanest division of all. There's no way to describe it adequately. Every man was a story. It was just simply the Melting-Pot."
>
> It has been called that all the time—ever since the New York City draftees were gathered up from their clubs, and their kitchens, their offices, and their Chinese laundries, their limousines, and their taxi-driver seats, but the name is not yet trite. It wasn't just the men of New York City, but of New York State as well; but some way it was from the city that the greatest number came, and it was chiefly of the five boroughs we thought when we talked of "New York's Own."
>
> If the stories of "New York's Own," the individual boys who went to make it up, are ever told, there will be a three-volume work, an epic of the war. There were as many nationalities in that division (there still are, in fact) as there are in New York City, which means almost as many as there are in all the world. And there were those, in numbers, who could not speak the English tongue.
>
> If you sit awhile on the outskirts of the division headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore you will not need to go entraining for Camp Mills to know what kinds of men there are. For the families can not believe or be persuaded that the personnel department is at Camp Mills, and that the staff headquarters officers will not know what has become of Izzy Yidinski or Giovanni Gabrielleto, or, indeed, of other boys whose names are less exotic and far, far more unusual—the Smiths and Joneses and the Browns, whose time-honored reputation for commonness has been shattered by the busy immigration years.
>
> The families come inquiring for their boys, and it is to watch a pageant of the nations of the earth, to see them come. One little Jewish man, with black whiskers, few English words, and the racially gesticulatory hand, came beseechingly in search of his son. He mumbled many things, few of which were intelligible, but one phrase the highly diverted group of officers around him could make out—"the oyster house," he repeated patiently, "the oyster house." They found out, after another little while, that what he meant to say was "hostess house." Evidently his boy had telephoned to him from there, or asked him to come and see him there. He wanted to know just what and where it was. All day they come; all day they go away, turning their patient faces toward the east, where the personnel authorities, the kindly "oyster house," and, possibly, their boys, are.
>
> The very first draft increment, which reached Camp Upton on September 10, 1917, hinted at the cross-section of the city and the State which this division is. There were America's oldest families and America's newest, sometimes spoken of as the highest and the lowest. There were the wise and town-worn boys, with keen wits sharpened by a lifelong need for wits, and country boys from up-State, stronger, but not quite so quick. There was a larger percentage of New York City men then than now, when a large percentage of the men come from the western part of the State. But even at that early time there were no far-thrown points of New York State unrepresented at the camp.
>
> Perhaps any training-camp is a melting-pot, but some pots do not have such diverse and interesting ingredients for their brews, such highly seasoned condiments to dash in here and there. And they were melted just enough so that when those boys all walked down the Avenue on February 22, 1918, it was a division, not a lot of strangely sorted men.
>
> But still, in some peculiar way, the integral parts of this unique division have never quite been lost, and every man is still marked out as clearly to his officers and fellow men as when, in that first drafting, they came so strangely clad. You remember, perhaps, how they used to look, setting out, amid their weeping women, for the training-camp? Some wore very old clothes, some wore very new; nobody looked like anybody else, and one chap was gathered up at the last minute in the rented evening clothes he had put on him for his farewell party. He chopped wood next day at camp in that same rented suit, his clothes bill getting larger at each stroke.
>
> No finer men in point of education,



The "YANKEE" Ratchet Breast Drill "cuts coming and going." Where you can only move the crank to and fro an inch, set the adjustment for "DOUBLE Ratchet," and the drill turns forward *continuously*, cutting the same as if a full turn of the crank could be made.

It has two speeds and five adjustments:

1. Plain Drill
2. Left-hand Ratchet
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4. DOUBLE Ratchet
5. Gears locked

"YANKEE"
Ratchet Breast-Drill

Note speed shifter at hub of crank; Ratchet Adjustment shown between small gears.

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No. 1555. Length 17 in. Three-jaw chuck for round shank drills up to ½ in. diameter.

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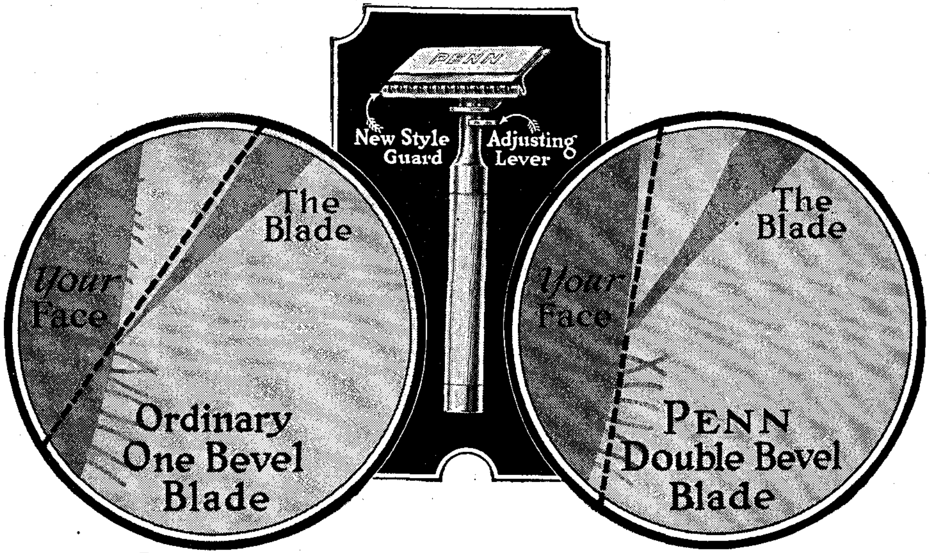

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courtesy, and breeding have fought the war than the officers and very many of the men of this division. No more conglomerate lot of races, nationalities, occupations, customs, and points of view were ever gathered together than right here. We talk of Americanization. Never has it been so strikingly and yet so unconsciously developed as in this war—and perhaps, in this war, never so strikingly as in the 77th. The ones who didn't speak English, and who didn't know America at all, will know it now, tho they had to go to France to find it out. So long a trip they had ahead when they first left their own old homes before they could really attain their new! The men who haven't had homes and families and schools and a happy time in general have found out quite a lot from knowing those who have, and it is just as true the other way.

There was a play this winter in New York which gave it all. Don't you remember that lowly, comic private who moaned and wept after the war was done because he missed his splendid mates, and turned down each old-time acquaintance because he had "no conversation"? Once he had to stay by himself for a while, and he turned large, mournful eyes out at the audience and said: "But I don't want to stay alone. I have no conversation." Conversation was a helpful part of war, and the interchange of thoughts which went on then will go a long way toward Americanizing America.

MR. WINCHELL RECOMMENDS THE ENGINEER AS A LABOR PEACEMAKER

IF labor troubles are due to the failure of employer and employed to understand each other, then who is so well fitted to act as mediator as the engineer? it is now asked. The engineer, civil, mining, mechanical, electrical, as the case may be, is himself in most cases an employee, and is in close contact with skilled and unskilled workmen; on the other hand, he is an educated man and a trusted adviser, often a representative of capital. He is a middleman, he is in an excellent strategic position to aid in settling or warding off industrial crises. Engineers are urged to take this responsibility seriously as a professional duty by President Horace V. Winchell, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in his recent inaugural address printed in the Institute's *Bulletin* (New York, March). Mr. Winchell reminds the engineer of his qualifications for this important duty to society and tells him that he should be "preparing in true engineering fashion to get 100 per cent. efficiency" for the job. He outlines the society's needs and shows how and why the engineer must leave his engrossment with the mere mechanical details of his profession and become an aggressive, educated moral force in industrial and social life. To quote Mr. Winchell:

> The workman who has recently been receiving fifty dollars per week instead of the former twenty-five can not understand why there should be any reduction now that the war is over. The farmer still wants war-price for wheat; the Southern planter wants war-price for cotton; and the field-hand still desires to work half-time and get double wages. On the

other hand, there is a general desire for a eduction of the cost of the every-day ecessities of life. In short, we are faced with a condition of unrest and uncertainty in all quarters of the globe. Every thoughtful person knows that there must be readjustment, but no one can foresee its precise trend and effect. Is there not here again a demand for the influence and effort of the intelligent engineer?

Those of us who have watched the spread of Marxian socialism abroad, who have seen its adoption by the Russian Bolsheviki, and have seen their poisonous propaganda insidiously inoculating the workingmen of Russia, Austria, Germany, and even England, and who have read the anarchistic publications of their disciples in this country can not but feel that it is high time something was done to counteract it. Bolshevism is the antithesis of democracy; it is the foe of freedom; it is a rule by a class, and that class the most ignorant and least civilized in the community. It matters not whether it be found in the parlor or in the revolutionary parade, in the poisoned press or on the street platform, Bolshevism is an abomination subversive of order and government, and must be opposed by every patriot and loyal citizen, by every influence and power which desires the welfare of mankind.

It has often seemed to me that the engineer is not fully awake to his duties and privileges as a citizen; that he is too engrossed with the details and mechanism of his profession; that his mind dwells too much on facts and figures and processes; that he is too retiring by training and disposition, too little of a publicist and a humanitarian, and too much of a materialist. I believe that individually and through his organization he should take an active part in every movement that concerns the good of society; that he should take the initiative in shaping the policies of government; that he should be an aggressive educating and moral force in every community.

On his visit to this country in 1876, at the founding of the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Thomas Huxley addrest us as follows: "Truly America has a great future before her—great in toil, in care, and in responsibility, great in true glory if she be guided in wisdom and righteousness, great in shame if she fail. I can not understand why other nations should envy you or be blind to the fact that it is for the highest interest of mankind that you should succeed; but the one condition of success, your sole safeguard, is the moral and intellectual clearness of the individual citizen."

In all branches of business, in all lines of human endeavor, we have been taught to strive for efficiency. Indeed, so greatly has the idea been strest that we have been in danger of regarding it as an end in itself. We have forgotten why we are thus striving. We have often had our attention directed to the efficiency of the German people as something well worth imitating. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in a most scholarly address on "Education after the War," has given us a timely warning: "The war has taught the lesson that the proper place of efficiency is as the servant of a moral ideal, and that efficiency apart from a moral ideal is an evil and a wicked instrument which in the end can accomplish only disaster." In other words, we should encourage efficiency not for its material results, not simply for the greater amount of wealth in dollars and cents, in bushels of wheat, tons of ore, or yards of cloth thereby produced, but for its value in

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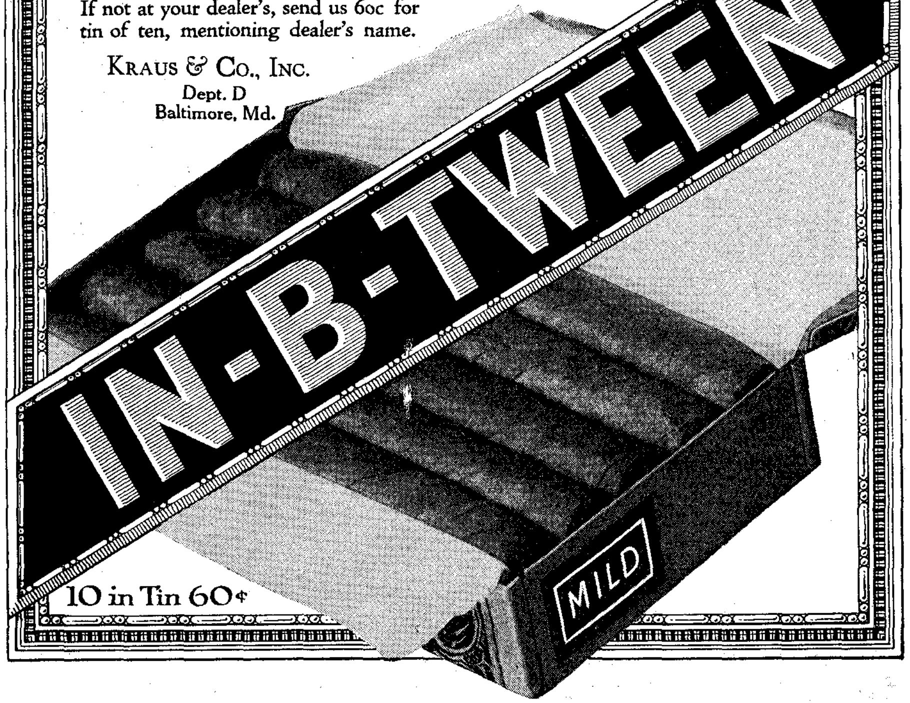

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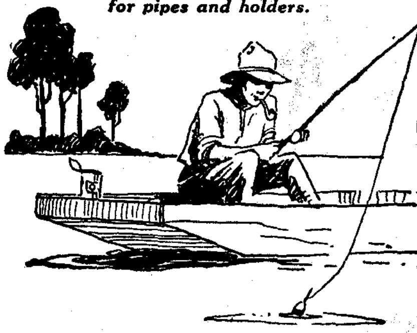
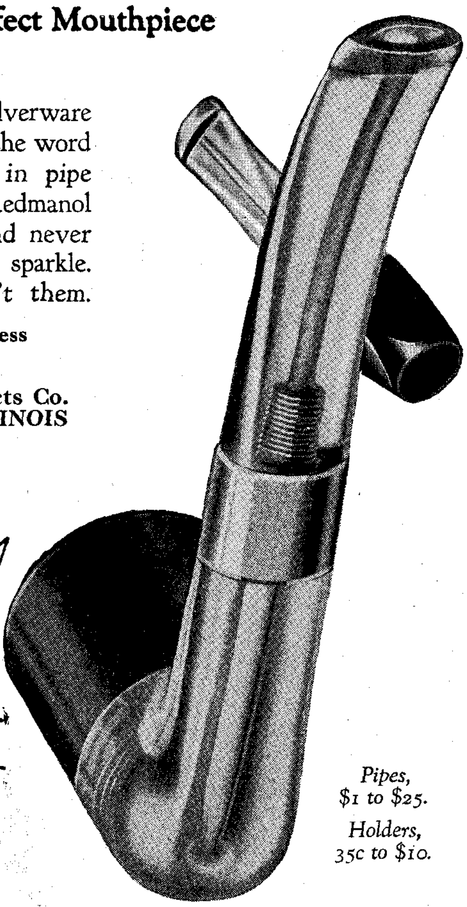
A companion in vacation time—the preferred mouthpiece for pipes and holders.





Pipes, $1 to $25.
Holders, 35c to $10.

the development of character, and for its aid in the achievement of our ideals and the guidance of the individual and the race in their progress toward "fuller self-expression and more complete self-realization."

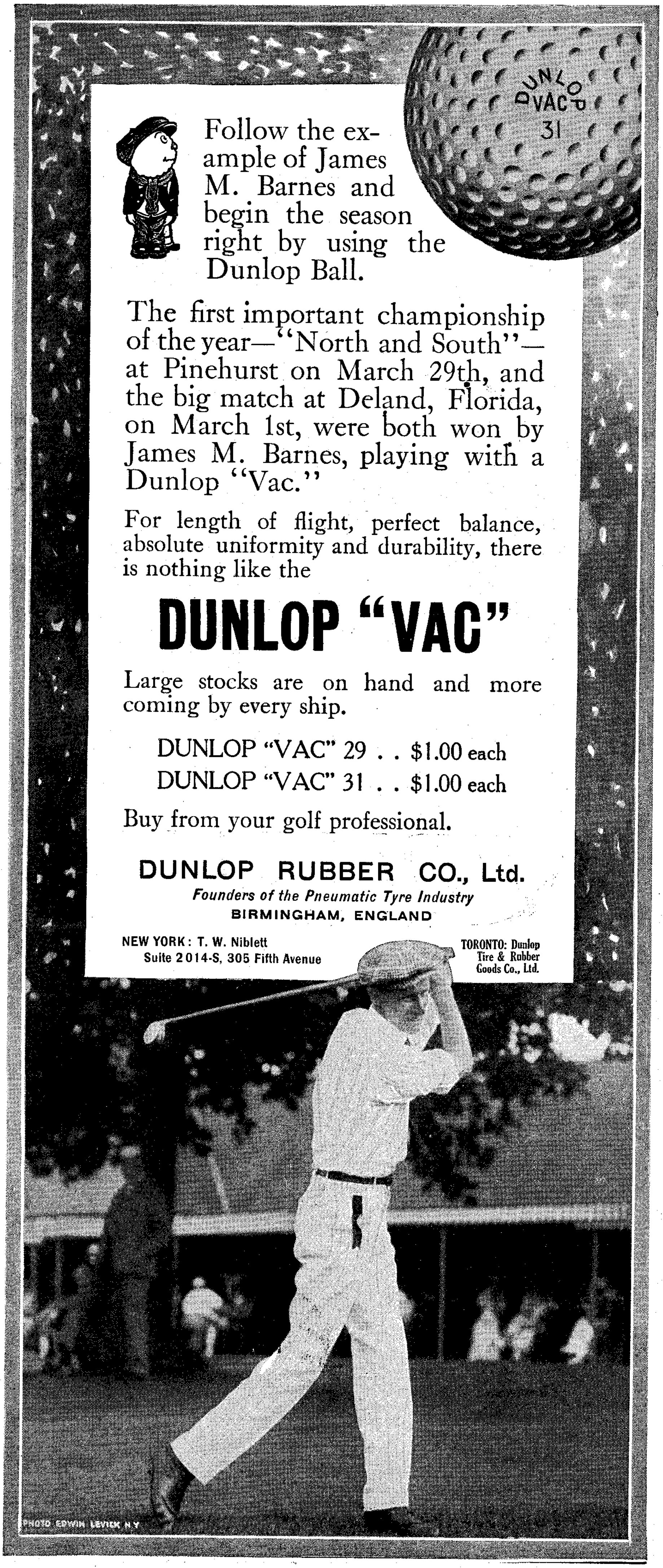
Now, the only road to efficiency is education. In all departments of life—in business, in government, in commerce, and trade—education must precede efficiency, and the broader and more widely disseminated the real education of a people, of a class, of a community, the higher its efficiency. And this brings me down to the suggestions which I wish to make this evening.

Scarcely a day passes that the newspapers do not contain notices of strikes, of lockouts, of labor dissatisfaction, and disturbances in this or that industry. . . . Here and now are demanded more than ever before that "moral and intellectual clearness of the individual citizen" referred to by Huxley; now more than at any period in our history do we appreciate the worth of that poise and stability which are provided and acquired by education; and now do we feel more fully than ever the importance of extending education to those of all classes who are in any way responsible for the industrial turmoil existing and impending.

Mr. Winchell believes that labor troubles result from a failure on both sides to understand each other's situations and motives, from a lack of comprehension of the simple elements of economics on the part of the masses, and the failure on the part of the employer to explain how and why conditions have arisen which have made necessary or inadvisable a readjustment of any accepted or demanded situation — in other words, through lack of education. He goes on:

And here, it seems to me, are an opportunity and a duty for the engineer. He occupies a peculiar relation to the capitalist and the laborer. He is customarily one of the employed; he is, on the other hand, the adviser and trusted representative of capital. He comes into frequent and close contact with the laborer, and is in a position to understand his difficulties, to win his friendship and confidence, and to impart advice and information which would go far to explain the difficulties of any given situation. He is a sort of middleman, who might easily acquire such influence with those above and below him as to be of very great aid in time of industrial crises. If this be indeed true, then it must follow that in not exercising this privilege, in not performing this service, he is not meeting fully his responsibilities as an engineer and a citizen. As the boys would say, he is not strictly "on his job."

Let us consider for a moment the situation in the average mining-camp. A few hundred or few thousand miners are employed. Here they come: muckers, mule-skinners, trammers, nippers, timbermen, machine men, track-layers, powder-monkeys, station-tenders, pipe men, car-penters, electricians, shift bosses, blacksmiths, and helpers, of different nationalities and varying degrees of intelligence and education. They are checked in and checked off by the timekeeper; except in case of accident, they spend their allotted time on the job and disperse without receiving as much personal attention as the mules underground. When not at work, they spend their time idling around saloons or other shady resorts where they not only learn nothing to their advantage, but spend their substance and sap the foundations



Follow the example of James M. Barnes and begin the season right by using the Dunlop Ball.

The first important championship of the year—"North and South"—at Pinehurst on March 29th, and the big match at Deland, Florida, on March 1st, were both won by James M. Barnes, playing with a Dunlop "Vac."

For length of flight, perfect balance, absolute uniformity and durability, there is nothing like the

DUNLOP "VAC"

Large stocks are on hand and more coming by every ship.

DUNLOP "VAC" 29 . . $1.00 each
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Buy from your golf professional.

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Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry
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of their health and strength, mentally, morally, and physically. Under such conditions they afford fertile and receptive soil for the seeds sown by the demagogic agitator. They attend open or secret meetings of the union and are constantly taught the program of violence and disrespect for law and order. In those camps where club-houses are provided and reading matter and forms of amusement furnished they are seldom visited and cultivated by any one connected with the mine management. The men are still left to their own devices, and no advantage is taken of the opportunity to gain the friendship and confidence of those who are approachable, to aid those who are worthy and in need of some sort of encouragement or assistance, or to educate those eager for knowledge.

In recent years, it is true, many mining companies have arranged for moving-picture shows two or three times each week; in some States like Nevada, the State educational institutions, such as the College of Mines, have of late years conducted night-schools for instruction in scientific and technical subjects; and the Federal Bureau of Mines has sent its car around and taught the men the principles and methods of safety first. In all of these matters the mining-engineers have taken a part and shown sympathetic interest; but it seems to me we have fallen far short of the full measure of our duty and our opportunity. We have failed on the social and humanitarian side; we have done little to counteract the deliberate spread of socialistic and Bolshevistic doctrines; we have permitted the raising of a crop of noxious weeds on soil which might well have yielded the fruits of thrift, industry, loyalty, and patriotism.

With the coming of prohibition and the closing of the saloons, those old-time haunts of the miner, we find the men increasingly in need of comfortable recreation quarters, and in better condition to be interested in opportunities for entertainment which shall be at the same time instructive and uplifting. There are many forms of such entertainment, and many methods by which such instruction may be given without the appearance of officiousness or pedantry. I have never yet visited a mining-camp where there were not some men of ideas, of travel, of wide experience, and observation, of talent in some form of entertaining, where there are not frequent visitors who could be prest into service for the benefit of the general cause of education and good fellowship. And there are ways and means by which such service could be organized and carried forward. . . . . . .

Nor is the laboring man the only one who needs educating. We need it ourselves; and so do Congress and capitalists, managers, and the general public. The engineer's own education is too often defective in economics and politics, and he suffers thereby. He is wounded in his most sensitive parts by bad mining laws, by wrong principles of taxation, by ill-advised governmental regulation. In the conduct of all these matters he often has a keen sense of defective functioning, but is not sure of the remedy, nor skilful and earnest in urging its adoption; and in his perplexity often decides that he is not the doctor nor the plumber to stop up that particular leak! And when the trouble has grown irritating and chronic, and no one provides a cure, he is apt to become cynical and to blame society and the Government for a situation which he himself should have helped to alleviate.

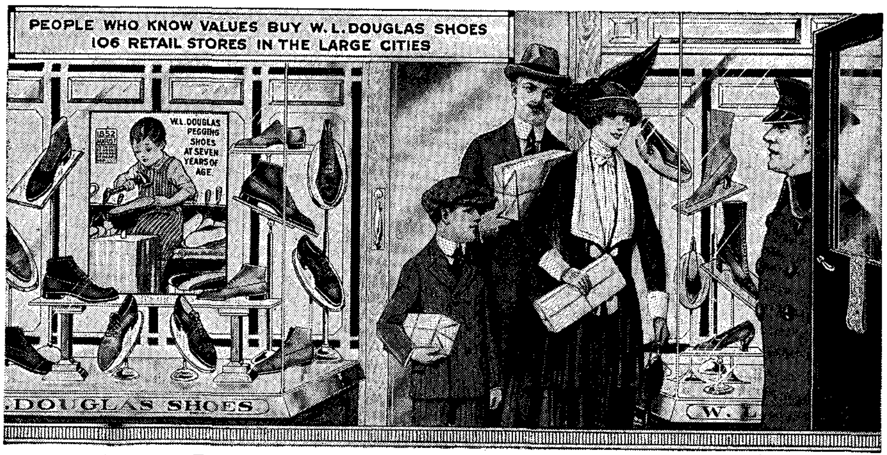
M.S.
Michaels-Stern
Value-First
Clothes

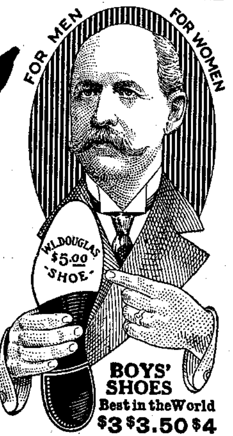
When you see this boy in a dealer's window, you are at a

VALUE-FIRST STORE.

It is a good store to know. In it is sold Value-First merchandise—goods that give the most for the money—especially

Michaels-Stern
VALUE-FIRST
CLOTHES
$25 to $60


PEOPLE WHO KNOW VALUES BUY W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
106 RETAIL STORES IN THE LARGE CITIES
W.L.DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE
DOUGLAS SHOES
W. L.



W. L. Douglas

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 & $8.00

If you have been paying $10.00 to $12.00 for fine shoes, a trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W.L.Douglas $7.00 and $8.00 shoes are equally as good and will give excellent satisfaction. The actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W.L.Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

BOYS' SHOES
Best in the World
$3 $3.50 $4

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W.L.Douglas to protect his customers. The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W.L.Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

For sale by 106 W.L.Douglas stores and over 9000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from factory by mail, Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

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Holds the Trousers Up

End Suspender and

Keeps the Shirt Down

Belt Troubles—Use

ARONS A.B.C. INVISIBLE TROUSER SUPPORT PATENTED

Wear an A. B. C. this summer.
Belt not needed except for appearance. The A. B. C. holds the trousers firmly in place—keeps the shirt down—dresses a man up at the waist—makes trousers hang better.

The A. B. C. Trouser Support *can't be seen.* It goes inside the trousers, over the shirt. Easily put on; no stitching required. Essential to good dress for sport or work.

No elastic to stretch and rot. Clings lightly to the waist without the least discomfort.

Sold by haberdashers, clothiers, and tailors. Price $1.00. If they can't supply you, order direct, mentioning dealer's name.

MARKS AND INC. BROWN

Sole Distributors—163 W. Harrison St., Chicago

Haberdashers—Clothiers—Tailors: Write for prices. You should carry A. B. C. in stock.

Simple as A.B.C. to attach an A. B.C. Keeps waist trim and neat.

$1.00 Postpaid. Sizes for 30 to 52 inch waist measure. Order by waist size in inches.

IN ORDERING USE THIS FORM

MARKS & BROWN, 163 W. Harrison Street, Chicago
Send me............[how many] A. B. C. Trouser Supports. Enclosed find $..............
Waist measure in inches..............
Name..............
Address..............

"JIMMIE" GARDENER KILLED HIS OBITUARY, AND ALSO A FEW GERMANS

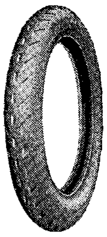
"ARE you sure you weren't killed?" his old employers asked "Jimmie" Gardener when he arrived in Baltimore the other day, fresh from France. Mr. Gardener said he didn't think he'd ever been killed, and as he stands six feet three inches in his stocking feet and weighs 195 pounds, everybody agreed with him. Last year, when the government report of casualties did not give the addresses or any other information about men killed or wounded "Over There," the name "J C. Gardener" appeared one day in the list of killed. In the office of the Baltimore trolley company, for which James C. Gardener worked, they decided that the deceased was "Jimmie," as he was known, one of their motormen, and the man's relatives agreed with them. So the editor of *Baltimore Trolley Topics*, which is published semimonthly for the employees of the United Railways and Electric Company, wrote a nice obituary. Before it was published, however, the War Department reported that the "J. C. Gardener" who had been killed hadn't given his address as Baltimore, and the editor, not wishing to kill "Jimmie" Gardener by mistake, laid the obituary aside to await further developments. They arrived in the form of "Jimmie" Gardener himself, looking fine and healthy and imposing. According to the editor's description:

> On his left sleeve were three gold stripes, representing eighteen months' service abroad.
>
> On his right sleeve were three gold stripes, representing three wounds.
>
> On his left shoulder was a Division citation cord for bravery.
>
> On his breast was a *Croix de Guerre* for heroic conduct.
>
> And on this *Croix de Guerre* was the highly prized palm branch for an additional act of exceptional bravery.
>
> "When we went to war I figured it out this way," said Jimmie Gardener. "I'm single and healthy and lots of other fellows are going over, and doggone me if I don't go along and do my bit.
>
> "So I went down to the Marines' recruiting office and joined. They sent me to Philadelphia and on June 6, 1917, 250 of us boarded the steamship *Hancock* and went to New York, where the vessel laid up till the 13th, when it sailed for France."

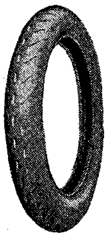
The *Hancock* was hit twice on the way over by torpedoes, according to Mr. Gardener, which messed up both ends of the vessel without crippling it very much. There was reason to believe that both the attacking submarines were sunk. In March, 1918, the unit saw its first real action. The Yankees started raiding the German lines, as soon as they got into position "down below St. Mihiel," and the Germans were provoked into an attack. To quote the ex-marine's lively description:

> It was about 4 A.M. of March 31st that they opened up with artillery. Right ahead of us was a graveyard. The shells

HARDMAN TIRES



Hardman Fabric



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"Sales Resistance" is an element rarely encountered by Hardman dealers.

"SALES TALK" is seldom employed by those responsible for the distribution of Hardman tires. It is refreshing, no doubt, to feel that one can approach the purchase of an automobile tire with the knowledge that he may buy in security upon the mere word of any Hardman dealer—just as confidently as if it were upon the signed and sealed bond of the manufacturer.

This assurance of intelligent service, freedom from meaningless claims and contested adjustments, also implies fair dealing on the part of the manufacturer in the matter of quality and price.

There is a principle in this Hardman policy. Not based upon an ironclad contract with Hardman dealers but rather upon a slow and careful process of selecting dealers who do not require "ironclad" contracting.

Users of Hardman tires know that this confidence in our dealer organization is merited by the high purpose of its personnel.

The Hardman Dealership is the coat armor of worth.

Hardman tires are made under the single cure process. It is the only way to make tires uniformly good. Pure, para cushion; pliable tread; standard, Sea Island fabric—or whipcord; thick gauge, all-para friction; wrapped tread, both cord and fabric, hand-made.

Since we made the first tire no formula has been advanced which will take the place of *good materials.*

Only by omitting something that is vital to its life can a tire be made cheaper than the Hardman. On the other hand, the best tires in any market can be made only in this way.

"OLD AS THE AUTOMOBILE"

Hardman Rubber Corporation

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HARDMAN TIRES

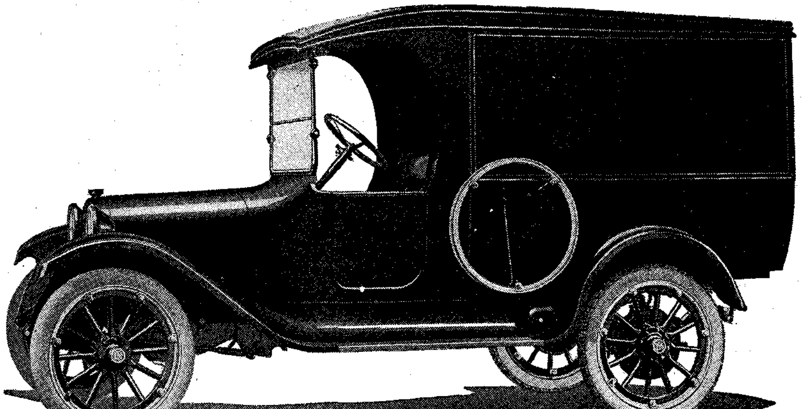
DODGE BROTHERS

BUSINESS CAR

The service it renders, its reliability, and its very moderate operating cost make it a real economy in any business

It more than "earns its keep" in delivery use in the extra daily work it does.

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



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Advices from big growers in Holland indicate great scarcity of bulbs this coming season and enough cannot be grown to meet the demand. To insure getting your supply send us your order at once. **Until July 1st, not later**, our present low prices for the choicest varieties of bulbs grown by specialists in Holland will hold good.

By ordering from us now instead of waiting until Fall, you make a large saving, *get a superior quality of Bulbs not usually to be obtained at any price in this country*, and have a much larger list of varieties to select from.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crocus, give, for a small outlay of time and money, an abundance of flowers in the house from December until Easter, and in the garden from earliest spring until the middle of May.

Our orders are selected and packed in Holland, and are shipped to our customers immediately upon their arrival in the best possible condition.

They need not be paid for until after delivery, nor taken if not satisfactory.

Write today for

FREE BULB CATALOG

The most comprehensive published. Contains import price list giving prices on small and large quantities.

A FEW PRICES	Per 100
Fine Mixed Hyacinths . . .	$6.00
" " Tulips	2.25
" " Darwin Tulips .	2.75
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Narcissus Emperor	4.75
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first fell on the far side of the graveyard. Then they fell in the graveyard and tore up graves and generally ruined it. Then the shells began to crawl closer to us.

There were four of us on guard and we reported the coming of the Germans to the officers, and the men were routed out of the dugouts. One little fellow named Roach—we called him the boy scout—was so excited that he put his trousers on backward and got his shoes on the wrong feet.

He started with a box of ammunition for a gun and ran into another fellow with another box. The collision knocked him down and he rolled clear down a hill to the very place the gun-crew was waiting for the ammunition.

Some of us had been joking and I remember a fellow named Clark who said he wondered which of us would live to take the story back home. A buddy of mine named Hanky said, "You fellows write your notes to your mothers and sweethearts and I'll take 'em back to them." Poor Hanky was killed in that fight.

The fight lasted two hours. The point where I was had thirteen men to defend it. We had two Stokes guns.

There were five hundred men in the party that attacked this point, or, to be exact, 498, according to the officers. We cleaned up the whole business. Seven of our thirteen men were killed.

The Germans gave them no more trouble at that point, and soon they hiked off to the west, and one day were loaded into trucks and taken to the edge of Belleau Wood. "Jimmie" Gardener went through this great battle, certainly one of the greatest of the whole war. His description of the fighting takes second place to none of the many accounts that have appeared. As he relates:

We moved up to the woods gradually. We met Algerian troops belonging to the French Army. These Algerians claimed that they had been kept at the front too long. They were never taken to rest-camps or had any relief. Many of them committed suicide. They said they were tired of fighting. We met some that were running wild, shooting in all directions, and had to take shelter to keep from being hit by stray shots.

We met many French moving back, too. They said that the Germans were very numerous in the woods.

That little fellow, Roach, crawled out in a field, dug into a haystack and climbed to the top. From there he could see that Germans were hiding behind the bushes farther on.

He came back and said he was going to raid 'em. The officers said he didn't have any right to do this without orders. "Well," said Roach, "this ain't a regular battle, you know. This is just a little private party of my own." He said he wanted a dozen men to volunteer to go with him, and the dozen volunteered at once. I never saw a time when volunteers were called for among the marines that any one wanted to stay back. Everybody wanted to go.

Well, Roach got his men as quick as he could count 'em. "Come on, fellows," he said: "I'm going to have them Germans for supper."

We cleaned up fifty of 'em.

"Did Roach or any of his dozen men get the *Croix de Guerre* for that?" we asked.

"Oh no," answered "Jimmie," "as I said, that wasn't a regular affair. It was only Roach's own party and there wasn't nothing official about it. It was funny to see our bunch. Roach was a little fellow about five feet seven, and he chose as the second in command of his party a lanky artilleryman who was six feet eleven. The rest of us were just ordinary size, like me." ("Jimmie" Gardener is six feet three in his stocking feet and weights 195 pounds!)

"That artilleryman had just drifted into our bunch somehow. They had put him out of the artillery because he had flat feet, and told him to go home. He said he didn't want to go home. He wanted to fight, and he was going to stay with us whether he belonged with us or not, and he did.

"In a day or two we were put in trucks and hurried forward. We knew now that the Germans were pressing hard in their attempt to reach Paris. The French were falling back. We were run in those trucks directly between the retreating Frenchmen and the advancing Germans, and we got mixed up with the enemy so quickly that we simply tumbled out of the trucks oftentimes to engage in hand-to-hand fighting with the Huns.

"We went right at 'em, and this thing kept up for four days. We had nothing to eat, nothing to drink, nothing to smoke—and everybody longed for a smoke, even fellows who never smoked before they entered the service—and we had no sleep in all those four days and nights.

"A great deal of the time we were in close fighting. There was where the Germans failed. They were all right when they were twenty-five or thirty yards away and could use their rifles, but when it came to the bayonet they turned and fled.

"Sometimes we fought so close that it was impossible to use the bayonet. We had to knock 'em down with our fists first.

"Everybody said the odds were against us in this fighting. While we had some reserves there were only two regiments of us fighting and we were against three German divisions, including the Prussian Guards. But in four days we advanced one and a half miles.

"We suffered terrible losses. When we reached the town of Lucy, where we halted to be reorganized, there were only 150 men left in my company of 335 men.

"There was another company whose commander was killed and a major took charge. In the middle of the fighting he had lost so many men that a French officer advised him to retreat. 'Retreat hell!' he cried: 'I'm going on as long as I and one man are left.' It came near coming true, for when he reached Lucy he had just three men left with him out of an entire company.

"We saw some horrible things in Lucy. At one house we found an old French woman. She said she was with her three daughters—16, 18, and 20 years old—when the Germans came, and they had remained there without any protection from the Huns who took charge of the house. We asked where her daughters were and she said they were up-stairs and she guessed they were asleep.

"Several of us went to learn the fate of the girls and we found all three stretched out with their throats cut from ear to ear, and their bodies horribly slashed. The Germans had deliberately butchered them when they were forced out of the town.

"When we told the old lady of the fate of her daughters she was stricken with heart trouble and died in a few minutes, but before she died she asked that we bury her with the three girls in the little grove near her home. We did it altho we

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That puts the proposition on a trial basis. The sale is not complete until you are satisfied.

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In hundreds of cities and towns throughout the country the Dillon Lens is nightly demonstrating its superiority over other lenses and headlight devices.

We believe that you will add your approval, not merely because the Dillon Lens is legal in all states, but more particularly because it gives a bigger, better and safer driving light.

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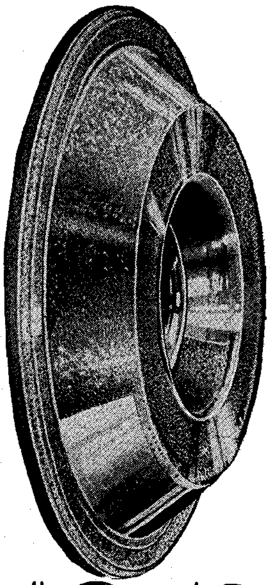
Moreover, the light is always on the road, whether you happen to be going up hill, down hill or on the level.

Driving behind it you see objects and obstacles far and near, in almost daylight clearness, and you experience a sense of ease and confidence that adds immeasurably to the pleasure of night driving.

The Dillon Lens is the only lens with the magnifying bull's eye.



$3.50 per pair
Any Size
Anywhere in U.S.A.

Get a pair from your dealer today. Try them out on any dark night, and if not fully satisfied, return them and your money will be refunded. If your dealer can't supply you, order direct, same price $3.50 per pair, any size, postpaid. Booklet upon request.

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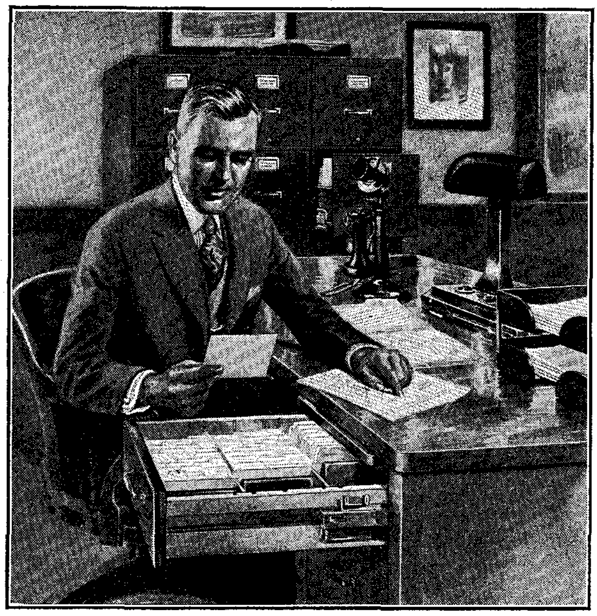

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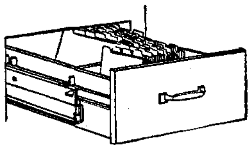

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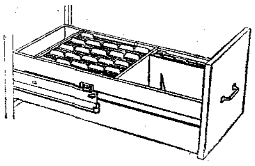
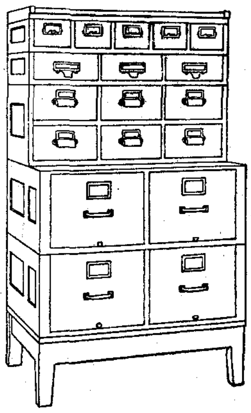
Card drawers have adjustable file compartments for 5 x 3, 6 x 4, or 8 x 5 cards. Record forms for any business, together with index for same, will be drawn up without charge for service—based on our 40 years' experience; and when approved are furnished from stock or special to order. 5 x 8 cards are filed like 8 x 5 cards, or in bill-size drawers they are filed upright.



Vertical Filing Systems Also
Here are adjustable file compartments for letter and cap size files—for catalogs, follow-ups, correspondence, contracts, etc. There is also a bill-size drawer when desired. Ask for new free booklet "Vertical Filing down to date."



Full information on request

YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
One store in each city

Efficiency Desks—Wood Filing Cabinets—Steel Filing Cabinets—Card Systems—Vertical Systems—Safes, etc.

Sectional Equipment for Expanded Systems
When any part of your desk system expands beyond the capacity of your Efficiency Desk, it is filed close to hand in "Y and E" filing sections. Made in all sizes and types, in oak, mahogany and steel. System Service without charge.

were under fire the whole time, and eight of our men were killed while burying those Frenchwomen.

"The next day we pushed on and got through the woods. That was the hottest fighting of all. The Germans used more artillery, and when the day was over the number of men in my company had again been reduced to about 150. Some companies had only a dozen or fifteen men left.

"One of the fellows killed that day was a fellow from South Baltimore who used to be a chum of mine before we went to war. His name was Halle. He said to me that morning: 'Jim, I feel I'm going to get knocked off to-day. Never tell my people that I was killed. Just tell them that I am somewhere in France.' He was killed and I haven't told his people and never will, but they found it out through the War Department.

"We next went to the Marne. There we fought in the river. It was tough luck for a fellow to be wounded there, for as he sank down he was drowned. It was often close fighting, bayonet to bayonet in midstream, and must have been a pretty sight for people to look at if there'd been any spectators there, but it wasn't very pretty for those in the fight.

"After the Marne battle our company's ranks had to be filled again. Once more we had been reduced to about 150.

"Next we went to Château-Thierry and fought there for nine days, which was followed by a three-day hike to Soissons, which we reached on July 18, 1918. The next day we went over the top at 3 A.M.

"Ten minutes later I went down with a wound that crippled my ankle. I was gassed, too, and suffered shock. When I came to my senses in a hospital I had two other wounds that I didn't know anything about. They told me that as the ambulance was carrying me to the rear it was struck by a shell which killed some of the other wounded men and presented me with a couple more wounds for good measure.

"Outside of having been in a bunch of hospitals in France and America that's about all I know about the war," concluded "Jimmie" Gardener.

"You haven't told why you got the *Croix de Guerre* and the palm branch," we suggested.

"Oh," said "Jimmie." "I was awarded the *Croix* with the six other fellows for cleaning up that bunch of 498 Germans in the quiet sector I told you about. The affair they gave me the palm for was rescuing a lieutenant who was wounded in the Belleau Wood fighting.

"I don't know who the lieutenant was, but he was a newspaper man who had entered the fighting forces and he was out in advance of the line when he was wounded. Several of us volunteered to go out and bring him in, but we did not know exactly where he was. It was during the night and very dark. Along about four o'clock, as I was crawling along, I fell plumb into a shell-hole, and there he was with his leg shot off.

"I put my coat around him and bandaged his leg up as well as I could. Then he got his arms around my neck and I held on to him with one hand and dragged myself, sort of swimming like, along the ground with the other.

"I had only an hour and a half before daybreak when the Germans would be able to see us, and in that time I managed to make about twenty yards to another shell-hole. We lay in that all day. The lieutenant suffered a great deal. I gave him what water I had in my canteen.

"When night came on we started again

ɪnd before morning had made the rest of he distance—about sixty yards—to our renches. The lieutenant got well. They ay he is a great writer of books and hings. He belongs in New York State omewhere."

"Were you kissed when the *Croix* was resented to you?" we asked.

"Yes, General Foch pinned the badge on ›ur coats and then kissed us on both cheeks. Ve were all smiling when the kissing was oing on."

"Are you sure it was Foch?"

"Yes."

"Why did you smile when he kissed ou?"

"Because we were not used to being issed in that way. But the French girls iss that way."

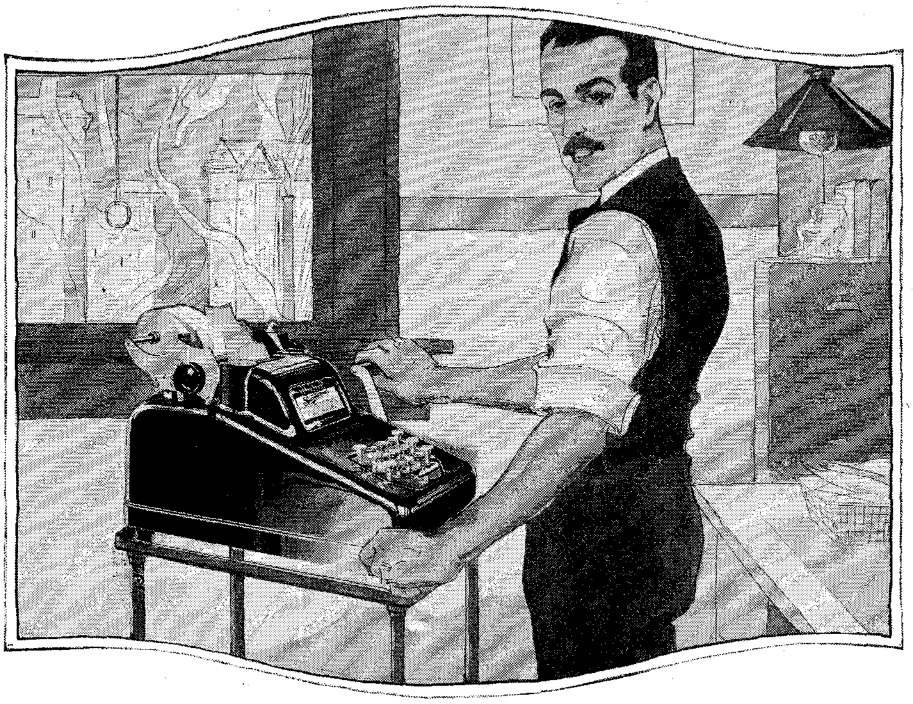
"How do you know?"

"Why, because—well, because the other ellows told me."

SHOULD WE SAY "TOMAHTO" OR "TOMAYTO"?

AN American, George T. Bye, at present sojourning in England, having bserved the peculiarities of the English nguage "as she is spoke" in that country, and reflecting on sundry vagaries of he same tongue in his own country, feels hat the time has come when steps should e taken to bring about more uniformity ı English pronunciation. Naturally, at his time of leagues, alliances, *soviets*, nions, and endless other organizations, is mind in this connection turns to the ormation of a league as the best means of ffording a remedy for the chaotic state f English speech. He suggests that an rganization should be formed known as he English Vocal League. This League, ıe says, should set up a permanent court ›r academy with full power to determine vhat's what in the way of English pronunciation. The court should also be lothed with authority to inflict appropriate penalties in the case of persons ›ersisting in violations of the rules laid lown by it. He suggests further that here is abundant precedent for the establishment of an institution of this kind. Ie says the French have such an academy, vith the result that no word in the Gallic anguage has more than one decent, lawıbiding pronunciation. The Germans ılso have some sort of organization or *Verein* to guard in their pristine purity ıll the big and little stomach-sounds ›bounding in their corrugated and guttural orm of speech. Only the English trust o luck. In the Kansas City *Star* Mr. Bye very obligingly sets out briefly as follows what he considers should be the salient eatures in the covenant under which a eague such as he proposes might operate:

The permanent court should have a ›ermanent secretariat, who should be constantly on the look out for infractions of the vocal regulations and for the consideration of new words coagulating ınto existence. And the league should have power to declare an economic boycott on any citizen flattening or roundıng a word, an "h"-dropper, a syllable-



The handle pull is short and snappy

Among the many SUNDSTRAND superiorities, is its short, snappy handle pull—increasing speed, saving energy and preventing errors.

SUNDSTRAND simple, natural keyboard—with 10 keys at finger tips—and arranged in "one-two-three" order, makes "Touch" System figure writing a true reality.

SUNDSTRAND "One-Hand" operation gives sub-totals and grand totals, printed in red. Writing is always in sight.

SUNDSTRAND small size and light weight permits carrying to private or general office; factory or shipping room —wherever the figure work may be. Saves buying separate machines for each department.

SUNDSTRAND adds, multiplies, subtracts, divides—figures interest, chain discounts, payrolls, costs and invoices—easier, faster and more accurately.

Write for booklet
Investigate SUNDSTRAND and you will choose it—just as have the biggest and most careful buyers. A request brings courteous demonstration without annoying solicitation.

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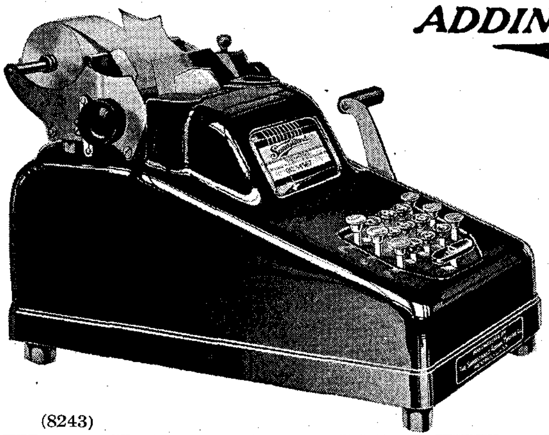

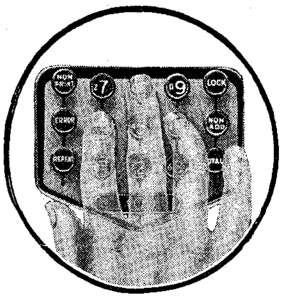

All keys at finger tips—scientifically arranged in "one-two-three" order—for speedy "Touch" System figure writing!

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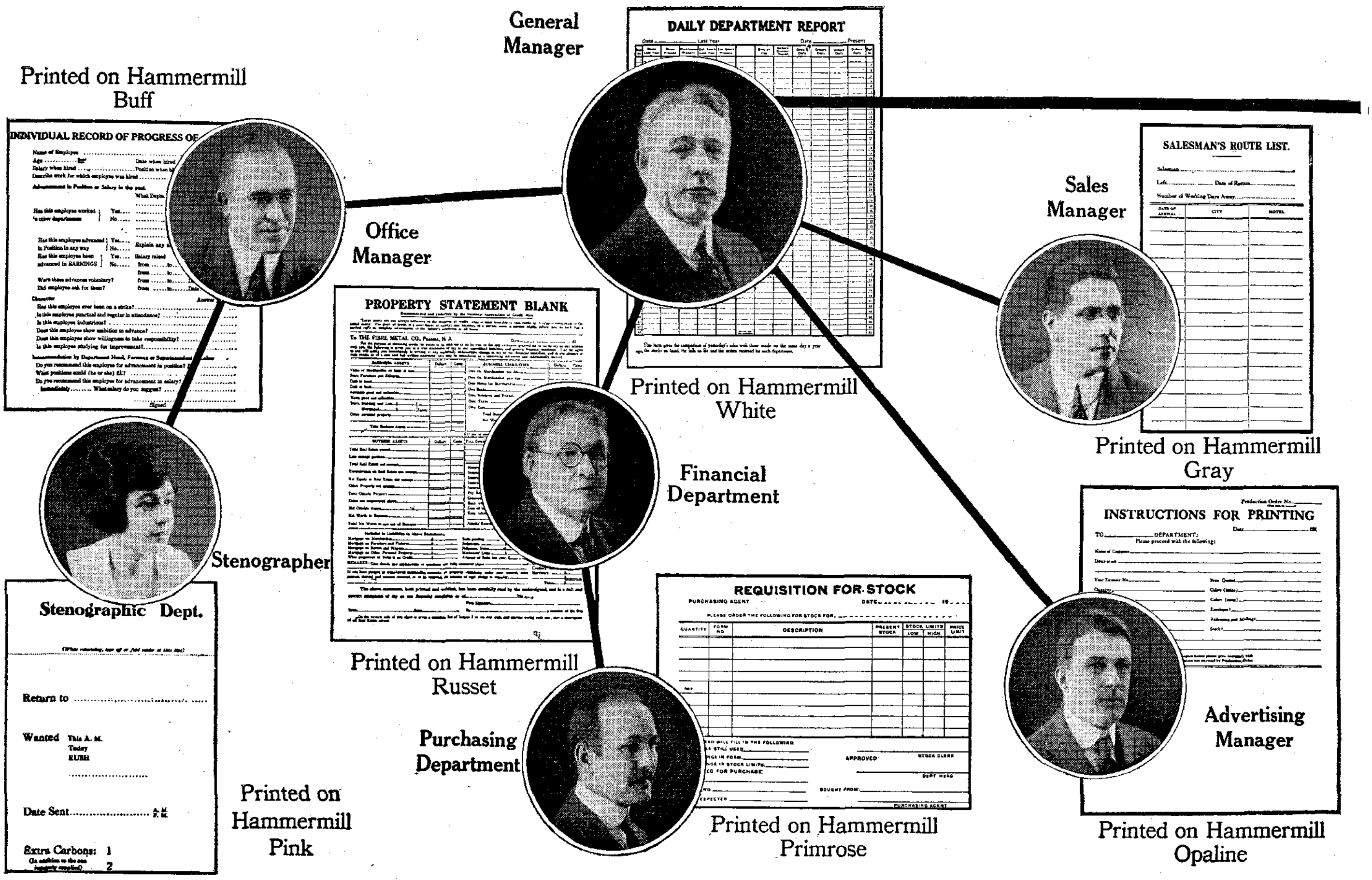
General Manager
DAILY DEPARTMENT REPORT
Printed on Hammermill White
Printed on Hammermill Buff
INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF PROGRESS OF
Office Manager
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SALESMAN'S ROUTE LIST
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PROPERTY STATEMENT BLANK
Financial Department
Printed on Hammermill Russet
Stenographer
Stenographic Dept.
Return to
Wanted This A.M. Today RUSH
Date Sent
Extra Carbons: 1 2
Printed on Hammermill Pink
Purchasing Department
REQUISITION FOR STOCK
Printed on Hammermill Primrose
INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRINTING
Advertising Manager
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How Many Men are Selecting

Charts put a definite task ahead of every ounce of man-power in your establishment.

Printed forms avoid waste of time and energy by enabling all departments to co-operate perfectly.

Now a third important step in the direct line of time-saving and money-saving—follow charts and printed forms with the standardization of your business printing on one reliable paper.

When each of your department heads is selecting and ordering paper, valuable time is going to waste, and money is being spent with no very definite idea of what it is buying.

You do away with this waste of time and money when you standardize your business printing on that dependable, watermarked, reasonably-priced paper, Hammermill Bond. When you ask your printer to use Hammermill Bond, you know what you are going to get. The Hammermill watermark is in every sheet, and that watermark — "Our word of

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL
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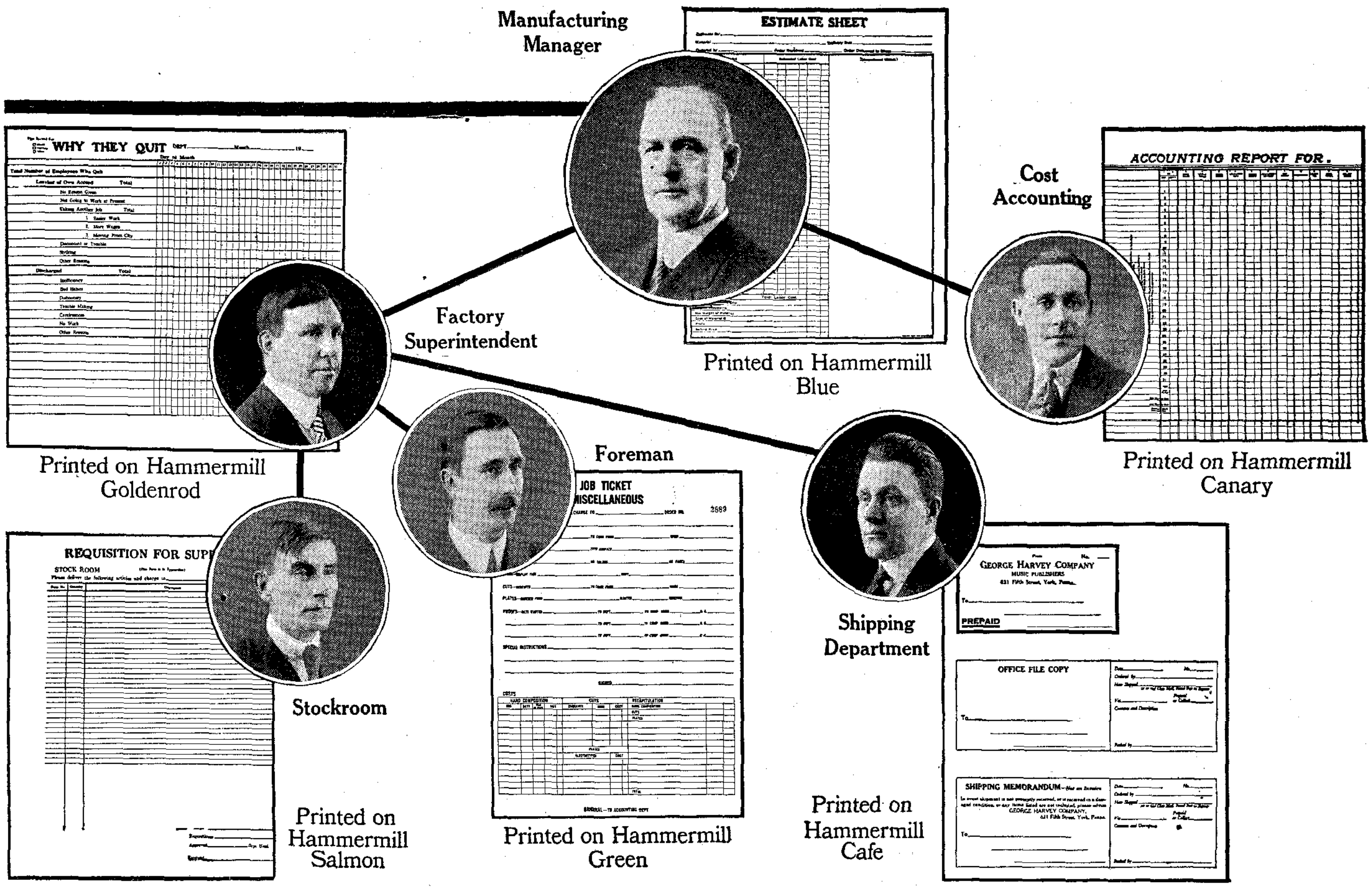
"The Utility Business Paper"


Manufacturing Manager
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Printed on Hammermill Cafe

Paper for Your Printing Needs?

Honor to the Public"—is your assurance of strength, cleanliness, uniform weight and uniform quality. This is one of the reasons why Hammermill Bond is today the most widely-used bond paper in the world.

Hammermill is made in 12 colors besides white, giving distinctiveness to office and branch office forms, memoranda and correspondence. The illustration in this advertisement shows 13 forms used in 13 different departments of a manufacturing business. Hammermill provides for each a different color, enabling instant identification and speedy handling.

Write to us for our free portfolio, "The Signal System," which contains a variety of printed forms, illustrating the value of color-identification in office forms and stationery. These forms will also show you Hammermill quality, and the various finishes of Hammermill Bond.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, Erie, Pennsylvania

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL
BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"

swallower, with the further power of shooting until dead any renegade English speaker who is given to the emission of any of the following:

"Goil" for "girl" (Brooklynese).

"Tomaato" for "tomato" (Oxford, South Kensington, and Boston).

"Callate" for "calculate" (Kansas and Iowa).

"Taown" for "town" (Down East Yankeeism).

"Abaoot" for "about" (Canadian).

"Safternoon" for "this afternoon" (Chicagoese).

"Clark" for "clerk" (All Great Britain).

"Daunce" for "dance" (Oxford, South Kensington, and Boston).

And hundreds more of similar atrocities committed in America, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand.

At this point Mr. Bye goes into a discussion of various examples of utterance with which he is far from satisfied, especially that involving the word tomato, the pronunciation of which, in England and some parts of his own country, apparently has vexed him exceeding sore. This is what he says:

> I feel strongly on the subject, as do most Americans who come to Great Britain or travel around in their own country, and most Britishers who visit America—or who have to suffer Americans to talk to them here without the help of an interpreter. For ten minutes this morning I tried to order bacon and tomato from a mop-headed English waitress.
>
> "Tomayto," I insisted.
>
> "Beg pardon, sir?" she rebuked me superciliously.
>
> "Tomayto, tomayto, tomayto!" I repeatedly stormed, and I wouldn't clip off a breath of the long "a" for a thousand pounds sterling.
>
> Finally, in high dudgeon, I delivered myself of this:
>
> "I am desirous of obtaining with some grilled bacon that red vegetable which rimes with potato, the tomato. You wouldn't say 'potaato,' would you? Well, neither will I say 'tomaato.'"
>
> And it was a tomato that I ate, by jiminy!
>
> The King and the President undoubtedly got along famously in their recent hobnobbing. The King probably had no occasion to refer to a "clark" and he would have been caused no puzzlement if the President had pronounced "neither" as it is spelled, instead of "nyther," which rules in South England, Boston, and Virginia. It's "nayther" in Ireland; but why drag in poor old contrary Erin? It's American "neither" in North England.
>
> If you leave out all Oxford students and the swarms of would-be aristocrats, most English people talk the English language as it is taught in America, with a very few words excepted, for example, "nyther," and to which they cling by force of custom.
>
> Excepting in character parts, the English spoken on the stage throughout Great Britain is quite the same as we hear in American theaters—yes, but with the minor difference that "dance" and "fancy" and like-sounding words are broadened to the more musical, but quite incorrect, "daunce" and "fauncy." This affectation is undoubtedly due to the proximity of "Fraunce."
>
> That there are many, many more dialects in the small area of the British Isles than in all America is a fact plain and manifest to every traveler. London is an English Babel. It is one of the national pastimes to listen to voices in restaurants and theater audiences and guess where the audible forms of vocal mayhem are commonly practised—in Yorkshire, Shropshire, Devonshire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Scotland, Isle of Wight, Cornwall, and dozens of other places having "language boundaries."
>
> An American newly landed in Britain, who begins to feel shamed to silence every time he utters a sound and is promptly and smilingly asked what part of the States he comes from, soon gets next to this dialect-guessing contest. The attention paid by people and papers to the "American accent" loses its insulting significance. He finds the English linguists as much concerned with the thick stutters of Dorsetshire as with the sharp but jumbled-up, syllable-swallowed monotone of English speech that he voices.
>
> A league is the thing of the hour. It must not follow the present jelly-backed custom of etymologists of accepting a half-dozen pronunciations and starring one as preferred. It must come out definitely for one way to give sound to one word and declare all other ways to be anathema. With a league, in the near future, we never will find prominent Americans coming over here and being treated as gutter-folk because they say "tomayto."

FINNISH WOMEN VOTE MORE THAN THE MEN, BUT ARE LESS GIVEN TO TALKING POLITICS

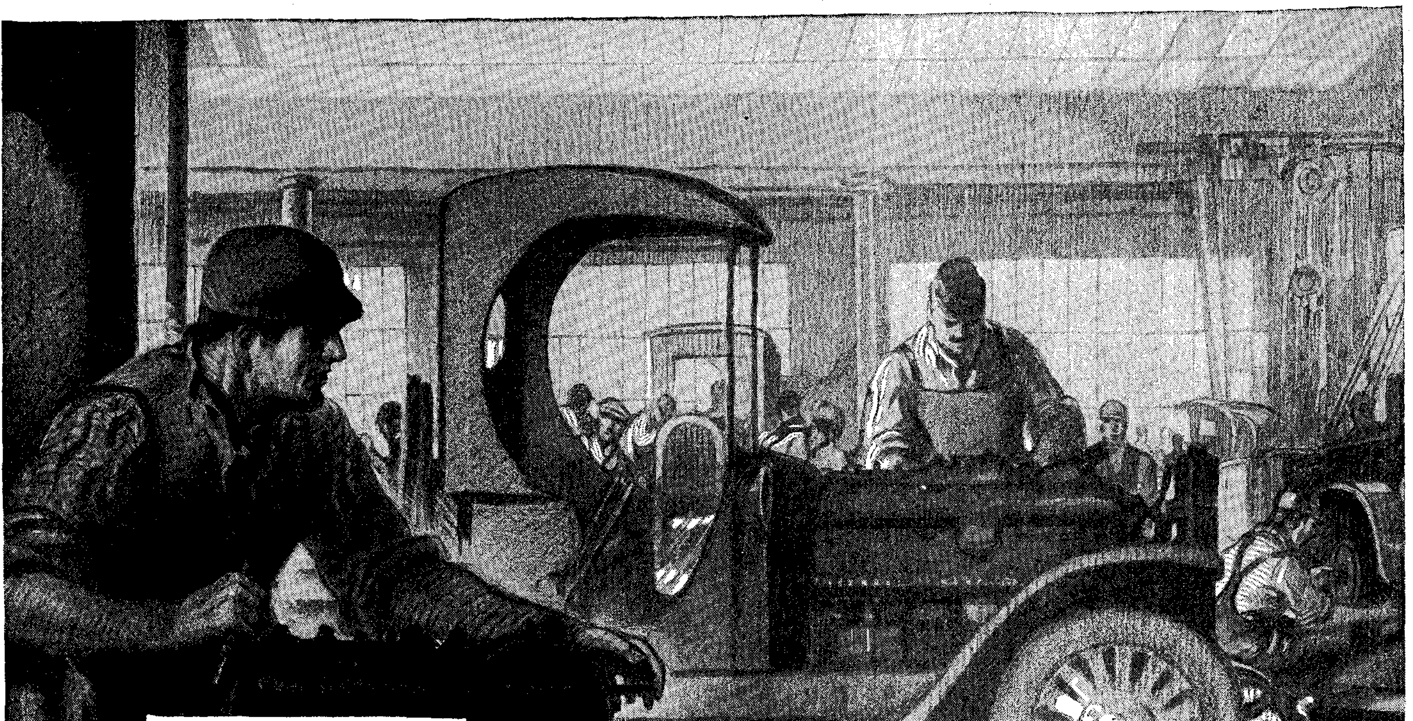
AWAY up in the northwestern corner of Europe lies the land of Finland. Beyond having read newspaper reports in years gone by to the effect that a Finlander ever and anon had carried off all the honors in an athletic contest, a lot of Americans had heard practically nothing of Finland until recently. Within the last months a few stirring things have happened thereabouts, however, as chronicled in the press, among them a Finnish declaration of independence, the squelching of a Bolshevik uprising, the routing of a Red army in Esthonia by Finnish troops, the reported capture of Petrograd by Finlanders a short time ago, and, still more recently, the recognition of the new Government of Finland by the Peace Conference. Owing to the publicity that these events have given the country, the attention of the world has lately been turned in the direction of this land of the far north, with the result that it has been discovered in some respects to be farther advanced than any other country in the world. For instance, nowhere else do women enjoy equal rights with men to the same extent that they do in the land of the Finns. For a number of years the women there have had the right to vote, and a number of the members of the Diet, or Parliament, are women. At the present time the number of female voters in the country outnumber the males by nearly 100,000. Peculiarly enough, however, in the elections the women do not seem particularly to favor the candidates of the own sex, and all efforts to establish an i dependent Woman's party have faile Another interesting thing in connectio with the political activities of the Finnis women is that they carry on the talk-i ducing business of politics with a whol lot less conversation than the men do.

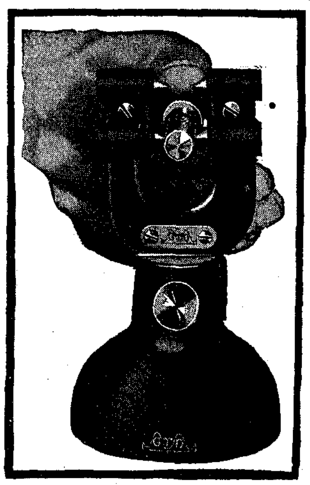
A brief history of the movement fo equal rights for women in Finland is co tained in a recent issue of the New Yor *Evening Post,* from which we quote th following:

> The equal rights advocate's paradi would seem to be that little known an little understood country, Finland. Wome there are more nearly on the same footin with men than in any other land. Alth they have not yet won everything, bein still barred from becoming judges or mini ters in the state church, even those triump will probably be theirs ultimately. The no doubt, we shall see a general exod of women from all parts of the earth in Finland.
>
> Before 1864 an unmarried Finni woman, whatever her age, could n control her own property, but had to ha it administered through a guardian. I that year, however, the Diet enacted law providing that a girl upon reachin fifteen should have the right to her ear ings; that on reaching twenty-one s should have control of her property upo petitioning the court, and that at twent five absolute control should automaticall pass to her. Originally a daughter wa entitled to only one-half of her brother share of an estate, but she was allowed t share equally with them by the law o 1878.
>
> The woman of Finland has achieve marital independence, too. In days pas her property passed under the contr of her husband when she married. No she has absolute and independent pow over it. Real property held jointly b husband and wife can not be sold, mortgaged, or given away by the husban without free consent of the wife. If th husband dies, becomes insane, or abjure the realm, the wife takes charge of th estate.
>
> The right to participate in scho and local elections is not new to Finnis women; they have had it for many year but have not had the right to hold municipal office. This they achieved only i 1906, when the Diet enacted a law providing for universal equal suffrage fo every citizen of Finland of the age o twenty-four. Since then many wome have been elected to the chief legislativ body, and, in fact, in 1916, out of two hundred members, twenty-four were of th sex whose "place is in the home."
>
> All departments of the university ar open to women, and they are even permitted to teach there. They are als allowed to hold office in the Governmen Postal and Telegraphic Departments, t practise medicine and dentistry, an argue in courts of law. There are now practically no rights enjoyed by Finnish men which are denied the women.

Financial America (New York) follows this up with an account of how the enfranchisement of women has worked out in Finland up to the present time. Says this journal:

> The women of Finland have had equal





A Ten-thousandth of an Inch

—and what it meant to a motor truck user

FOUR of the big motor trucks of a suburban transportation company had gone to the repair shop in a single day.

In every case the trouble was with bolts and screws—parts that should have held snugly, worked loose and tore out with the thumping and pounding of heavy loads over rough pavements.

The company appealed to the truck manufacturer, complaining of the heavy repair bills.

"If I can fit these threaded parts so tightly that they will not work loose," he said, "I shall reduce the truck owner's repair bills 30%."

He sent for one of the Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation's engineers.

The engineer said: "You can never get the maximum wear from your threaded parts unless you gage them."

And he sent on a set of G T D gages that hold screw-threads, if need be, to a limit of a *ten-thousandth of an inch.*

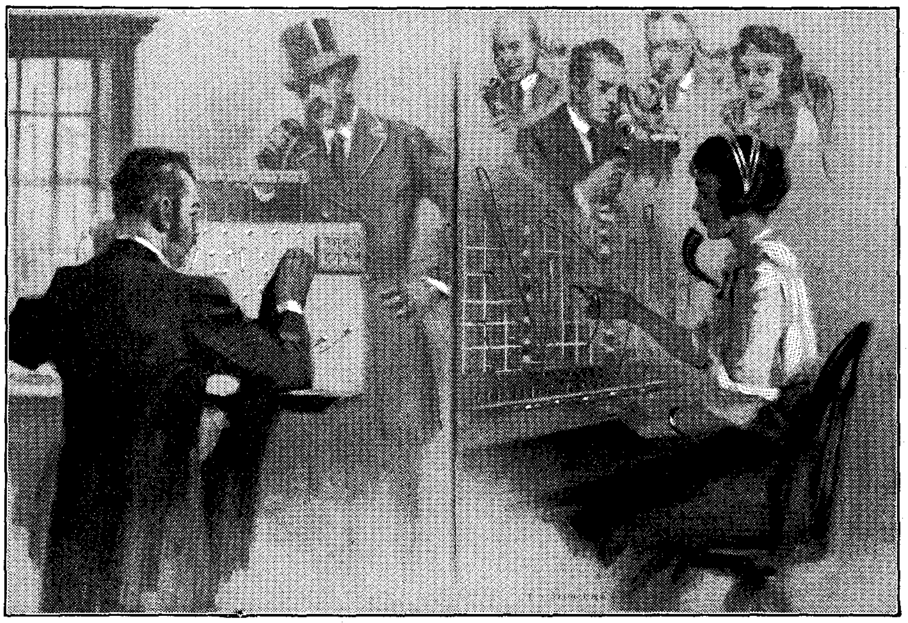
The operation of those gages actually increased the manufacturer's production since they simplified inspection.

They gave him screws and bolts of such perfect and uniform fit that they would not shake loose. The metal in the machine was less without sacrificing flexibility, and finally the possibility of repair troubles was reduced a third.

The story of what happened to this manufacturer may apply to you, too. If you are engaged in the use, purchase or supervision of the tools that cut and gage the threaded parts of machines, motors, implements or appliances, it will pay you to look into Greenfield service.

Our new book—"Tools and Dividends" is for busy executives as well as for experienced engineers. Write today for your copy.

GREENFIELD
TAP & DIE CORPORATION
Greenfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



Economy Insures Progress

The Bell System has accumulated a reserve of $340,000,000 to provide the necessary safeguard to the business and to meet those emergencies caused by storm, fire and kindred uncontrollable disasters.

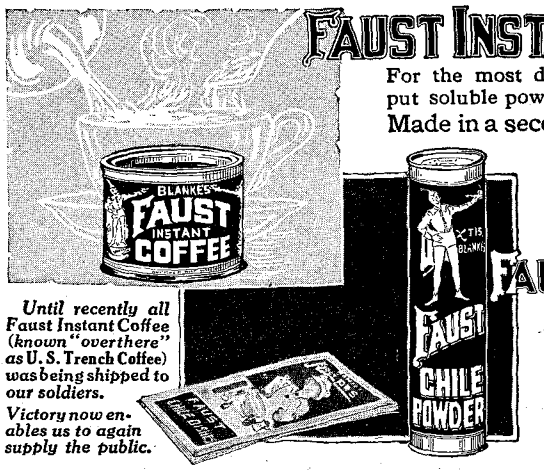
This reserve has been invested in the construction of telephone property for the benefit of telephone users. Neither interest nor dividends are paid on this money. This fund works in extending and improving telephone service without cost to the public.

Like a landlord whose careful management has given added comforts and conveniences to tenants without raising the rent, the great efficiency savings of the Bell System have been used to build a better and broader service. Rate increases are, of course, necessary, but because of this economy the Bell System is not compelled to make such rate increases as have been made by other utilities and in other lines of business.

Linking the crude telephone of forty years ago to the Bell System of today is a series of great accomplishments, both in the art and economy of telephone operation.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*



FAUST INSTANT COFFEE & TEA

For the most delicious cup of coffee or tea, merely put soluble powder in cup, add hot water and serve. Made in a second—No Waste—No Grounds or Leaves—No Boiling or Cooking—No Pots to clean.

Send dealer's name and 35c. (foreign 45c.) for coffee or tea. Dealers supplied direct or by any jobber. Jobbers—Write Us.

Until recently all Faust Instant Coffee (known "over there" as U. S. Trench Coffee) was being shipped to our soldiers.

Victory now enables us to again supply the public.

FAUST CHILE POWDER

IS A "DIFFERENT" SEASONING.

You use it instead of pepper, spices, etc. It's a combination of all of them, except salt. For salad dressings, meats, gravies, stews, soups, there's nothing quite so good. Sold by most dealers in 15c., 25c. and 1-lb. cans. If your dealer hasn't it, send 20c. for 2-oz. can and Recipe Pamphlet prepared by Henry Dietz, famous chef of historic Faust Cafe and Bevo Mill.

Dealers—Ask Your Jobber. Jobbers—Write Us.

C. F. BLANKE TEA & COFFEE CO., Dept. 4, Saint Louis, Mo.

universal suffrage in national elections since 1906. They have exercised the privilege of suffrage very extensively, tho not as generally as the men. In the 1917 national election, there were 686,549 qualified male voters and 754,526 qualified female voters (all men and women of twenty-four years, with few restrictions, being qualified). Of these, 501,647 men went to the polls and 496,018 women, the percentage for men being 74 and 66 per cent. for the women.

As the number of qualified women voters is larger than the number of men voters, it would be possible for the women to control the national legislative body, the Diet. A system of proportional representation is in use, however, which would admit the men as a minority. Occasionally enthusiastic woman's rights advocates propose the establishment of an independent Woman's party, to which all the women voters would belong, but the idea has failed to find favor. The women of Finland have at no time or in any part of the country voted as a separate party, but have voted the same party tickets as have the men. They have, however, selected candidates favorable to the measures advocated by them, but these candidates are by no means always women. In the elections the women have demonstrated that they do not especially favor candidates thus selected. It is very seldom that a woman candidate thus selected on the women's list exclusively is successful in the election. Many women candidates complain that the women would rather vote for men candidates for the Diet, deeming them more capable for that office. No particular political strife between men and women candidates has been experienced.

The Diet contains two hundred members. In the last Diet there were but eighteen women members. In the first national election in which the women participated, in 1907, the number of successful women candidates was nineteen, and the highest number was reached in 1916, with twenty-four women members out of the total of two hundred. The Socialist party has elected a larger percentage of women proportionally than the other parties, altho the difference has not been very great. For the most part, the women elected by the Socialist party have been those acting as paid agitators for the party, for which activity they seem to be very well qualified.

In the Diet the women have not differed very largely from the men, either in ability or in other respects. Naturally, the women members have taken the initiative and have taken the lead in advocating measures tending to advance the interests of women. The fact that the men members have not opposed the measures advocated by the women has made the legislative program of the women very successful. The demands of the women members have been very reasonable and have enlisted the support of the men members.

The ranks of the women in the Diet have included some of the most able members of that body, for example, the late Alexandra Grippenberg, Hedvig Gebhard, and Annie Furuhjelm. In their conduct the women members are modest and dignified and they are not as talkative as many of the men.

In general, the participation of women in the political life of Finland is taken as a matter of course, and no public expression of regret has been heard over the enfranchisement of the women.

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. EFFICIENCY IN THE Y. M. C. A.

(*Continued from page* 22)

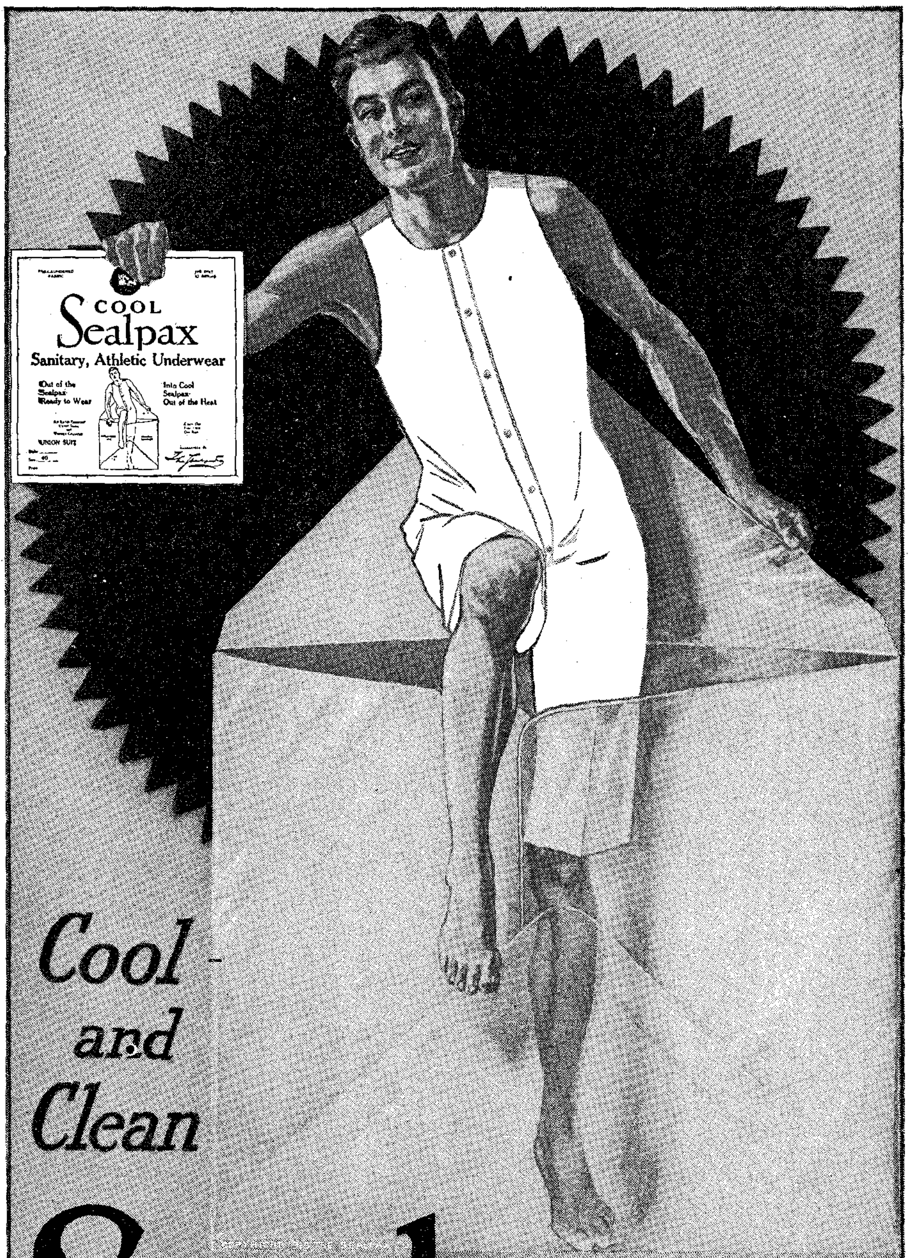
"It has been said by soldiers of different organizations who were in the actual fighting that they did not even see a Y. M. C. A. man or any canteen supplies. This was undoubtedly true in many instances, and came about because the Y. M. C. A. did not have sufficient funds with which to provide the personnel or the transportation to supply all of the army units. The Y. M. C. A. keenly regretted its inability fully to extend its work. It went just as far as it could to remedy the situation, even so far as to run into debt last fall to the extent of $15,000,000 before funds from the new campaign were received."

Mr. Perkins's report contains many interesting details about the Y. M. C. A.'s program in Europe, one of them being an account of their opening something over forty factories in France for the manufacture of their supplies of biscuits, chocolates, and jam. This of course, was necessitated by the transportation problem upon which hangs the explanation of many of the cherished grievances. Mr. Perkins writes:

"With the great congestion in transportation on the railroads in France during the period of hostilities, it was at times impossible to get the Y. M. C. A. supplies moved from place to place. At the outset it was very difficult to get them away from the coast and off the docks. The enormous supplies which it was necessary for the United States Government to send to France for the use of the soldiers had to take precedence over everything else. The Y. M. C. A. tried to obviate this by using automobile-trucks, which were secured in the United States and wherever possible in Europe. When the hostilities ceased the Y. M. C. A. had only 700 trucks and automobiles in service, which did not begin to cover its needs. It not only had to transport supplies, but entertainers, lecturers, athletic directors, and those engaged in religious activities. Of course, the railroads handled a vast amount of supplies for the Y. M. C. A. From June, 1918, to February, 1919, 9,554 freight-car loads of the Y. M. C. A. supplies were hauled. In the month of October alone some of the principal items were 765 cars of general supplies, 86 cars of flour, 148 cars of sugar, 150 cars of tobacco, 59 cars of chocolate, 63 cars of raw materials for manufacture, and 144 cars of lumber and hut materials."

Turning from the matter of creature comforts, Mr. Perkins puts emphasis elsewhere:

"The Y. M. C. A.'s definite program in Europe from the beginning, and continuously, has been to bend every effort and use every dollar it could obtain to occupy the leisure time of the soldiers, and to do this with various forms of entertainments, athletics, worth-while educational activities, etc. Can there be any doubt that every father and mother, every wife and sister, and the men themselves, will approve the Y. M. C. A.'s course in this respect? Is it not infinitely better to do everything possible to occupy the leisure time and to fill the long, dreary evenings of the soldiers than to use the money in giving away a larger quantity



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Sold in a Cleaner Way

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Next—Sealpax is sold in a cleaner way—in a sealed, sanitary envelope—crisp and spotless, just as it comes from the laundry.

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for Every Man-Everywhere

Along the Angle of Your Jaw
and No Stropping
—No Honing

RIGHT here—along the angle of his jaw—is one of those troublesome places that make a man doubly grateful for the shaving quality of his Gillette.

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It's a great thing to know that you can depend on your Gillette for a velvet-smooth shave day after day—your face feeling soothed and fine, and *No Stropping—No Honing!*

No. 17—"Bulldog" Combination Set

Complete shaving outfit, with "Bulldog" Razor. 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). Genuine Leather Case.

Gold or Silver Plated.

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The Sign of
No Stropping — No Honing
Known the World Over

HERE is the famous Gillette Diamond Trademark—the mark of the one great shaving invention in all history.

"No Stropping—No Honing" brands the Blade as the highest type of shaving edge ever developed—a Blade new in principle, in steel, temper, finish and use.

The term "No Stropping — No Honing" signifies the application of *science* to razor-blade making.

It will appeal to every man anxious to eliminate unnecessary labor and save valuable time.

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BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
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of cigarets, chocolate, and other similar articles?"

Here are some details:

"On March 1, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. had in operation in France 587 buildings of various kinds which it had erected itself, 596 which it had leased, and 782 centers in tents and army buildings. For the most part these buildings are used as centers where the men can congregate, write letters, read magazines, books, and papers, play games, visit, and feel relieved of a certain amount of the restrain necessary to army life. In these buildings moving pictures are shown, entertainments of various kinds given, concerts provided, and religious services conducted. These buildings are placed at the disposal of all other religious and social welfare organizations, regardless of denomination or creed. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, all are welcome to use the facilities provided, for which no charge is made to any organization or any soldier.

"At the beginning of its work in France the Y. M. C. A. organized an athletic department and took from the United States a large number of well-trained athletic directors to assist the men in organizing athletic games of various kinds. During the years 1918 and 1919 it provided over 2,250,000 athletic articles. Included in this aggregate are 575,000 baseballs, 140,000 baseball bats, 65,000 fielder's gloves, 85,000 indoor baseballs, and 75,000 footballs. These supplies were given to the soldiers.

"The Y. M. C. A. has carried on various forms of entertainment on a colossal scale. It is operating a number of theaters in different places in France, and is providing the best plays that can be secured, without charge of admission, or expense of any kind to the soldiers. From February 1, 1918, to March 27, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. had 702 American entertainers and 220 French entertainers. The number estimated in attendance at the French Y. M. C. A. vaudeville shows alone was 800,000 men.

"In March, 1919, there were ninety-five American troupes playing in different parts of France under the direct management of the Y. M. C. A. These troupes gave approximately 4,350 performances during that month.

"In addition to this, a large number of soldier shows have been organized with the aid of the professional talent employed by the Y. M. C. A. . . . More than 90,000 picture shows were given in France alone between August, 1917, and April, 1919, to audiences that aggregated 50,000,000 men. Not a cent of admission has been charged. These entertainments have dispelled the dreary evenings of homesick boys and have done much to maintain their normal mental condition. These movies are given in every sort of building and in the open; anywhere and everywhere that they could possibly be given, including abandoned châteaux, underground chambers of forts, hospital wards, village theaters, aeroplane hangars, leave-area casinos, transports, and Y. M. C. A. huts. The scope of the pictures is very wide: whatever is virile and inspiring, helpful and wholesomely entertaining, as well as sheer fun and nonsense, so long as it is clean; and educational films where they can be used to advantage. Over 4,000,000 feet of film have been sent to France and shown over and over again. The number of showings in the first week of April, 1918, was 368. This has grown steadily week by week, until in the first week of April, 1919, the number of showngs was 4,216. The number of projection nachines in operation is over eight hundred. There are 965 motion-picture men nd soldiers giving all their time to the . M. C. A. cinema work. In addition o this, over five hundred Y. M. C. A. ecretaries give part of their time to the ork.

"The English soldier in France is only a ew hours from his home, and the French oldier is very close to his home. When an nglish or a French soldier obtains his eave he can spend his holiday at home. Not so with the American soldier. He is ar away from home in a strange land with strange language, so the Y. M. C. A. ndeavors to provide a substitute for ome. It has opened large hotels and creation grounds at various centers in rance, England, Italy, and Germany, here our men can go and spend their holiays. These recreation centers are operted jointly by the Army and the Y. M. . A. Entertainments of all sorts are ovided, and every effort is made to have e holiday of each man a success. On bruary 25, 1919, 401 Y. M. C. A. men d 472 Y. M. C. A. women were engaged this service. There are over twenty-five ve areas, among which are: Paris, Aix-s-Bains, Grenoble, Nice, Cannes, Monte rlo, and Chamonix. Up to February 15, 19, 268,616 soldiers had visited these ve areas. The Y. M. C. A.'s share of is work in the leave areas is furnished thout charge, and, of course, has been, d still is, an item of very large expense.

"The Y. M. C. A. is also operating a mber of hotels in the important centers. London the Y. M. C. A. has five such tels. The prices charged for rooms and eals are very moderate, so that a conderable loss has been incurred in these otels up to date. The importance of this ervice to our men when they are traveling bout can hardly be overestimated in view of the overcrowded condition of these cities.

"In different parts of France, England, and Germany sightseeing departments are operated. When the men are on their holidays they are taken on automobile trips, walking trips, boat-trips, and other excursions. These departments also have charge of such matters as obtaining theater tickets and making reservations at various places of entertainment. For instance, in the city of Paris alone, during the one week ending March 22, 1919, there were motor trips provided for 2,800 men, boat trips for 600 men, walking trips for 3,700 men, out-of-town excursions for 3,500 men, and 19,000 men were conducted through museums and historic buildings. This work is also carried on in London and other centers, including the larger cities of Germany where American troops are located. Excursion-boats are being operated on the Rhine by the Army and the Y. M. C. A."

The educational program initiated by the Y. M. C. A. toward the close of 1917 has not before been so fully set forth as here:

"The Y. M. C. A. drew on the American public for men and women workers who were not available for direct military service to assist the Army in building up a simple educational system that would be practical during hostilities and that could be expanded rapidly when fighting ceased. During 1918 and the early part of 1919 the Y. M. C. A. sent to France 600 college professors and school-teachers. It also brought or had manufactured in this

A Habit for 12 cents

A habit is usually a hard thing to get. It took me six months of earnest, painful effort to learn to smoke. I never have been able to acquire a real liking for liquor.

So I consider that it's a really remarkable thing that nearly a million and a half men have acquired a life-long habit just by extracting a few shaves from one of my 12 cent demonstrator tubes of Mennen Shaving Cream.

You knew after one trial that you were going to be addicted all your life to automobiles, fried chicken or golf.

Mennen Shaving Cream makes that kind of an instantaneous impression.

The Cream expands into full-bodied, creamy lather, firm yet full of moisture. You get the same results with cold water as with hot.

You brush this lather into the beard for three full minutes, adding water as the lather thickens. Don't rub it with fingers.

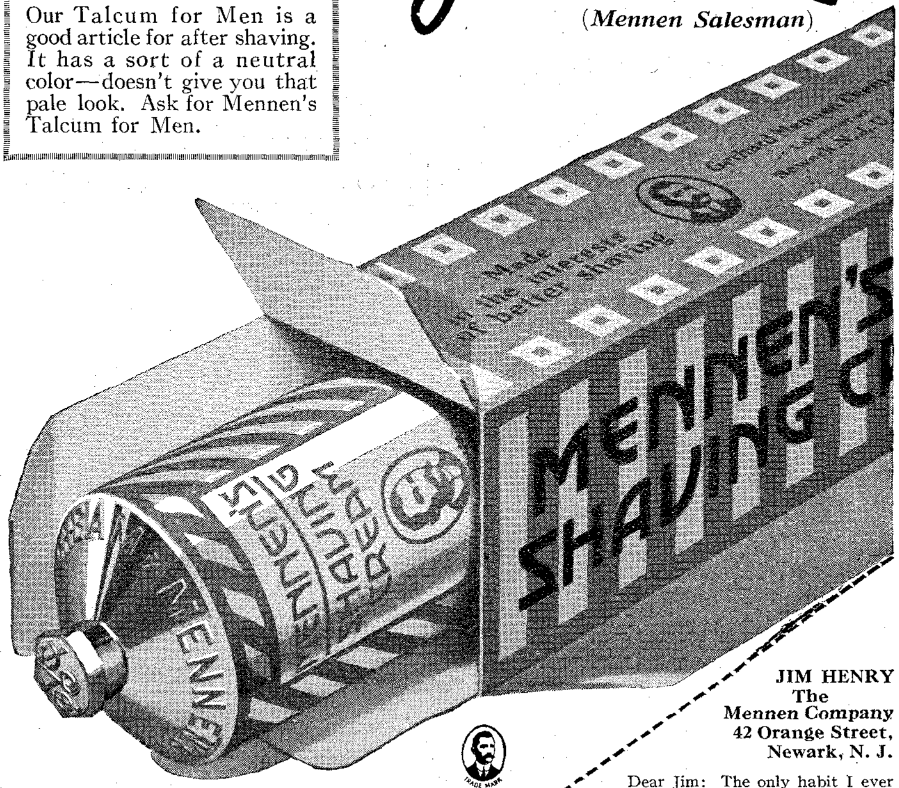
Then shave!

I've never been able to find just the right words to describe one's emotion the first time a razor slips down through a bank of Mennen lather. The beard just melts away. And your face feels great afterwards.

Expose yourself to this Mennen habit. Send me 12 cents for a demonstrator tube.

Jim Henry.
(*Mennen Salesman*)

And by the way—
Our Talcum for Men is a good article for after shaving. It has a sort of a neutral color—doesn't give you that pale look. Ask for Mennen's Talcum for Men.



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Schools and other institutions planning new playgrounds will find their task much simplified by availing themselves of our long experience in this particular work. Our Engineering Department is at your service, without cost or obligation, to assist you in laying out your playgrounds to the best advantage.

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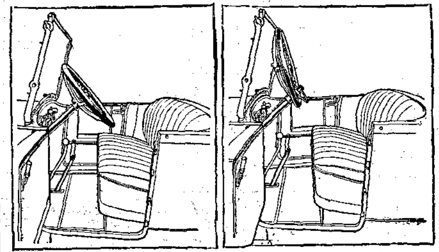
Equip Your Car *with a* NEVILLE "MORE-ROOM" STEERING WHEEL

—and step in and out of it with ease and comfort. Its advantages are apparent.



The Neville Wheel slides up and out of the way (gives 8 inches more room). Rigid as the ordinary wheel when in driving position. Beautifully finished. Mechanically perfect.

Thousands in Use. Standard equipment on various Dodge, Haynes, Liberty, Elgin, Kissel and Gray-Dort models. There is a Neville Wheel for every make of car. You can afford one.

Write for booklet and name of nearest dealer.
Neville Steering Wheel & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.

country a very large quantity of text-books and educational supplies. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities, the Army began to cooperate actively with the Y. M. C. A. in this educational program. The Government sent a special representative to France to expedite the work, and in March, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. educational commission and its several hundred educators were taken over by the Army. In addition, several thousand men who, prior to entering the Army, had been in some educational work at home, were selected from the Army and employed as teachers for small groups of soldiers in the camps. Since March, 1919, the educational work has been carried on and financed by the Army out of an appropriation of $3,000,000 which the Government made for the purpose.

"It would be impossible to give anything like accurate figures of the amount of literature that the Y. M. C. A. has distributed to the American soldiers in France, England, Germany, and Italy, for it has been of so many different kinds, obtained wherever it could be secured in small or large quantities. In brief, the more important items which the Y. M. C. A. has distributed to the men up to date are over 5,000,000 bound volumes, 4,000,000 pieces of religious literature, 2,000,000 magazines, 10,000,000 newspapers, and 1,000,000 copies of a ninety-six-page song-book, embracing popular songs of the A. E. F. In addition, the Y. M. C. A. at many points acts as distributing agent for the American Library Association.

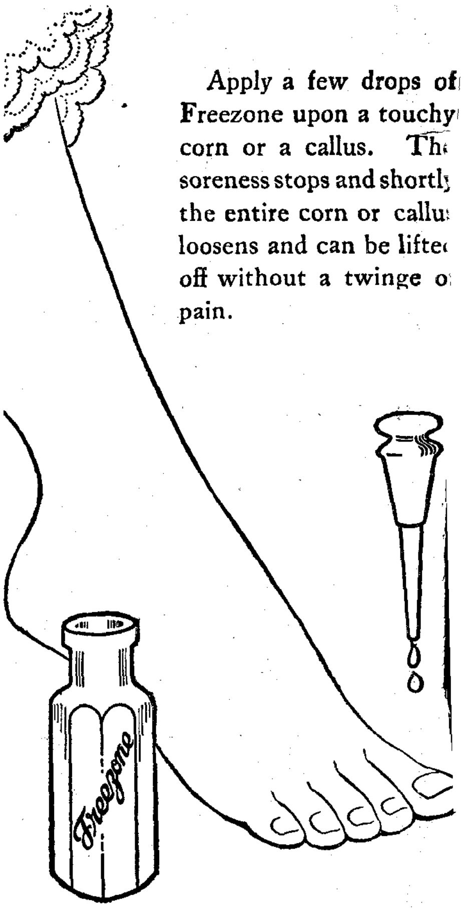
"The Y. M. C. A. sent to Europe a considerable number of prominent clergymen. These men moved about through the camps of France, supplementing the work of the army chaplains in holding religious services. Additional religious activities of the Y. M. C. A. were carried on by its regular staff.

"The Y. M. C. A. has been criticized for the kind of religious services it held and for the methods used to get the men to attend them. The soldiers who went to Europe developed a spirit of service and self-sacrifice. The lives they were leading were very real, and the religion they wanted to hear about was of the same sort. Some speakers did not comprehend this, and therefore failed to grip the men. As to the methods used in drawing attendance, there were instances where a scheduled entertainment of some sort would be converted into a religious meeting. Such occurrences were not part of any organized program of the Y. M. C. A.; they were the actions of certain individuals who were short-sighted and overzealous, and the reason given in most cases was that the huts were in such constant use that it was impossible to avoid having one activity overlap another. On the other hand, it must be remembered that in the many places where the services have been properly conducted they have been remarkably successful. A notable example is to be found at Coblenz, where thousands of men regularly attend the Sunday evening services in the great Fest-Halle.

"Soon after their arrival in France our soldiers began to make inquiries as to how they could send money home. They had no way to do this, because in a majority of cases they were in small towns where there were no banking facilities. The Y. M. C. A. undertook this remittance service, and up to April 1, 1919, 323,432 separate remittances, amounting to $19,542,396.46, were made to the United States. Last winter one ship alone brought to New

Lift Corns Out With Finger

A few drops of Freezone loosen corns or calluses so they lift off



Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a touchy corn or a callus. Th soreness stops and shortl the entire corn or callu loosens and can be lifte off without a twinge o pain.

Freezone removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Freezone does not irritate the surrounding skin. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

Tiny bottle costs few cents at drug stores—anywhere

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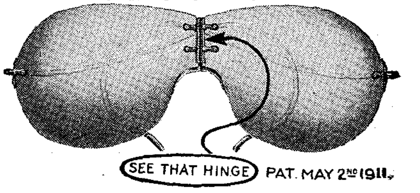

A protector for those who enjoy out of door life—motoring, golf, tennis, sailing, hunting and fishing.

A comfortable goggle that does not detract from the personal appearance of the wearer or the pleasure of outing.

Obtainable from opticians, motor supply and sporting goods establishments everywhere.

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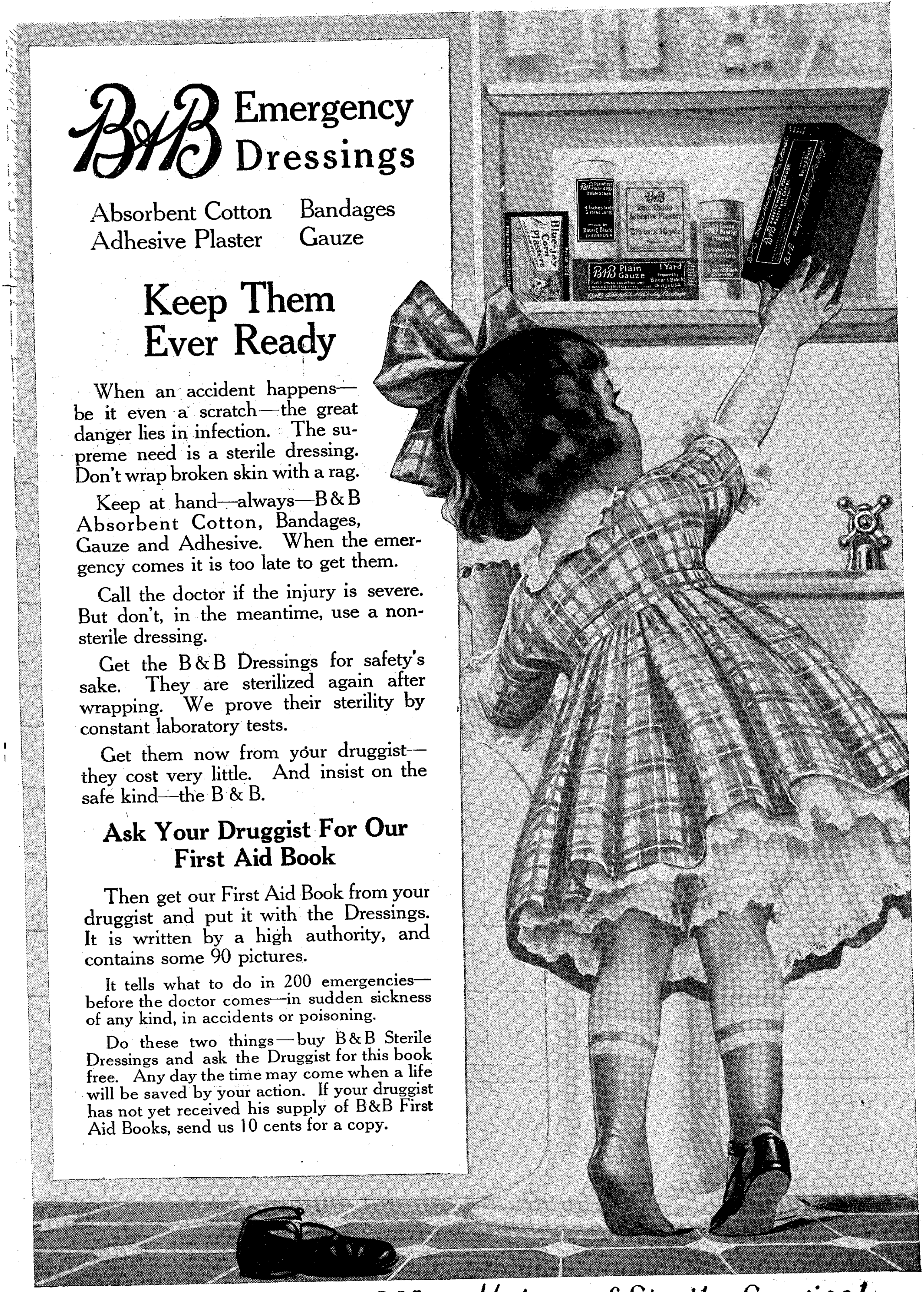

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Absorbent Cotton
Adhesive Plaster
Bandages
Gauze

Keep Them Ever Ready

When an accident happens—be it even a scratch—the great danger lies in infection. The supreme need is a sterile dressing. Don't wrap broken skin with a rag.

Keep at hand—always—B & B Absorbent Cotton, Bandages, Gauze and Adhesive. When the emergency comes it is too late to get them.

Call the doctor if the injury is severe. But don't, in the meantime, use a non-sterile dressing.

Get the B & B Dressings for safety's sake. They are sterilized again after wrapping. We prove their sterility by constant laboratory tests.

Get them now from your druggist—they cost very little. And insist on the safe kind—the B & B.

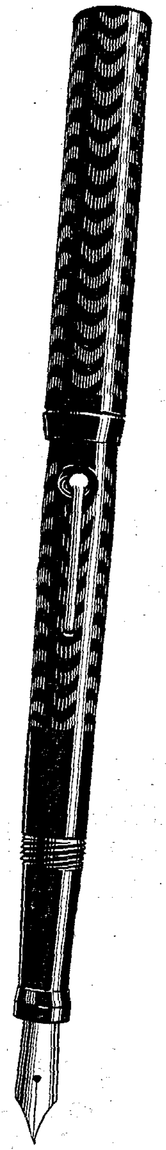
Ask Your Druggist For Our First Aid Book

Then get our First Aid Book from your druggist and put it with the Dressings. It is written by a high authority, and contains some 90 pictures.

It tells what to do in 200 emergencies—before the doctor comes—in sudden sickness of any kind, in accidents or poisoning.

Do these two things—buy B & B Sterile Dressings and ask the Druggist for this book free. Any day the time may come when a life will be saved by your action. If your druggist has not yet received his supply of B&B First Aid Books, send us 10 cents for a copy.

BAUER & BLACK *Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products* – Chicago, New York, Toronto



Why No Two People Write Alike

THE writing of the man who signs a million dollar check is as different from that of his fellow captain of industry as from the rude mark of the stone age artist.

It is all scientifically explained in a free book "Why No Two People Write Alike," written by C. L. Ricketts, the prominent handwriting expert. In this book the author also gives a history of writing from earliest times to today.

A postal brings this book with our compliments. It also shows how different handwritings have been analyzed and charted on the Tempoint Chart, and how by the aid of this chart you can select readily and accurately the particular Tempoint Pen that writes like you.

Having found in this sure, easy manner your Tempoint Pen, you can carry it and try it for ten whole days. If you're not as delighted on the tenth day as you were at the moment of selection, take the Tempoint back, and the dealer will cheerfully refund your money.

In the meantime, send for this interesting book—free for the asking. It also pictures and describes the ten features that make the Tempoint Pen what it is—the pen that writes like you. Send a postal today.

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DEALERS: Write for Tempoint catalog and interesting data on this new idea of selling by the Handwriting Chart.

TEMPOINT
THE PEN WITH THE TEMPERED POINT
Right-Hand Mate to the famous Eversharp Pencil

The perfect writing insignia of the world's two greatest writing aids, the Tempoint Pen and Eversharp Pencil.

York a list of over 21,000 names of people to whom money was to be paid. The average payment was relatively small, but the amount of detail work incident to carrying on this business was very large No charge whatever is made for this service."

Many asked, when November 11 ended the fighting, why the welfare funds should be needed in such amounts. Mr. Perkins answers:

"Important as the work was before November 11, it has been far more important since then, because of the much greater amount of leisure the men now have. Relying on the payment of the money which is still due on account of the pledges made in the campaign of November, 1918, the Y. M. C. A., with the substantial assistance of the Army in transportation and personnel, has largely expanded its activities in an effort to meet the requirements of nearly 2,000,000 men at leisure It has doubled its motor transportation more than doubled its athletic and entertainment activities, and increased its own personnel 50 per cent.

"When our troops began to move into Germany the Y. M. C. A. went with them, and, as rapidly as possible, opened up its activities all along the line. On March 1 1919, the Y. M. C. A. was carrying on its activities for the Army of Occupation at 487 places in Germany. It had approximately 644 people engaged in this work and was distributing large amounts of supplies to the men through its huts in Germany. In many cases, the Y. M. C. A. has had to manufacture, right in Germany, some of the articles wanted, such as hymn-books, costumes for plays, and the like. Five German women are constantly employed making and remodeling costumes for us in plays. During the month of February, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. entertainment department gave over 500 professional performances in Germany, with a total attendance of over 150,000. In addition to this, there were 2,500 amateur performances. During that one month it supplied the soldiers with 485 violins, mandolins, guitars, flutes, and other musical instruments.

"It is impossible to overestimate the value of the work that has been performed in Europe by the women who have been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work. This staff has been constantly increased, and on April 1, 1919, there were 2,657 women actively engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in Europe. These women are in the canteens in the leave areas, and in the recreational department. They participate in and chaperon the dances, help to get up entertainments, and do a large amount of visiting with the men, and in a remarkable degree furnish a home atmosphere throughout the army units, all of which is most beneficial.

"As I have said, there have been individual failures and semifailures in the discharge of the Y. M. C. A. work, but these have been infinitesimal compared with the work as a whole. It is impossible to describe the chaotic conditions that existed while hostilities were going on. It was impossible to keep accounts at the huts, accurate inventories, cash accounts, and the like. Almost absolute trust had to be placed in the honesty of the individuals who had to handle supplies and money. The money had to be collected in all sorts of ways and transmitted to Paris headquarters in any way that presented itself. That the Y. M. C. A. did not lose large sums of money is a remarkable tribute to the honesty and faithfulness of the thousands of men and women who were engaged in this work. There were a few men who actually stole the money placed in their charge, but these cases were rare. Whenever discovered, arrests were made and the men punished. The two most conspicuous cases of this kind were thefts attempted by two men—one an officer of a chamber of commerce and the other a minister. In both cases the money was recovered and the men convicted. The Y. M. C. A. can scarcely be blamed for trusting men who had held such positions in civilian life."

The tribute the Army now pays the Y. M. C. A. in asking it to continue its services begun in France is its certification of duty accomplished:

"After the armistice was signed, it was neither necessary nor practical to keep the soldiers at military drill every day. Our men had not intended to enter the Army as a permanent calling. They had simply gone into the war to whip Germany. When that job was finished, they were through, and they wanted to come home immediately and get to work at their civilian occupations. There were more than 2,000,000 of them scattered through France and Germany. The great question was how to occupy the time of these men, how to give them healthy occupation, and at the same time prepare them, at least in some degree, for the work they were to take up on returning home. The Army at once turned to the Y. M. C. A. for help in solving this problem. General Headquarters assigned many high officers to cooperate in the work the Y. M. C. A. was carrying on in athletic, entertainment, and educational activities.

"The Army has not taken over the Y. M. C. A.'s athletic and entertainment departments, as it has the educational department, but the officers of the Army are now closely associated with the Y. M. C. A. directors of these activities, and the two organizations, working in close cooperation, are to-day shaping the policy of entertainment and athletic activities, the Y. M. C. A. furnishing the money and the Y. M. C. A. and the Army jointly furnishing the personnel. I believe that the beneficial effects of the educational program laid down by the Y. M. C. A., and the athletic activities it has carried on, have been so far-reaching that the War Department will hereafter continue these activities in our Army in times of peace as well as in times of war, for many officers have told me that the beneficial effect of these activities on the morale of the Army could hardly be measured. Germany had nothing of this sort in its army, and its absence caused a great loss in the morale of its men. . . . . . .

"The Y. M. C. A. undoubtedly made mistakes, but what it tried to do was to respond to every call that the Army made on it. It never hesitated to tackle any job it was asked to undertake. It did not sidestep any task it was asked to perform. It took the position that it was in Europe to do all it could, as best it could; that when it was called on to render service of any kind its duty was to respond in the same spirit that the soldiers did, not hold back because adverse circumstances might make it impossible to meet with the maximum success. Surely every contributor of money will approve the Y. M. C. A.'s course in this respect."

These Radium Markings
TWILITE

"Make Night *Time* Plain as Day"

Artistic, as well as scientific, these **luminous markings and radium-treated hands** give longer-range visibility and complete twenty-four-hour utility to

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NIGHT AND DAY
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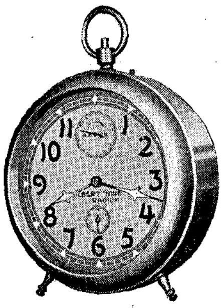
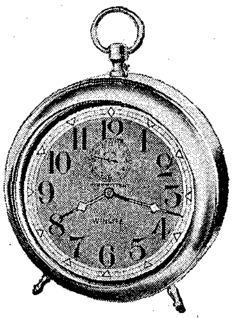
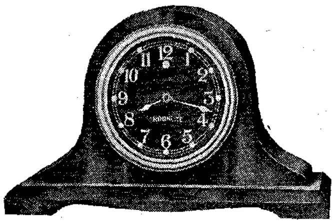


GILBERT NINE
Radium



WINLITE
Radium



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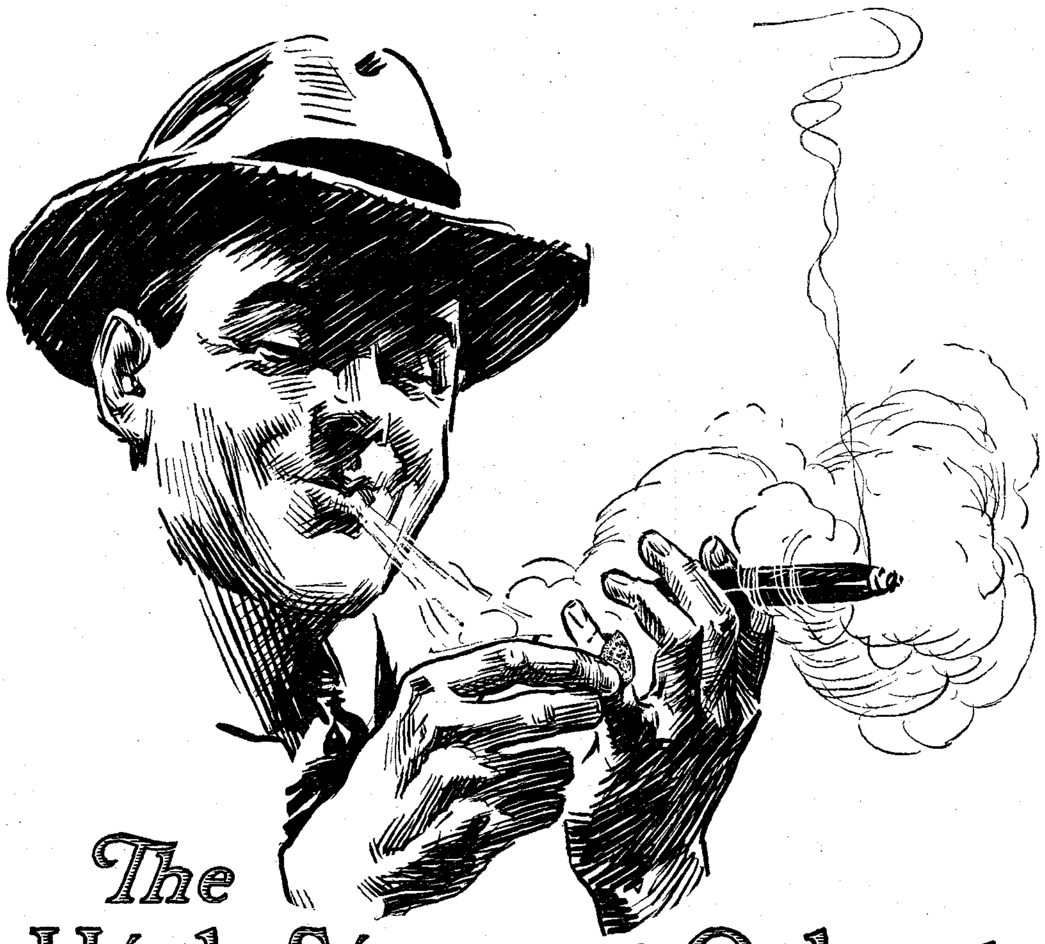

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No. 6

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This man has just had his first degree—he registers Happiness—he places the band of Orlando on his little finger—a sign that the secret of Orlando is his.

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Orlando comes in ten sizes—10c to 15c. Little Orlando 6c. Ten sizes enable us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.

Orlando is sold only in United Cigar Stores—*"Thank you!"*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

INSECT RAINBOWS

DO you know that there are beetles of every color of the spectrum?—that there is a variety of grasshopper that wears all the colors of the rainbow?—that some insects are so metallic-looking as to seem artificial?—that some are iridescent?—and, finally, do you know that there is such a thing as a pure-white beetle? In the American Museum of Natural History, New York, is a series of insects remarkable for their coloring. It begins with a "beetle spectrum," made up of beetles from all parts of the world. Placed in the correct order, the beetles run through the various phases from red to violet. In addition, the common black beetle is shown, as is also the rare all-white beetle from Brazil. To quote a press bulletin sent out by the Museum:

"An exceptionally fine collection of four beetles shows the metallic effect in insects at its best. Any one uninitiated in the mysteries of insect coloration would no doubt be quite sure that the four insects were artificial. One, from Costa Rica, looks exactly as if it were made of tin. Another, from Mexico, seems to be of tin striped with green paint. The third, found in India, has an oxidized appearance, due to its dark-brown and reddish coloring; and the fourth, a native of Queensland, looks like pure gold, or even, it is so lustrous, like yellow topaz.

"Near this collection is a small glass case containing a revolving platform on which are mounted a number of beautiful iridescent insects, chiefly beetles and butterflies. As the platform swings round and the insects pass through various lights, the small bodies and frail wings blaze with changing color. Beetles gleam through blues and greens and reds, the brilliant blue of the wings of a great butterfly deepens into glowing purple. But, perhaps, the loveliest of the iridescent insects here shown is the white butterfly on whose fragile wings, like thinnest crinkled silk, delicate traceries fade from violet to lavender and deepen again into purple, while at the outer corners of the four wings small dusky spots rest like shadows.

"Surely this insect-coloring is one of the marvels of nature. It is nothing short of miraculous—just as is the rising of the sun. Yet, like the sunrise, it is, because nature is above all things else consistent, inevitable, rather than surprizing. The scientist realizes this, and explains why it is that these insect color effects are inevitable.

"By means of a chart and a short explanatory paper displayed in conjunction with the exhibit at the Museum, insect coloration is divided into three classes: chemical, physical, and chemicophysical. The green caterpillar is an example of purely chemical coloring, the green being based on a substance which, because of its chemical composition, reflects green, absorbing all other colors. This coloring matter is chlorophyll, which is contained in the leaves on which the caterpillar feeds. The chlorophyll tinges its body and shows through its transparent skin.

"White is an example of a purely physical coloration. An insect is white because its structure contains air, which reflects the rays of light unbroken into their component colors.

"In the case of chemicophysical colors, the coloration is, of course, due to a combination of chemical and physical causes. The colored surface with a polished appearance, for example, is due to the presence of a polished surface of layerlike structure overlying a layer of pigment. The pigment supplies the color, the polished surface reflects the light without interference. Almost all metallic colors in insects are caused by the presence of a polished refractive layerlike structure overlying a layer of pigment. Iridescence is due to ridges or other diffractive agencies existing in the layerlike structure overlying the pigment. These break up the rays of white light into colors, by interference. The iridescence of opaque insect structures, such as the beetle, is caused by fine, closely placed lines on the body. The iridescence of transparent insect structures, such as grasshopper or dragon-fly wings, is caused by the diffraction of light into its different colors due to the varying distances between the membranes composing the wings."

DWARF SUNS

THE discovery of a dwarf sun, several times hotter than our own, and yet scarcely larger than the earth, emphasizes the importance of information regarding these small, hot celestial bodies, many of which are doubtless scattered about through the universe. Up to the present time, says Isabel M. Lewis, of the United States Naval Observatory, we have found out very little about such bodies. Their interest lies in the fact that it is difficult to see how so small a body can maintain so high a temperature in space, except with the aid of some hitherto unknown source of energy. We know of many small cold bodies, like the asteroids, in space, and of many huge hot ones, like the big, far-distant stars, but small hot celestial bodies are new in the field of astronomical discovery. Miss Lewis appropriately sent her article on this subject to the New York *Evening Sun*, where we read:

"The most surprizing fact discovered about this diminutive sun is that its faintness is due to its extremely small size and not to failing light. This is known from the fact that its type of spectrum . . . belongs to bodies at least two or three times hotter per unit area than our own sun. The color of this small sun has also been determined, and is white, indicating a high surface temperature.

"Since the light-giving power of this star relative to the sun is known, and since it radiates two or three times more brilliantly per unit area, it is possible to determine the actual size of its radiating surface and therefrom its diameter relative to the sun's diameter.

"This diameter is found to be approximately one-ninetieth of the sun's diameter, or nine thousand five hundred miles. As far as size goes, it might therefore take its place among the smaller satellites of our sun, the terrestrial planets, Earth and Venus being scarcely inferior to it in size. Yet this dwarf sun rushing through space is intrinsically a far hotter

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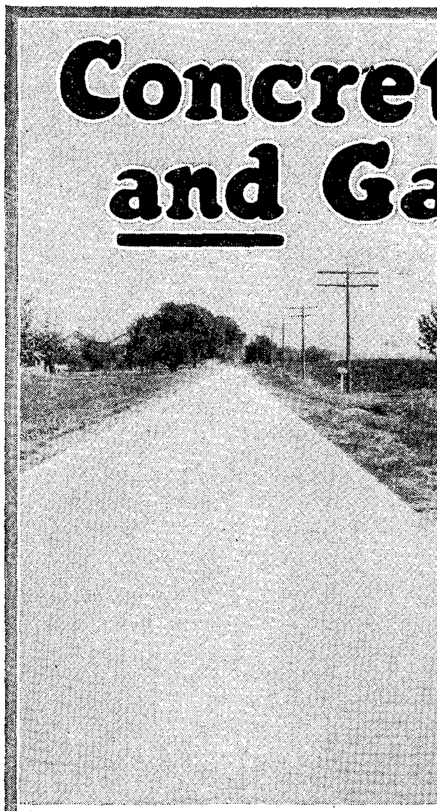

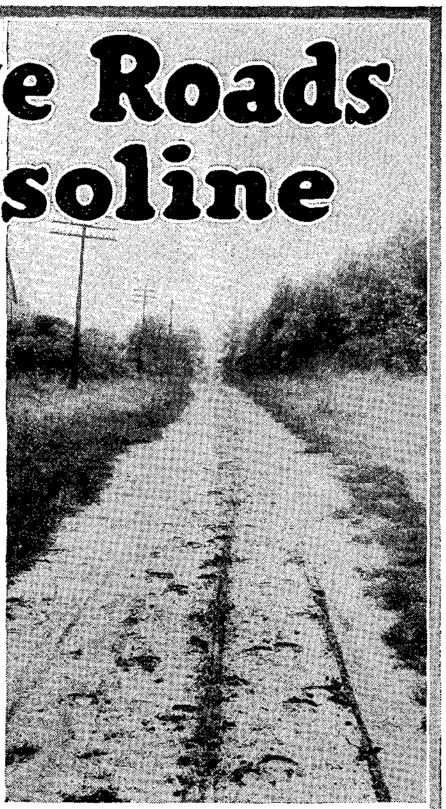

Concrete Roads and Gasoline

11.78 miles per gallon of gasoline on this concrete road. This is over double the mileage obtained on the earth road opposite.

5.78 miles per gallon of gasoline on this earth road—less than half the mileage obtained on the concrete road opposite.

Why Spend $2 $1 Will Do

8.49 Gallons OF GASOLINE Needed For 100 MILE RUN on the Above CONCRETE ROAD with loaded Two Ton Truck Cost at 25¢ $2.12

Tests made last September at Cleveland, O., with five 2-ton White Trucks carrying full load, showed that on an earth road in fair condition, gasoline consumption was twice that on a concrete road.

The diagrams to the left and right illustrate the relative quantities of gasoline and its cost, used by one truck in making a 100-mile run under the same condition of load over the two roads pictured above.

Think what 5,000,000 motor vehicles would save in gasoline alone if they always traveled on concrete!

Since one gallon of gasoline will carry you twice as far on a concrete road as it will on an earth road, why waste the other gallon?

You pay the price of good roads whether you get them or not, and if you pay for **concrete roads,** they **pay you back.**

17.30 Gallons OF GASOLINE Needed For 100 MILE RUN on the Above Earth Road With Loaded Two Ton Truck Cost at 25¢ $4.33

Let's Stop this Waste!

Illinois, Pennsylvania and Michigan have voted big, road bond issues to do away with the mud tax. Many other states and counties are going to do the same thing.

When You Think of Roads—Think of Concrete; When You Ride—Ride on Concrete.

Write our nearest District Office for free copy of "*Concrete Pavements Pay for Themselves*" and "*Facts About Concrete Roads.*"

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PAVE THE ROAD—DOUBLE THE LOAD

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

body than our own sun, judging from its type of spectrum. . . . . . .

"How such a tiny sun could continue to radiate light and heat at the lavish rate indicated by its type of spectrum for any great interval of time is a problem. Most faint stellar bodies so far discovered in the vicinity of the sun belong to the group of nearly extinct dwarf stars low in surface temperature and decidedly reddish in hue This brilliant little sun of calcium type, whiter and hotter than our own sun, is a marked exception.

"It is by far the smallest body of its type so far discovered. In absolute magnitude it is exceeded by all known stars with the exception of a faint companion star of Alpha Centauri. It is possible that this tiny sun may possess still more diminutive satellites of its own and dispense its light- and heat-giving rays to these smaller bodies.

"Within our own solar system at least it is the exception rather than the rule for bodies to be unattended by satellites. Were this small sun attended by any body at all comparable to it in size, however, its presence could be detected by its disturbance of the bright body."

How many of these suns of planetary size exist in the universe is difficult to estimate, Miss Lewis tells us. Only the nearest can be detected. At a distance of thirteen light-years the star discovered is invisible in small telescopes. Were it further removed it would be invisible even in large telescopes. Millions of such suns may be hopelessly beyond our reach, in regions where only the light of exceptionally large suns reaches our eyes. We read further:

"Since the number of stars of the thirteenth apparent magnitude to which this sun belongs is estimated at something like two million, it can be judged that only through some marked peculiarity would such a star be singled out for observation

"In general, the faintness of a star is assumed to be an indication of great distance. Very distant faint stars appear immovable in the heavens, tho they may be in reality in rapid motion through space It is, therefore, convenient in many kinds of astronomical work to determine the position of some object under observation relative to one of these fixt 'landmarks' of the sky.

"It is only occasionally, as in the present instance, that one of these points of reference shows any individual motion, and thereby calls attention to its unusual nearness. In observing the stars the astronomers have given their attention first to the more brilliant and conspicuous stars. The fainter and less noticeable stars have received less attention and have largely escaped detailed investigation because they are far more numerous than the brighter stars, and to examine them with anywhere near the same degree of thoroughness is a manifest impossibility.

"The brighter a star the more likely it is to be classified and studied. It is only in recent years with the advent of powerful telescopes and photographic methods of observations that the careful study of the fainter stars has been undertaken at all exhaustively. Interesting and important facts regarding the fainter stars are now

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

being slowly accumulated in spite of the fact that their numbers run into the millions and they are observable only with the larger instruments.

"The importance of the discovery of all facts possible concerning the smaller as well as the larger suns of the universe is very great, since by this means light is thrown upon many puzzling problems associated with the origin and evolution of the stars, the source of their energy, and their varied physical characteristics as well as their numbers and distribution through space.

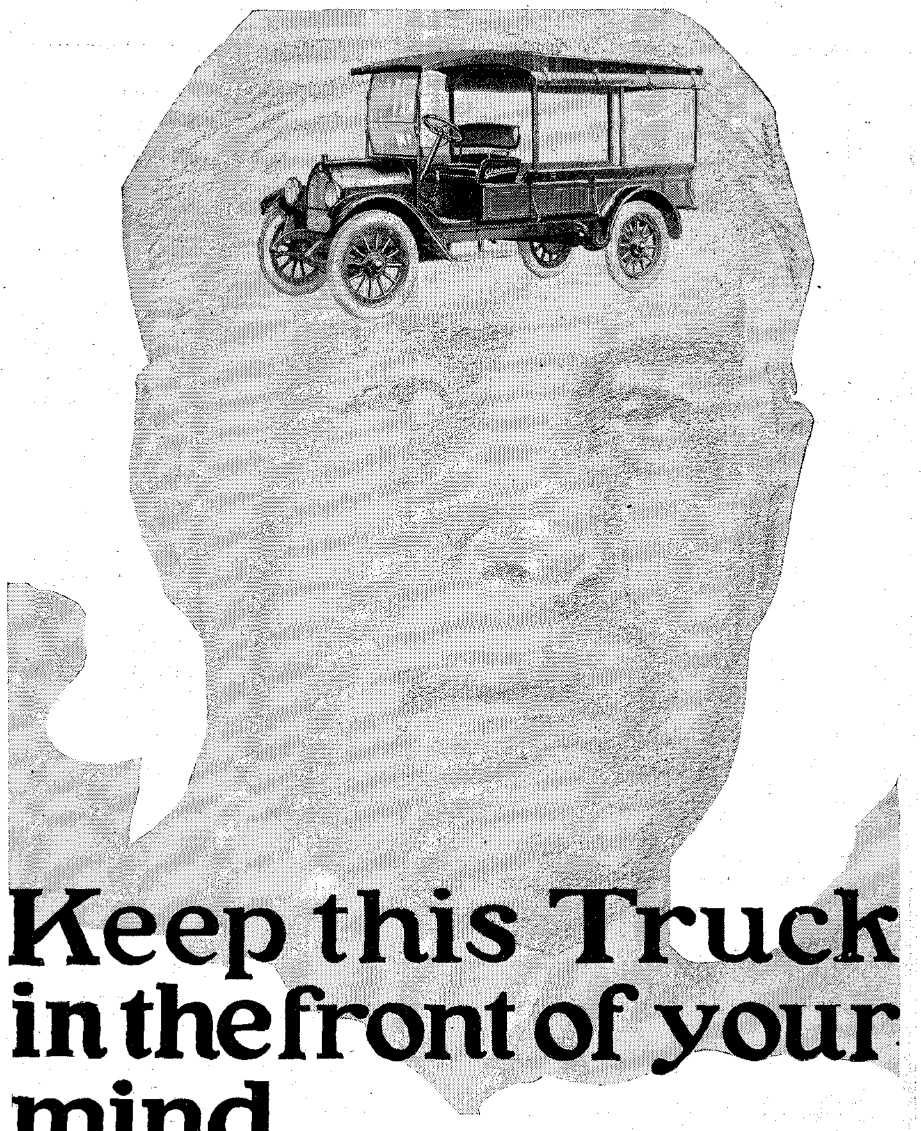
"It is a decided addition to astronomical knowledge to know that it is possible for a body no larger than our own planet Earth to maintain a surface temperature ar hotter than our own sun, tho how this any sun keeps up its tremendously high temperature is inconceivable unless some unknown source of the radiant energy of the stars is to be assumed."

WHAT IS THIRST?

THIRST used to be interpreted solely as due to dryness of the throat. Later it was looked upon as a "general sensation" caused by lack of fluids throughout he organism. It is interesting to learn from an editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, April 26) that the earlier view is again preferred by modern authorities. Thirst may be primarily due to general lack of bodily fluids, but its local manifestation is due to the fact that the salivary glands are peculiarly sensitive to this lack, and that it soon shows itself there by decreased secretion. Hence the dry throat and the "dryness" associated with thirst. A similar change of opinion has taken place in the minds of physiologists with regard to the sensation of hunger. Says the paper named above:

"The sensations of hunger and thirst are sometimes related to various pathologic manifestations in such an unusual degree as to give concern to the physician respecting the manner in which they are to be satisfied. There are instances when the abolition of the pangs of hunger and thirst becomes truly a remedial measure. How are these sensations to be interpreted? What is their physiologic and psychologic background? The extensive investigation of Cannon at Harvard and Carlson at Chicago, in this country, have contributed fundamental facts bearing on the nature of hunger. In distinction from appetite for food which is related to previous experiences that have yielded pleasurable sensations of taste and smell, the sensation of hunger has come to be definitely associated with powerful contractions of the empty, or nearly empty, stomach. The essential novelty or importance of this demonstration lies in the fact that a local origin is given to the hunger pangs, so that they can no longer be regarded primarily in the light of a 'general sensation' representing some vague need of the body as a whole.

"In the past, thirst likewise has been the subject of a diversity of explanations. The popular conception represents it as a general sensation. Thus, half a century



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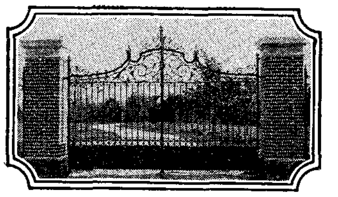

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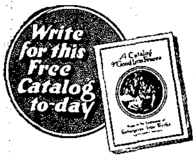
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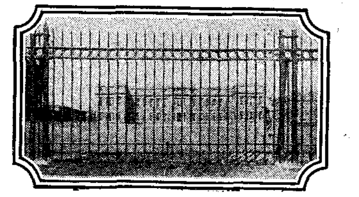

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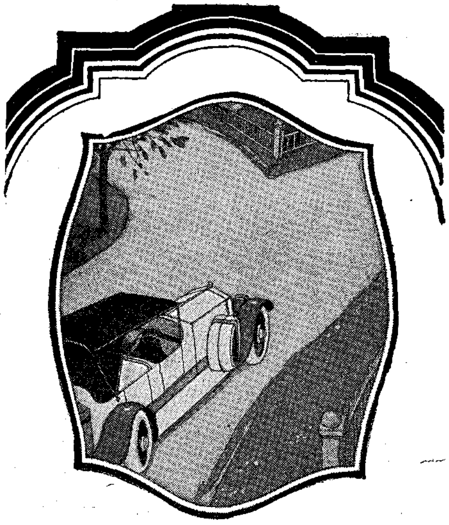
SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ago Schiff declared that it arises from a lessened water content of the body, a condition in which the entire organism suffers. The local reference to the mouth and throat, like the local reference of hunger to the stomach, was said to be due to association of experiences. In a review of the various conceptions regarding the physiologic basis of thirst, Cannon has championed the less generally accepted theory that thirst is a sensation of local origin. According to him the preeminent factor is the relative drying of the mucosa of the mouth and pharynx. This may result either from excessive use of the passage for breathing, as in prolonged speaking or singing; or it may be caused by deficient salivary secretion. The latter, according to Cannon, represents true thirst dependent on the fact that the salivary glands, which keep the buccal and pharyngeal mucosa moist, require water for their action. In contrast with other organs that may experience the same needs, the importance of the failure of the action of the salivary glands to the mechanism of the water-supply of the body lies, to quote Cannon, in the strategic position of these glands in relation to a surface that tends to become dry by the passage of air over it. If this surface is not kept moist, discomfort arises and with it an impulse to seek well-tried means of relief. Thus, Cannon concludes, the diminishing activity of the salivary glands becomes a delicate indicator of the bodily demand for fluid."

COLOR-TREATMENT FOR THE NERVOUS

AN attempt to utilize what is known as the "Kemp-Prossor color method" for the treatment of neurological cases has been made in the decoration of the Maudsley Hospital in London. Dr. E. N. Snowden, who reports on the plan in *The Lancet* (London, March 29), asserts that the effect of the decorations, which are chiefly in blues, yellows, greens, and purples, is soothing to the occupants of the rooms; but, taking all the evidence into account, he does not believe that it is any more so than that of any cheerful system of color-design on the walls. Doubtless, he remarks, "a happily decorated hospital must be a more cheerful place to live in than one that is decorated with the usual dull colors chosen for utility and economy." Writes Dr. Snowden:

"The following is a brief description of Ward 4 and serves to illustrate the whole scheme. The ward consists of three rooms. Room A is decorated with a ceiling of sky-blue, with yellow walls (the so-called 'sunlight' yellow). The bedcovers and locker-curtains are green. It has blue flower-vases and screen-covers. The whole scheme of decoration is intended to represent spring, the yellow being said to be stimulating. Room B: The ceiling is blue, the walls yellow, the bedcovers and locker-curtains are purple, and the screen-covers are blue. This also is intended to be stimulating. Room C: The ceiling is blue, the walls are colored, the upper part pink with a yellow dado. A narrow green line divides these colors. It has blue bed- and screen-covers.



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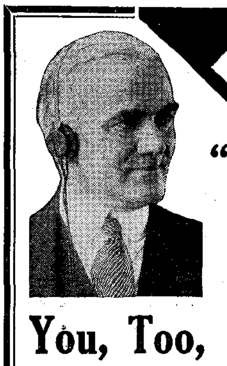

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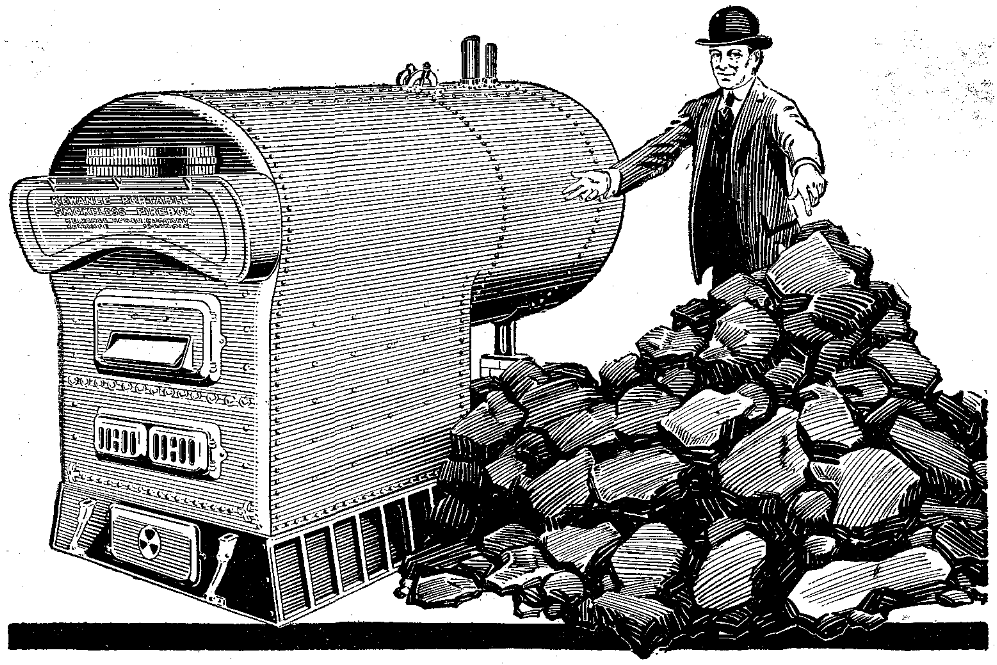

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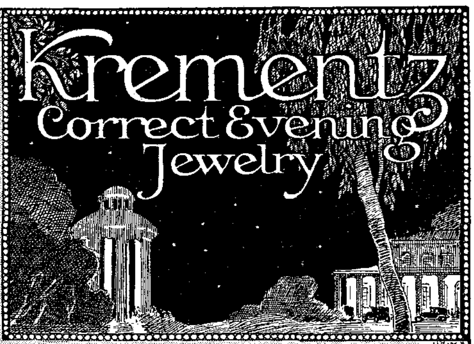

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PLATINUM PLATE RIMS
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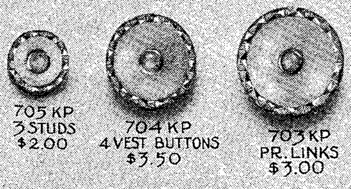

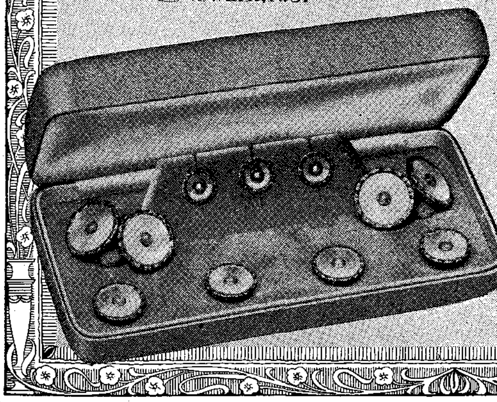

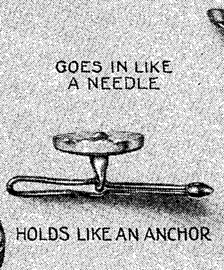

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Welch's
Grapelade
Welch's

Ask the Fountain Man for a Grapelade Sundae

41131 .1

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

This scheme is intended to assist concei
tration. There are three chief side room
(1) Yellow and green, stimulating effec
(2) purple and blue, soothing effect; (3
yellow and blue, stimulating effect. Th
corridor is yellow and green.

"The colors are well chosen and the whol
effect of the wards is bright and pleasing,
somewhat unrestful to the ordinary ob
server. With regard to the effect of th
scheme of decoration on the patients, car
ful inquiry from the medical officers, sister
and patients has elicited the following fact

"1. There is less crime (in the milita
sense) in Ward 4 than in any of the oth
wards. This fact is of importance a
needs further trial and investigation, as
appears to be a strong point in fav
of the color scheme. It may be me
coincidence. . . . . . .

"2. A patient diagnosed as 'hysteri
was put into the purple side-room.
two days he became hopelessly depr
and was removed to Ward A, where
recovered.

"3. A patient with 'neurasthenia' w
told that his headaches would be remov
if he were living in the purple room, a
he stated that this occurred.

"4. Two patients who were placed
Ward A (yellow) declared that they wo
go mad if they were left there. After t
days this attitude of mind was changed
acquiescence with their surroundings. . .

"5. A young officer who had been
able to sleep for many nights unless w
the help of sedative drugs while in Fra
was placed in a room in which purple p
dominated. He slept soundly all nig
without any drug. . . . . . .

"6. The patients who occupy beds in t
pink room show a tendency to sit the
rather than in the other rooms.

"7. Medical officers who have had cas
under treatment in this ward, and in oth
wards simultaneously, find that there is
difference in the results achieved. T
patients do not get better more quick
in one than in the other, and the propo
tion of cured cases is the same.

"Taking all these facts into consider
tion, it does not appear that the particul
scheme of decoration here described ha
any more effect than would be achiev
by any cheerful decoration chosen by a
expert in the blending of colors. It
generally recognized that the effect o
color in our surroundings is a personal one
and, except in the widest sense, can not b
imposed upon us by another perso
successfully."

Commenting on Dr. Snowden's repor
in its editorial columns, *The Lancet* note
that altho the immediate effect of environ
ment on hospital patients has often bee
noticed, it is doubtful whether it lasts long
Whether good or bad, it is apt to wear o
as the patient becomes accustomed to it
We read:

"In the first special hospital arranged in
this country [Great Britain] for officers
suffering from functional nervous distur
bances the patients were at first placed in
'austere little rooms,' with plain, gray
walls, devoid of pictures or ornaments, and
with nothing to attract or distract the
attention of the tired man. In such a
quiet haven, we were then told, fatigue, as
a rule, passed off rapidly and convalescence
began. The effect of this environment on

the sick man's nervous system was thus duly recognized. But it is self-evident that this effect is a very varying quantity. The nature of the surroundings in which people work or play is of far more importance to some than to others, and the most susceptible people are not always those who are 'nervy,' or who possess the artistic temperament in high degree. It is doubtful, too, how long, even in extreme cases, the normal daily environment continues to be operative. The attendants at the National Gallery soon get over the effect of living among the old masters. Wall-papers with startling patterns have been known to irritate patients convalescing from acute illness, but it must be possible to live within the deplorable wall-papers seen in the tradesman's book of samples without the loss of reason, or our asylums would be fuller than they are. It is difficult to suppose that the widely advertised color scheme which is on its trial in a section of the Maudsley Hospital can be any exception to this law of rapid habituation to environment. . . . Moreover, the effect of suggestion can not be overlooked; a patient with neurasthenia lost his headache after living in the purple room in which he had been told that his headache would disappear. The same thing would possibly have happened if the presence of Venetian blinds or the smell of hyacinths in the room had been the curative factor mphasized. We agree with Dr. Snowden's onclusion that a happily decorated hospital must be a more cheerful place to live in han one that is decorated with the usual dull colors chosen for utility and economy; but much more evidence of the curative value of a particular color scheme is required before any conclusion can be drawn upon its merits."

NOT SO MANY DEAD ONES AFTER ALL

IN a discussion of "Living and Dead Science in the Schools," quoted in our issue for March 15, it is charged that the greater part is "dead science," or, at least, that the teachers of the greater part of it are "dead." In a letter to THE DIGEST, [illegible]is B. Woodward, a teacher of science [illegible]e State Normal School, Gorham, Me., takes exception to these statements and asserts that the writer has greatly overstated his case, "if, indeed, he has any case." He writes in substance:

"'Ninety-nine per cent. of our science teachers do not teach pupils to see things!' I wonder if President Hodgdon realizes the seriousness of this assertion. True, it may be that there are still some few teachers of the old school who insist that their pupils shall learn the law of universal gravitation and the laws of motion without making any practical application of them, but to assert boldly that so large a proportion of our teachers are doing this is a challenge to our patience, our ability, and our intelligence.

"President Hodgdon, it seems, makes a practise of 'answering his pupils' questions and discussing their observations,' while the next ninety-nine of his benighted brethren are teaching 'abstract facts and formulas' and passing their students on a required number of 'note-book computations.' Imagine the frame of mind of the

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CLEVELAND, O., U. S. A.

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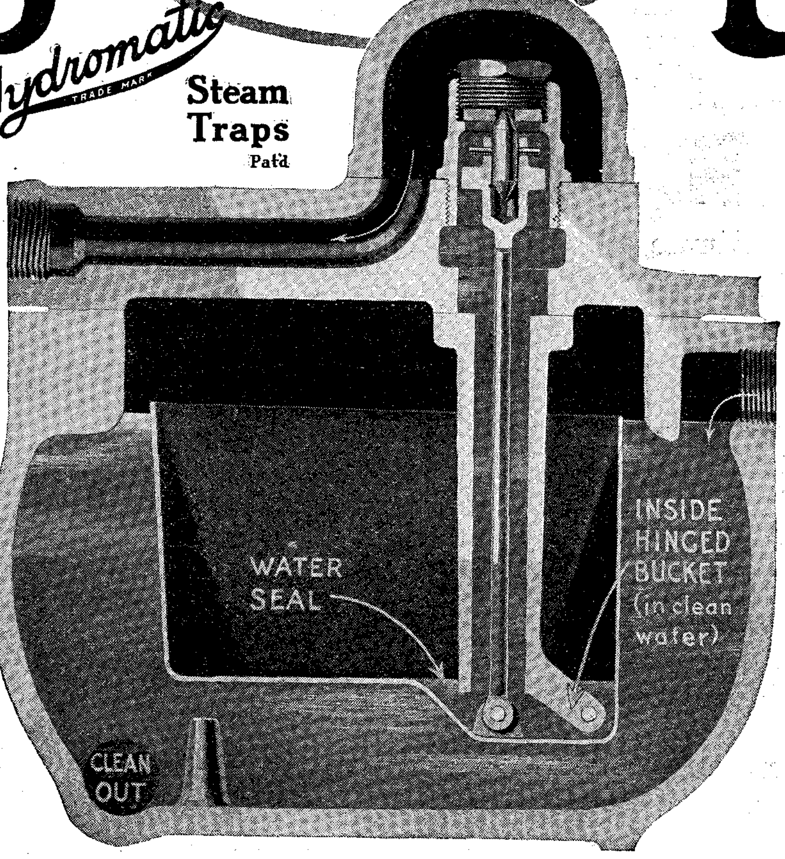

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

parent who reads President Hodgdon's article—and believes it!

"President Hodgdon's story of the girl who said that the flames licked the coal from the shovel when it was held up to the furnace door is paralleled by one that I do not hesitate to state was my own experience. In an agriculture test I asked for facts about the railroad-worm. One young lady answered that it was an insect that fed along railroads. Now, if 99 per cent. of my students had given such answers as that I should have unhesitatingly decided that my teaching was as largely at fault. Can we not at the least give ourselves as high a rank for our teaching as our classes average in their accomplishment? The reason for the absurd answer is not difficult to find. It represented the 'taking of a chance' rather than leave the question unanswered, on the part of a pupil who did not learn her lesson when the railroad-worm was studied. She did not know the answer and she might guess right. It is no easier to get some pupils to learn science than it is to get others to learn arithmetic or history or English, and the pupil who does not know his lesson will in his guesswork give just as irrelevant and inconsistent answers in one subject as in another.

"There are valid reasons why to-day so large a number of our science teachers can not adhere as closely to abstractions as President Hodgdon would have us believe. We live in a day of science; our papers and our magazines teem with it. The late war and all its applications of modern science would have set the most phlegmatic teachers thinking, for the boys and girls will observe and will ask questions. The correlation of their questions with scientific principles is inevitable.

"And, finally, there are the text-books; and such wonderful text-books as we have to-day! If either teachers or pupils read them intelligently their minds must be stimulated, and they must observe and think. I have before me some half dozen of the later texts in chemistry, physics, and general science. From any of these, books I can select questions as practical as those used by President Hodgdon to illustrate his points. In fact, the illustrations he uses in his address are just the sort of questions and examples in which the modern science text abounds. He is himself the author of a rather good text on general science. Has he not seen any of the others and does he not know how numerous and how good they are? Give to a pupil a modern text-book on general science and make him study it faithfully, and there must necessarily follow question and answer, observation and inference. The teacher who insists upon abstraction alone must soon lose his job.

"President Hodgdon has failed in his *post-mortem* diagnosis, or else the indentification-tag was missing. The individual he has disinterred is not the modern science teacher. That individual is much alive, and, despite the gentleman's gloomy statements to the contrary, is enjoying the flowers that bloom on earth and not fertilizing them from beneath. His address might have applied to the science teachers of a generation ago, altho I would hesitate so to desecrate their memories. Modern science, and its teaching, has been and is one of those 'great tides of the world' that 'rise in their majesty and overwhelming might, and those who stand in the way are

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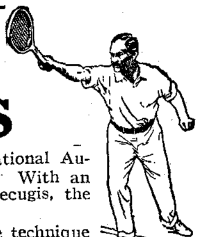

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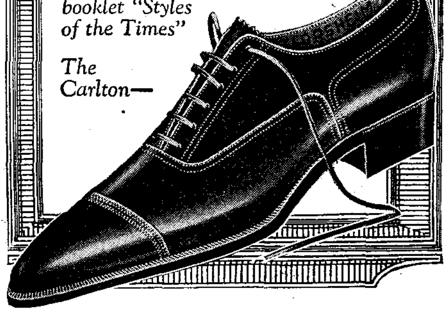

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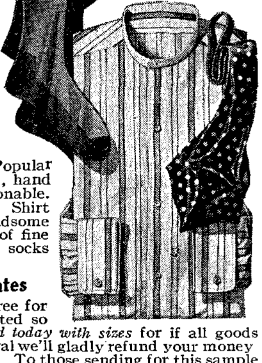

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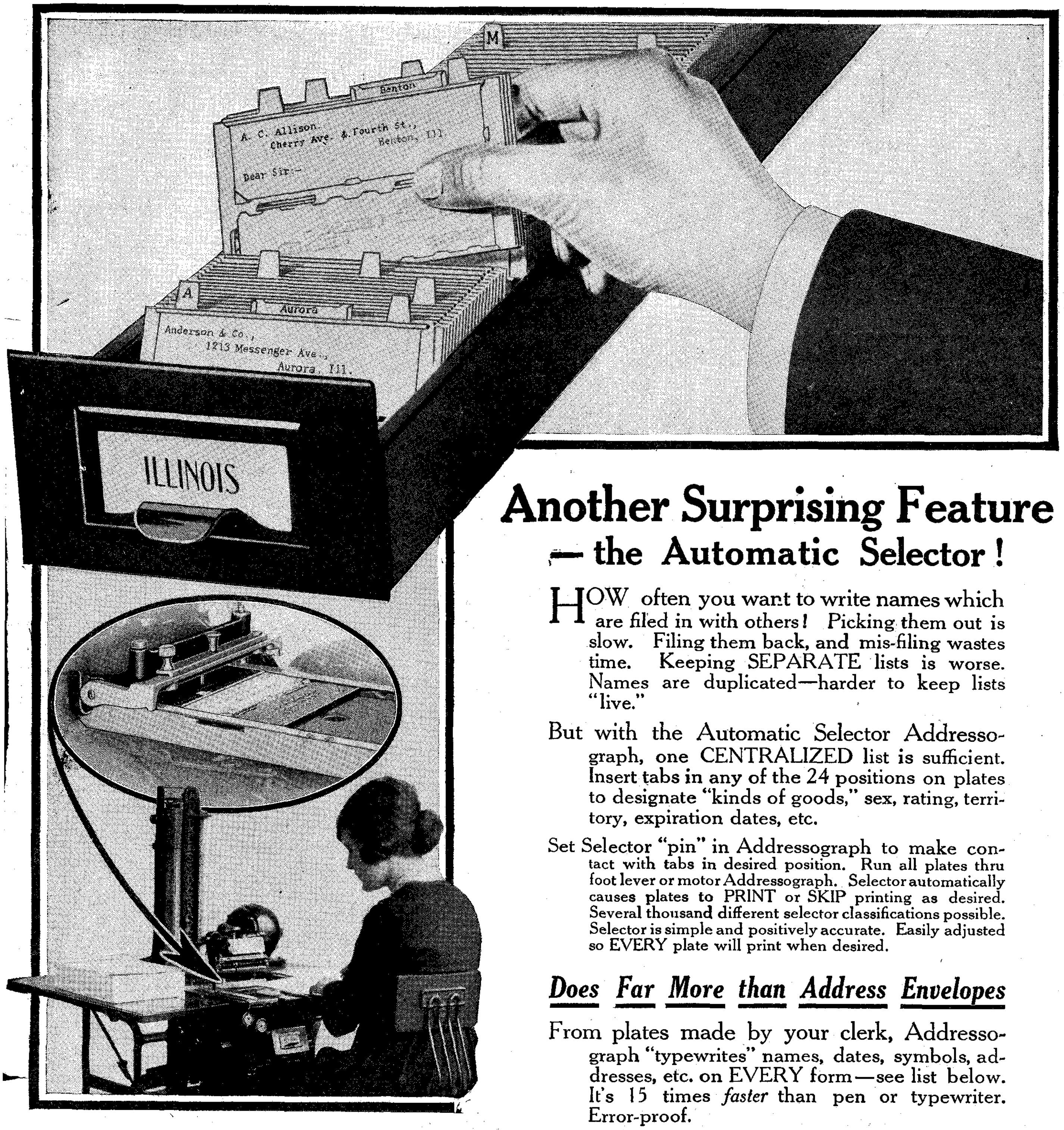

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

overwhelmed.' That tide has not yet reached its full height, but it is near the flood and the day is near when all of those who defy it will have been swept away."

STEALING ELECTRICITY

ELECTRIC current valued at $10,000 is stolen annually at one large central station in the United States. Undetected thefts would, of course, add to this figure, and the total loss throughout the country must be in the millions. According to Thomas Robson Hay, of the Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburg, who writes on "Detection and Remedy of Current Theft" in *The Electrical Review* (New York), the full extent of the loss will probably never be accurately known. Inability to combat successfully the current-thief has forced many central stations, especially the larger ones, to ignore it, altho fully realizing its immensity. In the majority of cases described by Mr. Hay appropriation of the current was unintentional, and in all probability its discovery and correction were as satisfactory to the consumer as to the company. In these cases, "theft" is too harsh a word to use. In others there is actual dishonesty. Writes Mr. Hay:

"Theft of current . . . may be by those who would resent any accusation of common thievery, or it may be perpetrated by those without scruples and who are noted for sharp and shady dealings. In most cases theft of current is practised by small shopkeepers, many of whom do business on a 'shoe-string,' or by residential customers who think they are keen enough to beat the company and get away with it without being detected.

"Perhaps the fundamental reason for such practise is psychologic, and its underlying cause is the generally popular conception that it is perfectly legitimate and proper to 'beat' a corporation when the occasion and opportunity for so doing are present. Most small users conceive of a corporation as an inanimate thing with plenty of money and perfectly able to donate small amounts of current. The individual amounts are, of course, small, but in the aggregate they will usually amount to an appreciable item.

"The usual offender considers himself as upright as any one. It is the opportunity that makes the thief. The old-fashioned cash-drawer open and the unprotected meter are too much for some people. The man who gets his current, or part of his current, for nothing believes himself no more guilty than when overlooked by the street-car conductor. Any one with a slight knowledge of electrical practise is often tempted to try his hand. He just wants to see if he can beat the game.

"The detection of the current-thief is made possible in a number of ways. The special meter-tester, the periodic meter-tester, and indicator-tester discover the greatest number of cases at the time they are making tests and inspections on the customer's premises by inspecting all wiring and connections about the meter. The meter-man and complaint-man may

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

also discover irregularities while changing meters. . . . . . .

"When an intentional theft is discovered the tester leaves the connection as found, in order not to arouse any suspicion that the irregularity has been detected. A detailed report is made by the meter division, or is discovered by the meter-installer or complaint-man, a report is made out by the district superintendent, and is forwarded to the contracting department. The contracting department will immedi- tely issue an order to the district super- ntendent to place a check-meter in a lummy transformer case on a near-by pole, nd connected in series with the meter of he suspected customer. In this way, it is ossible to find out what the actual correct onsumption is, and a direct basis for etermining the amount of loss, and col- cting the portion not registered by the gular meter, is afforded. The readings f the customer's meter and the check- eter are compared for a few months, and hen it is discovered that a large dis- epancy exists, an investigation is made an unusual hour by two company em- oyees, in order to collect all the evidence ssible. There are other methods used, but e one mentioned is the most common."

The methods employed by current- ieves are somewhat rashly described by e writer in detail. We forbear to repro- ice them here, as we have no desire to rn The Digest into a "Current Thieves' omplete Guide." Omitting these direc- ons, we read:

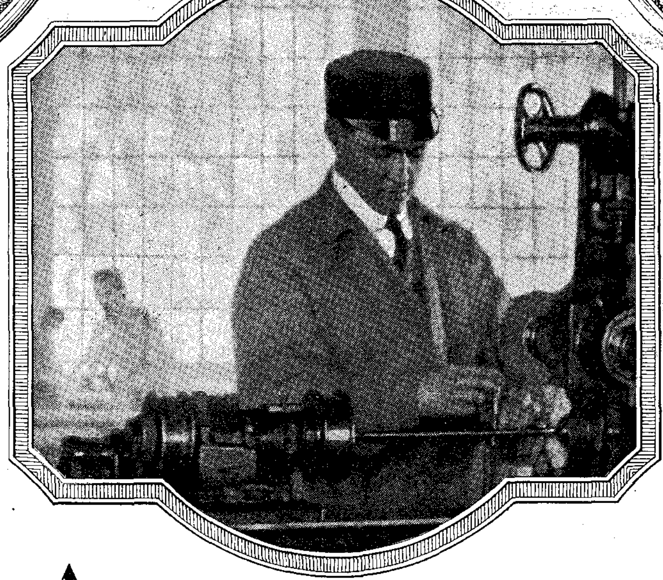
"The following is a record for one large entral station of the actual cases in- estigated and from which judgments were ecured:

1 cases of intentional theft, for which there was collected in a period of nine months	$4,316.04
9 cases of unintentional theft, for which there was collected in a period of nine months	2,538.31
Total	$6,854.35

"Settlements for theft of current now verage $761.60 per month, or approxi-[illegible]y $10,000 per year. . . . . . .

"To detect such thefts, by means of the ecessary evidence, and then to secure ayments for the amount stolen, require tactful and careful handling on the part of the central station. The culprit must be made to realize the real measure of his offense and payment must be secured, where possible, without court proceedings. Otherwise the cost of collection may more than offset the amount collected. In carrying on the negotiations looking to the collection for amounts claimed as being due it is perfectly proper to contend that every kilowatt-hour of current stolen becomes a public nuisance and a handicap to the rendering of more satisfactory service, for the reason that collections from the given district are reduced by the value of the amount of current stolen. This amount when capitalized to improvements may make possible material betterments of service.

"In the last analysis it is not only the loss of revenue, but also its effect on the total amounts collected and its relative injustice to honest users that should recommend to all central-station plants an earnest and continued effort to put a stop to such practise."



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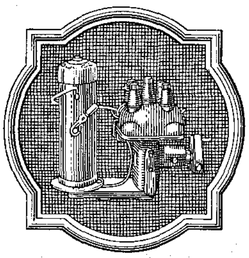

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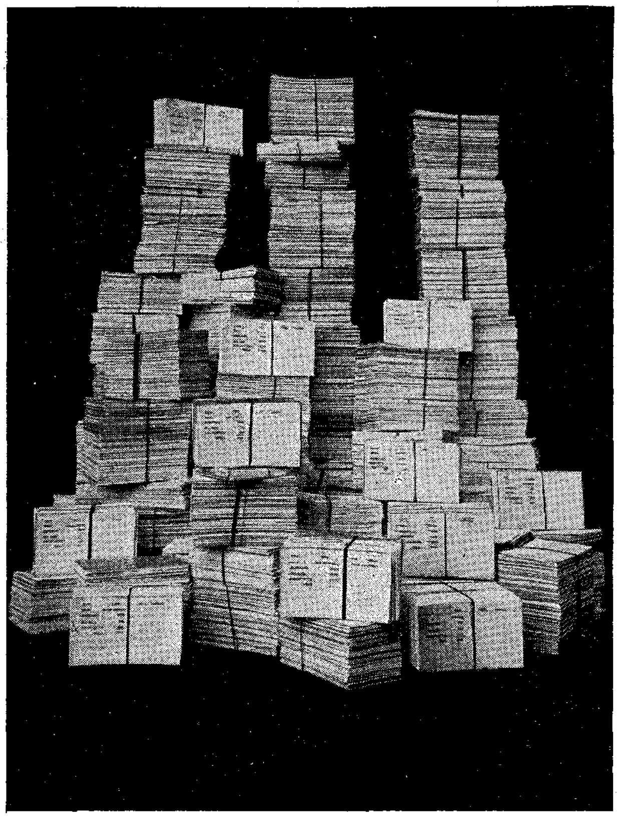

THIS is a photograph of 24,000 cards. Each of these cards represents a city, town or hamlet in which Cosmopolitan has readers. Some of the cards show that only a single member of the community is reading Cosmopolitan; other cards show thousands—tens of thousands—and the New York City card indicates nearly 100,000.

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IT'S a million people! Eighty-nine thousand in New York City—twenty thousand in Boston—twenty thousand in San Francisco—twelve hundred in Peoria—fifteen hundred in Trenton—twenty-six in Hawley—and so on in more than twenty-four thousand great cities, towns and hamlets all over the United States—a million people!

A considerable portion of this million, each month, performs the *same* identical act, is moved by the *same* impulse, actuated by the *same* motive.

They walk up to the thousands of newsstands of America, and they say "I want a copy of Cosmopolitan." They lay down a quarter and, if the dealer isn't sold out of Cosmopolitans, they walk away with the best magazine that it is possible for the greatest publishing organization in the world to produce.

To publish in Cosmopolitan, month after month, the best work of the greatest writers in the world—such writers as John Galsworthy, James Oliver Curwood, Peter B. Kyne, Fannie Hurst, Arthur Somers Roche, Rupert Hughes, Robert W. Chambers—is a remarkable achievement.

But here is the greatest achievement of all—unparalleled in the history of magazine publishing—the achievement that firmly establishes Cosmopolitan's supremacy—

It takes from their desks, from their plows, from their homes, from wherever they may be, at work or at play, a million Americans—

It influences them to engage themselves in a considerable amount of physical exertion every thirty days in order *to get a copy of a magazine.*

That is the greatest achievement of all!

It makes Cosmopolitan's million the world's *greatest* million because it is a million that knows the best—wants it—and is willing *to go out of its way to get it.*

Cosmopolitan's own supremacy insures supremacy for its advertisers.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Something to Keep.—Keep your temper. ҷobody else wants it.—*Dearborn Inependent.*

So It Goes.—The Lowry City *Independent* ıas an idea that the old fellow who became ıch by burning the midnight oil doubtless ıow has a son who is prodigal with the nidnight gas.—*Kansas City Times.*

The Kind That Sticks.—"You don't ear any talk nowadays about a more [illegible]ic currency."

"No; what we want to-day is a more lhesive currency."—*Boston Transcript.*

Why?—ONE—"Yes, in a battle of ngues a woman can always hold her vn."

THE OTHER—"Perhaps she can. But ny doesn't she?"—*The Sydney Bulletin.*

His Prototype.—"All I did," said the ofiteer, "was to take advantage of an portunity."

"Well," answered the patriot, "that's Captain Kidd used to do."—*Boston anscript.*

Case for the S. P. C. C.—"Every now d then somebody tries to send a baby rough the post-office," laughed the rk.

"Heartless parents! Don't they care hether their children are lost or not?" *Washington Star.*

He Knew.—TEACHER—"Don't you ıow that punctuation means that you ıust pause?"

WILLIE—"Course I do. An auto driver unctuated his tire in front of our house unday and he paused for half an hour." -*Boston Transcript.*

Taking Stock in Him.—THE SUITOR— I hope, sir, that you will consider me in he nature of an investment, even if I ıay not pay regular dividends."

THE GIRL'S FATHER—"My dear boy, lon't talk of dividends. I shall be glad if 'ou don't levy regular assessments on [illegible]"—*Life.*

They Couldn't Help It.—Two friends met in the Strand the morning after an airplane raid.

"Any damage done your way?" the first asked.

"Damage! Rather!" answered the other. "Father and mother were blown clean out of the window. The neighbors say it's the first time they've been seen to leave the house together in seventeen years."—*New York Globe.*

The Sign Language.—Ephum Johnson was up before Judge Shimmerplate on a cruelty to animals charge.

"Deed Ah wasn't abusing dat mule, judge," the old man demurred.

"Did you not strike it repeatedly with a club?"

"Yassah."

"And do you not know that you can accomplish more with animals by speaking to them?"

"Yassah; but this critter am different. He am so deef he can't hear me when Ah speaks to him in de usual way, so Ah has to communicate wid him in de sign language."—*Charleston Mail.*

The Easy Life.—"You college men seem to take life pretty easy."

"Yes; even when we graduate we do it by degrees."—*Boston Transcript.*

Another Silver Heresy.—Too many men seem to think that optimism consists only of seeing the silver lining to the other man's cloud.—*Dearborn Independent.*

A Correction.—"Was Rome founded by Romeo?" inquired a pupil of the teacher.

"No, my boy," replied the wise man; "it was Juliet who was found dead by Romeo."—*Tit-Bits.*

Footing It.—REDD—"The doctor said he'd have me on my feet in a fortnight."

GREENE—"And did he?"

"Sure. I've had to sell my automobile."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Saving the Hens Trouble.—"Here, Binks, I wish you'd take my garden seeds and give them to your hens with my compliments. It will save them the trouble of coming over after them."—*Life.*

Strong Family Resemblance.—"Contentment," remarked Shinbone, "am a mighty fine thing; de only trouble 'bout it is it's kin' 'o' hahd to 'stinguish from jes' plain laziness."—*Boston Transcript.*

Jugs, Not Jags.—"Pack my box with five dozen liquor-jugs" is the shortest sentence containing all the letters of the English alphabet, and there is no law against liquor-jugs so long as there is no liquor in them.—*Concord Monitor.*

Pity the Poor Kings.—The desperate straits of ex-royalty in Europe are instanced in the case of former Emperor Charles, who has taken refuge in a Swiss castle that is occupied by his mother-in-law.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Taking It Easy.—"Do you find that prohibition has deprest Crimson Gulch?"

"No," answered Cactus Joe. "We're more cheerful than usual. Everybody seems to think it's a great joke on all the rest of the boys."—*Washington Star.*

They Played Hard.—"Mother, I'm so lonesome. I've no one to play with," complained Albert.

"Well, go and play with Dickey."

"Oh, I played with him this morning an' I don't b'lieve he's well enough to come out yet."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Her Attitude.—HE—"If I was rich, darling, would you love me more than you do?"

SHE—"Well, I might not love you any more, but I should look forward to our wedding-day with a great deal more impatience than I do at present."—*Boston Transcript.*

Cumulative.—A story is told about a citizen whose daughter is about to be married, and who has been trying to get a line on what the expense of the rather elaborate ceremony will be. He approached a friend of his, seeking information.

"Morris," he said, "your oldest daughter was married about five years ago, wasn't she? Would you mind telling me about how much the wedding cost you?"

"Not at all, Sam," was the answer. "Altogether, about five thousand dollars a year."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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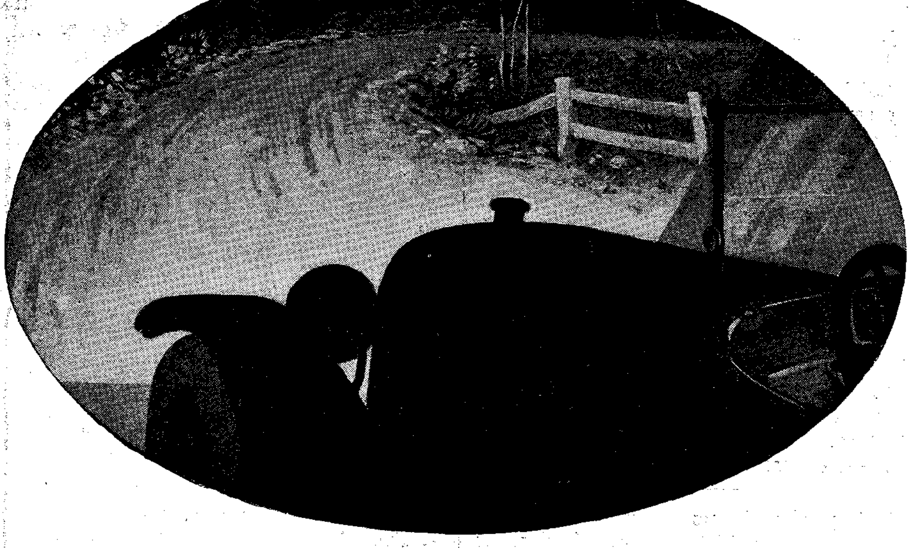

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More than a million motorists now greet others with a lawful glareless flood-light, due to Warner-Lenz.

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Old-type lights are so offensive that a thousand laws forbid them. And every instinct tells us they must go.

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Change your lenses to the Warner. Then you will have lawful light. You will have glareless light. Dimmers will never be necessary. Far and wide your whole scene will be lighted. Night driving will lose its tenseness.

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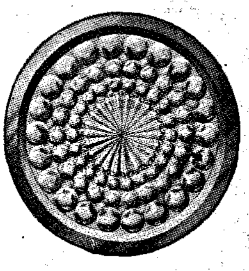

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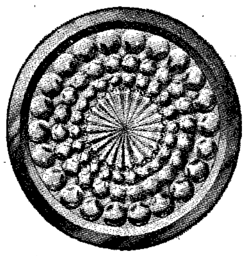

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CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

May 7.—The Allied and Associated Power and the German plenipotentiaries mee at Versailles.

The Peace Treaty provides for the pay ment of a large sum by Germany, re stores Alsace-Lorraine to France, an further provides for cession by Ger many of several thousand square mil of territory to other Powers. It als reduces the German Army to a hundre thousand men and the Navy to s cruisers, the personnel not to excee 15,000.

The Council of Three has agreed th New Zealand will act as mandatary f Samoa; Australia for the other Germ possessions south of the equator; a Japan for the islands north of t equator, reports Paris.

The Chinese Cabinet decides to instru the Chinese delegates in Paris not sign a peace treaty giving the Germ rights to Shantung to the Japanese, cording to a Peking report.

Premier Orlando favors a proposal th Italy administer Fiume as a ma datary until 1923, after which the c will revert to Italian sovereignty, cording to Paris advices.

President Wilson and Premier Llo George agree to ask a pledge by United States and Great Britain to France if she is attacked by Germa according to advices from Paris.

May 8.—The Council of Four beg work on peace terms to be presented the Austrian, Hungarian, and B garian delegates, says Paris. An demnity of one billion dollars will demanded of Austria.

May 9.—The terms of the treaty to presented to Austria provide that t Austrian Navy is to be abolished, a ships of that navy to be surrendere according to a Paris report.

Germany decrees a week of mourni over the treaty, urging all states place a ban on public amusement du ing that period, says a report fro Berlin.

May 10.—In response to a note fro Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, hea of the German peace delegation, su gesting modifications in the t the Allies responded that they admit of no discussion of their right t insist upon the terms of the Peac Treaty substantially as drafted, ac cording to a dispatch from Paris.

May 11.—Six members of the Germa Peace Mission leave for Berlin, wher they will discuss the peace situatio with the German Government, says dispatch from Versailles.

May 12.—In the event that Germany doe not sign the Peace Treaty all military arrangements are said to have bee made for the Allied armies to advanc on Germany, according to a Londo dispatch. It is announced that Marsha Foch has left Paris for the Rhin frontier.

May 13.—An invitation has been extended by the Peace Conference to th *Soviet* Hungarian Government to nam delegates for the signing of the Peac Treaty, according to Paris. The invitation has not as yet been accepted

Philipp Scheidemann, German Chancellor in a speech before the National Assembly in Berlin, urges the Germans t reject the Peace Treaty, according t advices from that city.

The Germans offer a new plan for

League of Nations at the Peace Conference, says Paris. Among other things the German plan provides for disarmament and the creation of an International Parliament.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

May 7.—The Bolshevik army has begun an attack on Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, says London.

May 9.—The Omsk Government issues a statement indicating that all the details of its establishment have been completed, says a Washington report. The movement for the recognition of the Omsk Government by the Allies and the United States is supported generally in Paris, and it is announced that such action in the near future is looked for.

ay 11.—Allied forces are preparing for military operations against Petrograd with Helsingfors as a base, says a Stockholm report. Fifty thousand troops are expected to take part in the operation.

The Murmansk force, operating west of the railroad, reports substantial advances, being now only fifteen miles from the headwaters of Lake Onega, says an Archangel report. It is further reported that discontent in the Bolshevik forces is increasing.

ay 12.—Tentative arrangements are being made to begin the withdrawal of American troops from North Russia early in June, says a report from Archangel.

he United States and Allied governments have decided to lend the Inter-Allied Commission administering the Trans-Siberian Railroad $20,000,000 for operating the line, according to advices from Washington.

ay 13.—A new communistic party is said to be forming in Russia, which is drawing supporters from all classes and from many communities, says a dispatch from Washington.

FOREIGN

ay 8.—Disturbances take place in China, national sentiment being aroused over the Peace Conference decision regarding Shantung, says a report from Peking. American Minister Reinsch reports the cutting of all wires leading to Peking.

The Hungarian Communist Government refuses the armistice terms offered by Roumania and decides to fight to the utmost, says Copenhagen.

May 10.—Revolutionists who invaded Venezuela from Colombia in April have been completely defeated and have retired into Colombia, according to advices from Caracas.

May 12.—An agreement is reached by which the chief Allied Powers will jointly support loans to the Chinese Government for financial, administrative, and industrial development of that country, according to Paris.

May 13.—The first Minister of Finland to the United States, Armas Saastamoinen, arrives in New York.

DOMESTIC

May 7.—President Wilson issues a call by cable for an extra session of Congress to convene May 19, according to Washington dispatches.

Provision is made in the Paris treaty for the prompt withdrawal of the American Army of Occupation from Germany, according to advices from Paris to Washington.

A long petition is cabled to President

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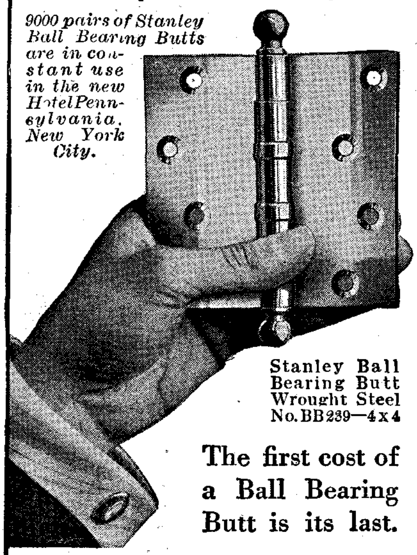

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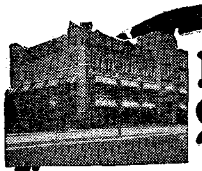

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Address..

Wilson by the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, representing 85,000 saloon-keepers, asking for the recall of the war-prohibition order of July 1, according to a dispatch from Atlantic City, where the liquor-dealers are holding their annual convention.

May 8.—Three naval seaplanes start from New York to Halifax on the first leg of their flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

A forecast issued by the Department of Agriculture estimates the 1919 wheat crop at approximately 900,000,000 bushels, according to a Washington report. The condition of the wheat crop is said to be the highest on record for May 1.

May 9.—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, announces his intention to resign after the conclusion of peace, says Paris.

Commanders of American camps are instructed that the War Department desires to have discharged by June 15 all men drafted or enlisted for the emergency who are eligible for discharge, according to a Washington report.

May 10.—The fifth Liberty Loan was greatly oversubscribed, according to semiofficial announcements. Ten million people are said to have taken bonds.

Two American naval seaplanes reach Trepassey, Newfoundland, from Halifax, the second leg of their transatlantic flight, according to advices from Trepassey.

May 11.—President Wilson in a proclamation recommends that the period from June 8 to June 14 be observed over the country as Boy Scout week for the purpose of strengthening the Boy Scout work, says a dispatch from Washington.

May 12.—General Pershing confirms the announcement that he will depart for the United States late in July or August, says a dispatch from Coblenz.

Practical Pity.—"Don't you sympathize with the people who complain of high prices?"

"I do," answered the food-profiteer. "It shall never be said that I was lacking in sympathy. I sympathize with them a great deal, and if I had my way I'd fix things so that I could sympathize with them twice as much."—*Boston Transcript.*

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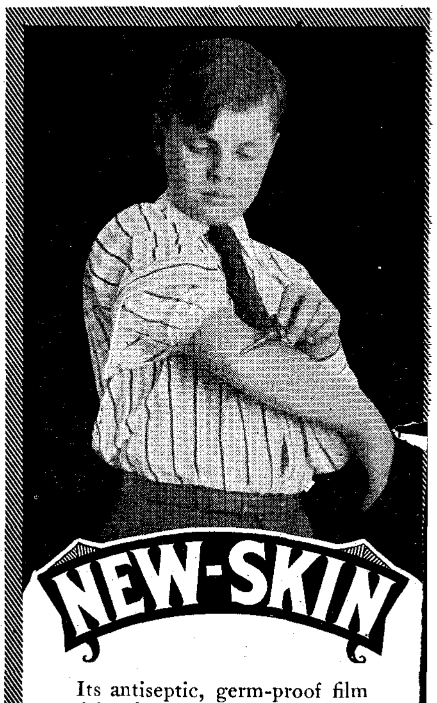

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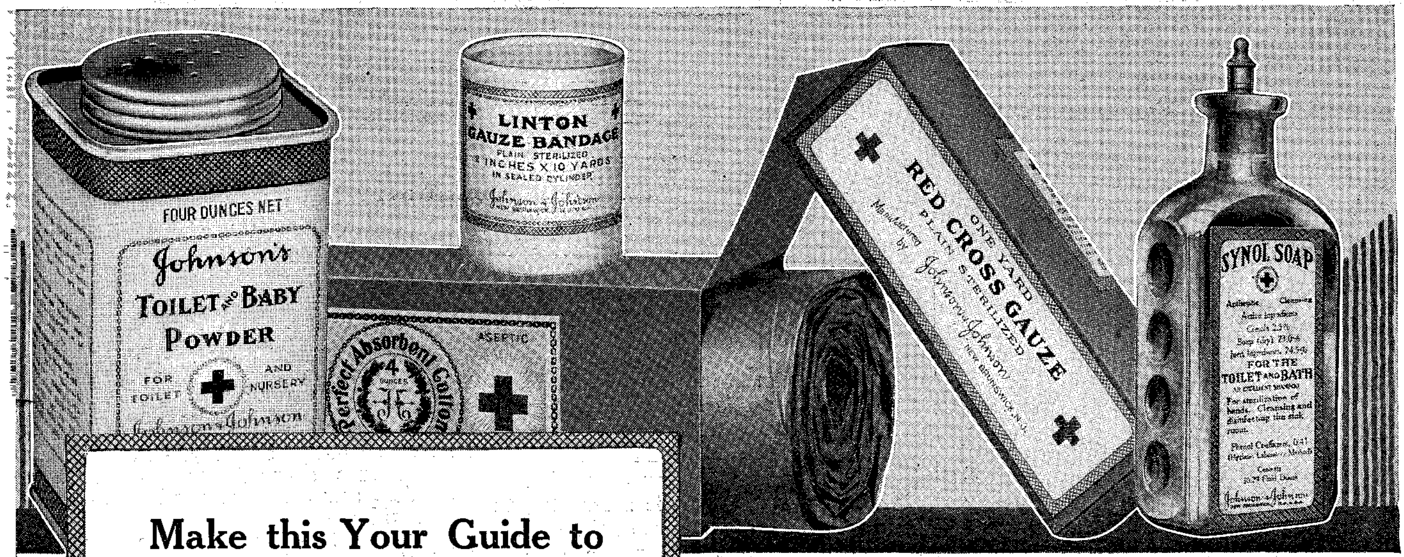

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safeguards cuts, wounds, and scratches from infection—an efficient dressing for burns, blisters, boils, etc.—a powder puff for Baby's toilet. Housewives use it to filter milk and water, to make sanitary pads for cushions, tea cosies, etc.

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is safest for dressing cuts, wounds, burns, etc., in connection with Red Cross Cotton. Use it also for making sanitary napkins and articles for the sick-room—for covering dishes in fly time, for straining liquids—to quickly prepare a dustless duster, etc.

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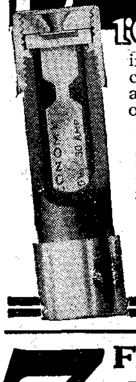

insure maximum safety and minimum cost in safeguarding electrical circuits against the fire and accident hazards of overloads and short circuits. An inexpensive "Drop Out" Renewal Link restores a blown Economy Fuse to its original efficiency. The Economy is the pioneer renewable fuse. As compared with the use of one-time fuses, it cuts annual fuse maintenance costs approximately 80%.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

ECONOMY GREATLY NEEDED NOW, GOVERNMENTAL AS WELL AS PERSONAL—A BUDGET SYSTEM POSSIBLE

EXPERTS in economic matters are beginning strongly to urge upon individuals and governments in this country the need of much greater economy in expenditure than is now being practised. We have not yet given to the word economy its proper significance, says a writer in the New York *Journal of Commerce.* By economy he does not mean stinginess, meanness, or close-fistedness, but something that "is not inconsistent with sensible liberality," for it is something that "signifies a reasonable use of the means at command, without extravagance that is wasteful." Ours has been a costly experience during the past few years—our experience as well as that of Europe—and it will take many years for us to pay the cost of it.

Many billions have been drawn from the earnings of the people "and added to the cost of their daily living, while drawing heavily from the means of maintaining it." At the same time, this experience "has piled more billions of debt upon the Government which it will take even more billions from the people to pay off." Payment for this debt "will have to come out of the profits and the earnings of the people, thereby lessening what they will have for use in their own living." The writer is no pessimist, but believes that "by a reasonable and sensible economy the people can more than make this cost up and really gain in the final result." He says further:

"During the struggle that has been going on the Government has been most extravagant in expenditures and lacking in sound economy in raising the means to meet them. That may be regarded as pardonable now, on account of the lack of proper experience and training on that line and the pressure brought to bear for speedily and rapidly meeting the terrible cost of what had to be met. But the Government had been extravagant in expenses and utterly lacking in an economic way of meeting them for many years before. It is time for reform in that respect.

"This was the one great and progressive nation that had no 'budget system' for estimating costs of what was to be done by the Government, and properly limiting and directing its expenditures. Efforts in recent years to have one established got little support and utterly failed, in spite of demonstration of the waste of a fourth to a third of what was appropriated by Congress on recommendation of a dozen different committees, which came to no agreement between themselves and gave no demonstration of the need of what they proposed to have expended.

"The looseness did not stop there. There were amendments to revenue and appropriation bills in committees and by motions in sessions of the houses of Congress, which contributed to waste without restraint or public understanding. In the present situation there surely ought to be an end of that.

"Penrose, of Pennsylvania, is to be chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in the new Congress, which is to meet in special session. He has publicly announced that he considers a budget system of such paramount importance that he will introduce a bill creating one as soon as Congress meets. He is quoted as saying that in his opinion
its establishment is 'the most importa
question that will come before Congre
and all others are ultimately related
it.' Steps are being taken, he says, '
formulate an inquiry looking to legislati
on this matter,' and what he wants is
system that will be 'administrative a
legislative'; the lack of this and the
travagance and wasteful expenditu
developed by the war will produce
chaotic condition in the income and
penditure accounts of the Governme
unless something of the kind is promp
provided.

"The Senator refers to the fami
fact about which nothing is new exc
the enormous scale upon which it
developed that no official connected w
the Government is in position to give
intimation of the expenditures which
be called for during the coming year.
ferent Cabinet officers submit their
dividual recommendations without
concert of action. The Pennsylva
Senator expresses the belief, which ou
to be general in the new Congress, t
'economy and retrenchment should
the watchword from now,' and, 'if
is exercised and waste abolished,' ta
will be reduced as they must be,
unfortunate business consequences
result.'"

The *Journal of Commerce* writer belie
it is not alone in the Federal Governm
that a policy of economy should be adopt
One is equally needed "in the legislat
and administrative conduct in States a
in local communities, especially in la
cities, where extravagance and waste ha
long been prevalent, too often with corru
gains for those connected with Gove
ment service and local politics." T
existence of such condition, "unless speed
and soundly corrected," he declares will
liable to have serious effect in the recove
of industries and trade and the return
the country to wide-spread prospero
conditions. The same principle appli
also to personal extravagance and was
which directly affect public administr
tion and local affairs. Families and i
dividuals constitute the units and facto
that make communities, States, and t
nation.

As for the Federal Government, th
writer believes that Congress, if it s
chooses, "could cut down the total nationa
outlay to the prewar basis of expenditur
plus the added debt charge growing ou
of the war, with such additions as may b
necessary to provide temporarily for bu
reaus and services that have becom
greatly expanded and can not imme
diately be restored to a normal peac
footing." All these things should no
mean more than an outlay of $2,500,000,
000 a year, and every effort should b
made to reach that figure, and if possible
lower one. Congress would in that way
be able to keep the promise made in th
war-revenue bill of a reduction in incom
taxation for the coming fiscal year, an
it would be able to avoid new borrowin
except, perhaps, to meet passing emergen
cies so soon as the last of the purely war
expenditures could be disposed of. Th
writer believes this to be "a reasonabl
program" and that an announcement o
a disposition to adhere to something lik
it "would be received with extreme satis
faction throughout the land."

THE OUTLOOK FOR IMMIGRATION AND LOWER WAGES

For the present, if not for some time to come, high wages will help to maintain demands for goods, and this demand will maintain industrial earnings and large industrial earnings will support the stock market. So points out *Moody's Investment Service*, which adds that, in spite of these facts, "corporations generally want to see lower wages because they can not continue to pay the present scale without soon losing most of their margins of profit." The labor-supply has been badly cut down by suspension of immigraion due to the war, but now, however, "we eem to be on the turning point," accordng to this authority, "and it is probable hat not long after the treaty of peace is igned we shall witness a substantial inrease in the labor-supply here, brought bout by heavy immigration." There an expectation in some quarters, howver, that instead there will be "a heavy migration; and this notion is supported y the relatively large emigration which now going on." But the writer believes his movement will be temporary "and robably represents nothing more than the turn of refugees, such as occurred after e end of the Napoleonic wars and in her similar cases." Immigration, on the her hand, "seems bound to become rge and remain so because the industrial sition of the nations of the world is such to cause a heavy flow in this direction." he writer continues:

"The principle back of all migrations the seeking of larger opportunities, esecially for unskilled labor. It is prinpally unskilled labor that migrates; for rofessional men and skilled workers are sually kept at home by personal ties and usiness success. Migrations have always oved in the direction of larger opporunities for low-class labor. That these pportunities exist here now may be seen the following:

Country	*Per Capita Income*	*Railway Miles per 10,000 Population*
nited Kingdom	$233	5.13
rance	203	6.37
ermany	225	5.71
ussia	45	2.46
ustria	75	4.98
taly	82	3.09
pain	70	4.72
elgium	157	3.87
olland	190	3.77
enmark	170	8.30
orway and Sweden	175	11.80
[illegible]erland	200	7.83
United States	395	26.15
Canada	309	34.45
Australia	315	41.93
Argentina	80	28.08

"These figures in a way show where the opportunities lie. The first column is the estimated per capita income of nations at the present time and the second column shows the railway mileage in 1912. The latter figure is significant, because a large railway mileage in proportion to population means great undeveloped areas and a big opening for common laborers. After looking at these figures, it seems natural, indeed, that before the war the big movement of immigration was into the United States, Canada, Argentina, other South-American countries, and Australia. There was plenty of room for common labor in all these countries, and there is still. This is true even in Argentina, for altho the per capita income is low, it is made so by the large proportion of low-class native or half-breed population, while, at the same time, the average income of the white population is high.

"There is more reason than ever why common labor should leave Europe; and it is from Europe, and especially from Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy, that the heavy emigration has been coming. War-taxes are bound to be enormously heavy and to have a depressing effect upon

O-o-h! but the Major was peeved! Look at the brush. Can you blame him?

The Rubberset Co., Newark, N. J.

Gatun, Canal Zone,
November 6, 1917.

Gentlemen:

I enclose to you under separate cover a shaving brush of your manufacture with which I have become extremely dissatisfied. I purchased this brush from the subsistence store on board the U. S. A. T. Buford, somewhere on the Pacific during March, 1908, and paid 35c for it. During the interval that has elapsed since I have averaged to use it about three times a week. As you can see, it is slightly worn, though still, apparently, almost new.

My face suits me very well, and is, on the whole, the best one I have or ever had, though my friends, who are not so well placed as I to appreciate it, often knock (verbally) it. However, my sister recommends it very highly as an abrasive, so there may be some reason for the wear upon the brush. However, I leave it to you if it is not fair to expect a 35c brush to wear out in at least five years. I did, anyhow, and five years ago I purchased a new brush so as to put the old one into honorable retirement.

However, the d — — — thing refused to wear out, so, since 1913, I have had to lug two brushes all over the earth, to say nothing of the capital tied up in the second one. As you can well understand, this was a drawback, but I endured it very well until the war was upon us, with its urgent necessity for economy.

Therefore, as scrapping is now a general rule, I scrapped my old brush, but you can easily comprehend my annoyance at the entire affair when you see the almost perfect condition of this brush after almost ten years of service. But what can one do about it? I ask to know, being bewildered. Hoping you are the same, I am

Very respectfully,
(*Signed*) G. W. EDGERLY, Major, N. A.

THIS IS NO. 3 OF A SERIES OF UNSOLICITED ADS—NOT WRITTEN BY OUR ADVERTISING MAN—

(We are breaking the rule, in this instance, of publishing these letters without comment. We have no greater asset than our friendships—no possessions more prized than the esteem of countless thousands of Rubberset users, scattered to the farthest nooks and corners of the world. The successful "closing" of the biggest of orders fails to bring into our hearts the cheery glow that is awakened by these chance letters from afar.

Some way or another, in the midst of war's alarms, we have lost track of Major Edgerly. We heard of him in New Hampshire, in a post in Georgia, and then, perhaps, he got busy with Fritz—"over there." And if he, or any of his friends, see this and will drop a line to W. M. Neal, Sales Manager, at 56 Ferry St., Newark, N. J., and tell of his present whereabouts and welfare they will be doing us a real and sincerely appreciated favor.)

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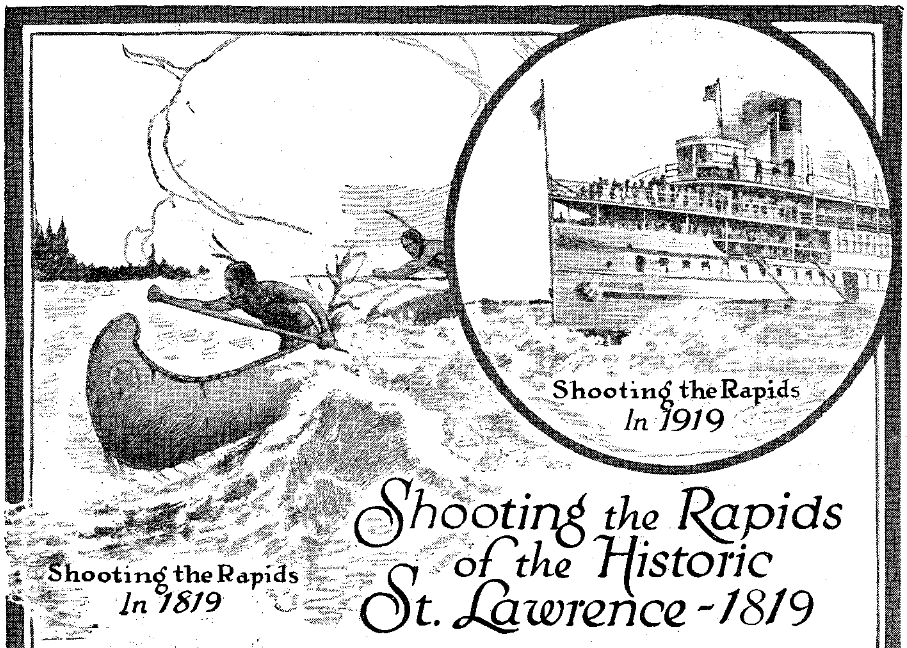
every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!



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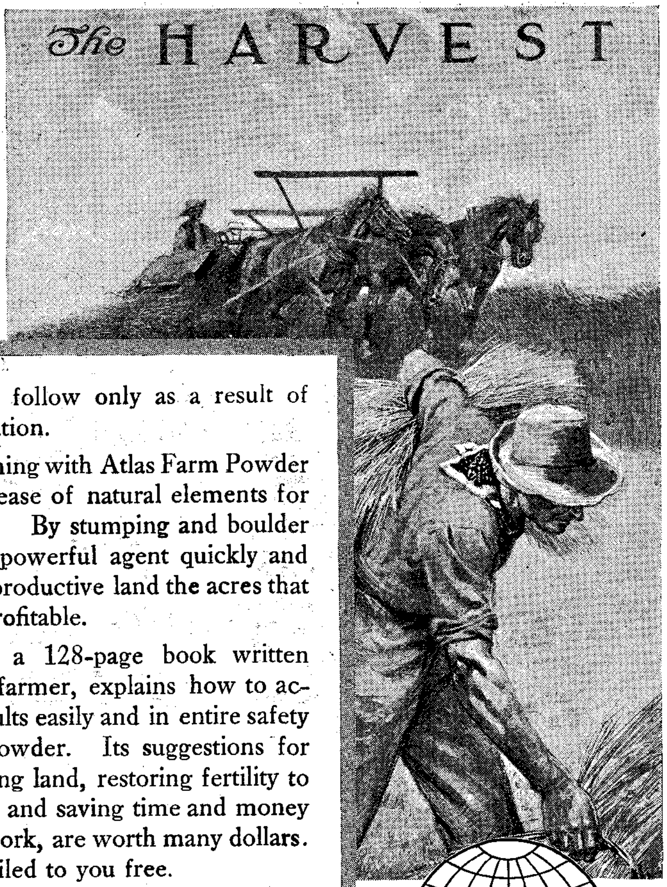

Bountiful harvests follow only as a result of careful soil preparation.

Subsoiling and ditching with Atlas Farm Powder bring about the release of natural elements for growth in any soil. By stumping and boulder blasting the same powerful agent quickly and cheaply turns into productive land the acres that would remain unprofitable.

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A proper explosive for every blasting requirement

ATLAS EXPLOSIVES

labor for many years to come. In Germany there will be the added burden of the indemnities—so that European workers will be tempted more than ever to seek larger opportunities. That the United States will get its full prewar proportion of the immigration is indicated by the fact that we have become a capitalist nation.

"Before the war the common labor that migrated in such volume to Canada and to South-American countries was paid its wages with funds that came largely from European capital. Now, however, Europe has other uses for its capital and our competitors for the favor of the emigrant are sure to be relatively short of funds, and therefore to show a relatively poor demand for common labor as compared with the demand in the Unitec States. Because of these factors we look for a heavy immigration with all that thi means. For one thing, it means lowe wages, especially for common labor. I also means lower operating costs and better control of operating ratios. It i bound to mean, too, some decrease in th present extraordinary power of labor unions."

AS TO THE FUTURE OF RAILROAD

An upturn in prices for railroad stocks beginning late in April and continuin into May, had for main cause, accordin to *The Wall Street Journal*, a growin impression that higher rates would be allowed the roads in the near future, whil banking support was reported for proposal to keep the industry self-supporting. I spite of the advances made in prices quotations, however, had been still con siderably below those which were reache after the signing of the armistice. Othe points in the comments of *The Wall Stree Journal* were as follows:

"So far, the movement is backed chiefl by railroad executives, but it has alread been indorsed by commercial bankers i and out of New York, who consider i necessary in the public interest that th railroads shall not only be kept self-supporting while under Federal control, bu shall be in a position to earn an adequat return on their invested capital when returned to private management.

"The difference between the marke course of railroad stocks and those of industrial enterprises since the beginning o this year has been striking. The averag price of twenty industrials used in th Dow-Jones market averages is now thre points above the high of last fall and i thirteen points above the low of this ye made early in February. The rails, on the contrary, are still [that is, they were at the end of April] eight points below the highest average they reached on the signing of the armistice last November and are even a point lower than the best average price of this year, which they made on March 11. The following table gives the closing prices for April 22, for some of the more active railroad stocks, together with the net change for the day, the low price of 1919, and the high and low of 1918:

	April 22		*Low*	*High*	*Low*
	Close	*Gain*	*1919*	*1918*	*1918*
Atchison	92½	⅝	90	99¾	81
Baltimore & Ohio	46⅝	⅞	44	62	48½
Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	2¾	53¾	62⅜	49¾
C., M. & St. Paul	37½	⅞	34½	54¼	37¼
Erie	16⅝	¾	15⅛	23⅜	14
Great Northern	91⅝	1⅝	89⅞	106½	86
Kansas City Sou	22⅞	1¾	16¾	24¼	15⅛
Lehigh Valley	54½	⅞	53¼	65¼	53⅝
Mo., Kan. & Tex	8½	2	4⅝	6¾	4⅜
Missouri Pacific	25	1½	22¾	31⅝	20
N. Y. Central	74½	1⅛	69¼	84⅝	67½
New Haven	29¾	1¼	25¾	45⅞	27
Norfolk & West	105½	1½	103	112¼	102
Northern Pacific	92½	1⅝	88⅝	105	81⅛
Pennsylvania	44	...	43⅞	50⅛	43¼
Reading	83⅝	⅛	75	96¼	70⅛
St. Louis-San Fr	.....	...	10¾	17¼	9¾
Southern Railway	28⅞	1⅛	25	34⅞	20¾
Southern Pacific	106⅝	¼	95⅛	110	80½
Texas & Pacific	39½	2⅞	27½	29½	14
Union Pacific	129½	½	124⅛	137¾	109¾

"Of these twenty-one stocks, only si are appreciably above the low price of th year, namely: Chesapeake & Ohio, Kansas City Southern, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Reading, Southern Pacific, and Texas Pacific. Four of these six have advanced on account of the great oil development in Texas. Only two in the entire list are above last year's high price.

"In support of the proposal to make a further increase in freight-rates, it is pointed out that in Eastern territory, where the general level of rates has been increased more than elsewhere in the country, the average advance of the past two years has not exceeded 50 per cent. and that in Southern and Western territory the war-time advance has been approximately 25 per cent. Wage-scales and commodity prices have, in the same time, advanced between 60 and 100 per cent., with the result that in comparative purchasing power the charges paid for transportation of freight are lower than they were in 1914. Some leading railroad executives have suggested that a general reight-rate increase of 10 per cent. could be made without seriously burdening industry—that such an increase would be a elatively smaller advance than one of the same percentage would have been three or our years ago, owing to the higher general price level.

"Freight earnings of the Class 1 railoads in 1918 were $3,450,000,000. Allowng for a shrinkage in traffic of, say, 20 per ent., a 10 per cent. general advance in ates would produce $275,000,000 additonal revenue. This would not cover the eficit on government operation of the ailroads indicated for this year by the esults for January and February, but it is xpected even by railroad men having othing to do with Federal operation that he deficit will be kept well below the ndicated figure. Something is expected rom the general retrenchment inaugurated y the Federal Railroad Administration uring the first two months of this year."

Few of the railroads had been earning heir "standard return." Of forty-eight systems, only eight showed a surplus over Federal compensation for the first quarter of 1919. The net operating income of all roads for March and the first quarter of 1919 compared badly with that for the same periods of 1918 and still worse with the average of test-years. It appeared that earnings of Class 1 roads and switching and terminal railroads, for which alone statistics were available in the first quarter of 1919, were $186,000,000 less than the Federal compensation accruing to the companies for the same period. Director-General Hines gave the Railroad Administration deficit for the period as $192,000,000, which figure included expenses of central administration, not included in detailed returns, besides deficits on smaller railroads and waterways under Federal control. These earnings were $130,000,000 less than the average for the first quarter in the three test-years on which Federal compensation has been based, and were $31,000,000 under those of the same quarter of 1918. Following are figures which compare net operating income for each of the first three months of 1919 with the corresponding figures for 1918, and averages for the test-years:

	1919	*1918*	*3-Year Average*
March	$10,924,000	$63,175,000	$68,000,000
February	10,100,300	11,877,000	47,000,000
January	18,783,700	*4,097,000	55,000,000
First quarter	$39,808,000	$70,955,000	$170,000,000

* Operating deficit.

Director-General Hines had given the Federal deficit for 1918 as $226,000,000, which included central administration expenses and other items. Taking the net operating income of the Class 1 and switching and terminal companies for 1918, the Federal deficit was approximately $210,-

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000,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 1918. The *Wall Street Journal* writer continued:

"For the first fifteen months of Federal control, the operating deficit for the Government, according to the Director-General's figures, totals $418,000,000. But this figure does not include $6,000,000 of the retroactive award recently made the four brotherhoods, nor the deficit on express business, which appears to be, roughly, $16,000,000 for the period. Hence the actual deficit to March 31 last is in the neighborhood of $440,000,000.

"For the year ended March 31, 1919, only eight of the more important roads and systems earned the amount of Federal compensation due the respective owning companies. Four failed to earn their operating expenses and State taxes. The remainder in a list of forty-eight roads tabulated below yielded the Government on their operation something less, in most cases substantially less, than the annual Federal compensation for which the Government is liable. These roads are here classified as surplus roads, those which earned more than their compensation; deficit roads, which earned less than their compensation, and operating deficit roads, the net earnings of which failed to cover operating expenses and local taxes:

Surplus Roads	*Federal Compensat'n*	*Net Op.Income Yr.toMar.31,'19*	*Government Surplus*
C., C., C. & St. Louis..	*$9,945,738	$14,986,172	$5,040,434
Del., Lack. & West'n..	†15,749,477	16,217,322	467,845
Michigan Central.....	*8,105,727	15,020,330	6,914,603
Pere Marquette......	†3,748,196	4,711,571	963,375
Southern Railway....	†18,728,536	24,689,572	5,961,036
Union Pacific........	*38,416,110	51,657,067	13,240,957

Deficit Roads	*Federal Compensat'n*	*Net Op.Income Yr.to Mar.31,'19*	*Government Deficit*
Atchison............	*$42,810,311	$40,723,301	$2,087,010
Baltimore & Ohio.....	†25,894,216	5,936,166	19,958,050
Boston & Maine......	†9,478,075	2,397,717	7,080,358
Buff., Roch. & Pitts...	*3,276,410	672,980	2,603,430
Central of New Jersey	†9,352,201	5,784,966	3,567,235
Chicago & Alton.......	†3,178,315	1,822,241	1,356,074
Chi., Burlington & Q..	*33,390,079	24,935,355	8,454,724
Chi., Rock Isl. & P....	†15,883,891	7,011,979	8,871,912
C., M. & St. Paul.....	*27,946,771	2,837,119	25,109,652
Chi. & North West'n..	*23,364,028	12,515,058	10,848,970
Colorado & Southern..	*4,724,964	4,502,783	222,181
Denver & Rio Grande.	†8,319,377	4,664,229	3,655,148
Delaware & Hudson...	†7,409,600	3,643,338	3,766,262
Great Northern......	*28,771,361	12,875,575	15,895,786
Illinois Central.......	*16,282,374	9,988,140	6,294,234
Kan. City Southern...	†3,216,698	1,956,644	1,260,054
Lehigh Valley........	*11,321,233	7,521,390	3,799,843
Louisville & Nash....	*$17,310,494	$17,000,566	$309,928
Mo., Kan. & Texas...	†6,475,604	3,969,407	2,506,197
Missouri Pacific......	†14,206,814	8,548,298	5,658,516
M., St. P. & S. S. M...	.10,573,291	3,848,980	6,724,311
New York Central....	*55,302,630	50,460,313	5,342,317
New Haven..........	*17,095,884	5,529,393	11,566,491
Norfolk & Western...	*20,640,899	18,035,882	2,605,017
Northern Pacific......	*30,030,069	27,365,471	2,664,598
Nash., Chat. & St. L..	*3,182,089	2,825,485	356,604
Pennsylvania........	*67,758,147	30,372,991	37,385,156
P., C., C. & St. L.....	†11,334,094	3,519,281	7,814,813
Reading.............	†15,868,331	6,627,923	9,240,408
Seaboard Air Line....	†6,497,025	3,276,871	3,220,154
St. L. Southwestern...	†3,910,914	1,685,942	2,224,947
Southern Pacific......	*47,559,989	43,810,479	3,749,510
St. Louis-San Fran....	†13,363,178	11,174,158	2,189,020
Texas & Pacific......	†4,107,432	2,270,323	1,837,109
Virginian............	†3,247,603	1,147,202	2,100,401
Wabash.............	†5,857,772	3,779,690	2,078,082
Operating Deficit Roads:			
Chicago Great West..	*2,953,450	D106,159	3,059,609
Erie...............	†15,729,068	D718,336	16,447,404
Minn. & St. Louis....	†2,639,857	D487,979	3,127,836
Western Maryland....	†3,079,593	D1,225,342	4,304,935

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*Compensation fixt by contract.

†Certified "standard return," based on average net operating income of three test-years.

D Operating deficit, to be made up by the Government, in addition to paying owning company its compensation.

"The largest excess earner is the Union Pacific, but the largest proportionately was the Michigan Central, net earnings of which were more than 80 per cent. in excess of the company's compensation. New York Central fell more than $5,000,000 short of earning its compensation, but this was more than offset by the surpluses of the Michigan Central and the Big Four, so that the three principal New York Central lines together earned $6,600,000 more than their compensation. Pennsylvania, on the lines east and west, and including the Panhandle, earned but $34,000,000 of their combined compensation of $79,000,000. Practically all of the large systems operating east of Buffalo or Pittsburg earned much less than their compensation, or the average of the three test-years."

A Business Agreement.—"Why did you quit your job? Did you have a disagreement with the boss?"

"Oh, no, not at all. I told him I had to have more money or I would quit, and he said that was mutually satisfactory."—*Boston Transcript.*

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Readers will please bear in mind that no notic will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. A. M.," Toronto, Canada.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word *attribute* for noun and verb."

Attribute, the verb, is pronounced *a-trib'yut*—*a* as in *fat*; *i* as in *hit*; *yu* pronounced like *you*, and *attribute*, the noun, is pronounced *at'ri-biut*—*a* as in *fat*; *i* as in *habit*; *iu* as *eu* in *feud*.

"J. A. W.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"Recently came across the following sentence: 'This woma has found the situation to be vastly *differen than* the news dispatches would have us believe Kindly explain the use of *than* in this connection

Different than is a survival of a use originat by Digby, who flourished in 1644. Shakespeare sooner established *different from* ("Comedy Errors," act v, sc. 1, line 46) in 1590 than Dekk introduced *different to* in 1603. He was follow by Heywood with *different against* in 1624, a then came Digby with *different than* (1644). gave way to the Earl of Monmouth, who in 16 introduced *different with;* but thanks to Addis *different from* was restored (*Spectator*, No. 159) 1711, and held its own till Fielding revived *diff ent to* in 1737, to be followed in 1769 by Goldsmi with *different than*. Colebrooke followed the ample set by the Earl of Monmouth, and in "Life" (1790) wrote: "The *different* prosperity the country . . . *with* that of countries un English rule," to be set aside by Cardinal Newm who, notwithstanding the purity of his style, ga preference to *different than* in his "Loss and Gai published in 1848. Then came Thackeray w a preference for *different to* ("Esmond," Vol. ch. 2, p. 169) in 1852, to be set right by the e nent educator, Mark Pattison, who in 1 piloted us back to *different from*, which is NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY'S preference.

"J. B. B.," Govans, Md.—"(1) Will you g me the distinction between an *alien* and a *f eigner?* (2) How should one address an envel to an unmarried woman having the degree *Ph.D.?* (3) Is there an authority for the use *less* when referring to numbers, as, 'There w *less* than five hundred men in the hall'?"

(1) Dr. James C. Fernald in his "Engli Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions," say "A naturalized citizen is not an *alien*, tho *foreigner* by birth, and perhaps a *stranger* in t place where he resides. A person of forei

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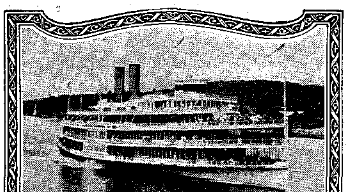

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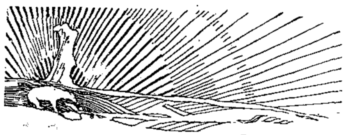

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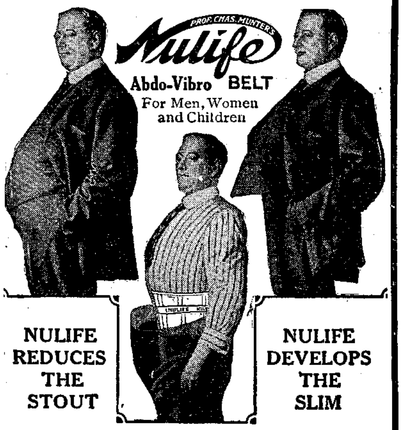

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birth not naturalized is an *alien*, tho he may have been a resident in the country a large part of a lifetime, and ceased to be a *stranger* to its people or institutions. He is an *alien* in one country if his allegiance is to another. The people of any country still residing in their own land are, strictly speaking, *foreigners* to the people of all other countries, rather than aliens; but *alien* and *foreigner* are often used synonymously." (2) In general correspondence, the practise is not to use the degree to which you refer. (3) *Few* is sometimes improperly used for *little*. Measurement by count is exprest by *few*, measurement by quantity by *little*; as, "The loss of a *few* soldiers will make but *little* difference to the result." "The *fewer* his acquaintance, the *fewer* (not the *less*) his enemies." *Few, fewer, fewest,* are correctly used in describing articles the aggregate of which is expressed in numbers; *little, less,* and *least* are used of objects that are spoken of in bulk.—"A Desk-Book of Errors in English."

"H. E. W.," Cloquet, Minn.—"Can you tell me the author and the work containing the quotation 'The light that never was on sea or land'?"

The full quotation is—

> "The light that never was, on sea or land;
> The consecration, and the Poet's dream."
> —Wordsworth. *Suggested by a Picture of Peele Castle in a Storm.* St. 4.

"H. B.," Charleston, S. C.—"Who is the author of the following verse, and what is a literal translation of the italicized words?

> 'The dew is on the lotus; rise, Great Sun,
> And lift my leaf and mix me with the wave.
> *Om Mani Padme Hum*, the sunrise comes—
> The dewdrop slips into the shining sea!'"

The author of the lines is Sir Edwin Arnold, the name of the poem being "The Light of Asia." *Om Mani Padme Hum* is a Buddhist mantra, or invocation. It means "Oh! the Jewel in the Lotus."

"F. E. P.," Spokane, Wash.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *Don Quixote?*"

Don Quixote is pronounced *don kwiks'at—o* as in *not*, *i* as in *hit*, *a* as in *final;* or (Sp.) *don ki-ho'te* —*o*'s as in *go*, *i* as in *police*, *e* as in *prey*.

"F. F. D.," Tampico, Mex.—"Kindly tell me if there is such a word in the English language as *evaluate*, and give its meaning."

There is. The word is rarely used, but means "to fix the value of; estimate the force of; appraise." In mathematics its meaning is "to find a numerical expression for."

"H. J. W.," Dorchester, Mass.—"On what syllable does the accent come in the word *hospitable?* I have heard it accented on the first and second syllables."

The word *hospitable* is stressed on the first syllable—hos'pi-ta-ble. The pronunciation hos-pit'a-ble is erroneous. See Vizetelly's "Desk-Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced."

"J. M. S.," Hopewell, Va.—"What is the meaning of the words *Quo Vadis?*"

Quo Vadis is Latin and means, literally, "Whither goest thou?"

"J. M. P.," Sioux City, Iowa.—"(1) Please give the correct pronunciation of the proper noun *Callimachus*, also stating who that person was. (2) Kindly throw some light on the proper name *Euclid*."

(1) *Callimachus* is pronounced *ka-lim'a-kus*—*a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *hit*, *a* as in *final*, *u* as in *but*, and was the name of (a) a Greek sculptor and architect of the fifth century B.C., the reputed inventor of the Corinthian capital; and (b) a Greek poet and grammarian of the third century B.C.; librarian of Alexandrian library; born at Cyrene, Africa. (2) *Euclid* was the name of (a) *Euclid of Alexandria*, a mathematician who was born and resided in Alexandria, Egypt, about 350-300 B.C. He is known as the "father of geometry," hence, the name is sometimes used impersonally for the science of geometry or its principles. (b) *Euclid of Megara*, a Greek Eleatic philosopher, who founded the Dialectic school in the fifth century B.C. (c) An Athenian archon eponymos (403 B.C.) under whom the new or Ionian alphabet was introduced.

"G. S. B.," Fort Dodge, Iowa.—"Is the expression, 'I'll sure be there,' meaning without doubt I will be there, ungrammatical?"

The use of *sure* in this case is colloquial. Say, "I'll *surely* be there," or, better still, "I will *surely* be there."

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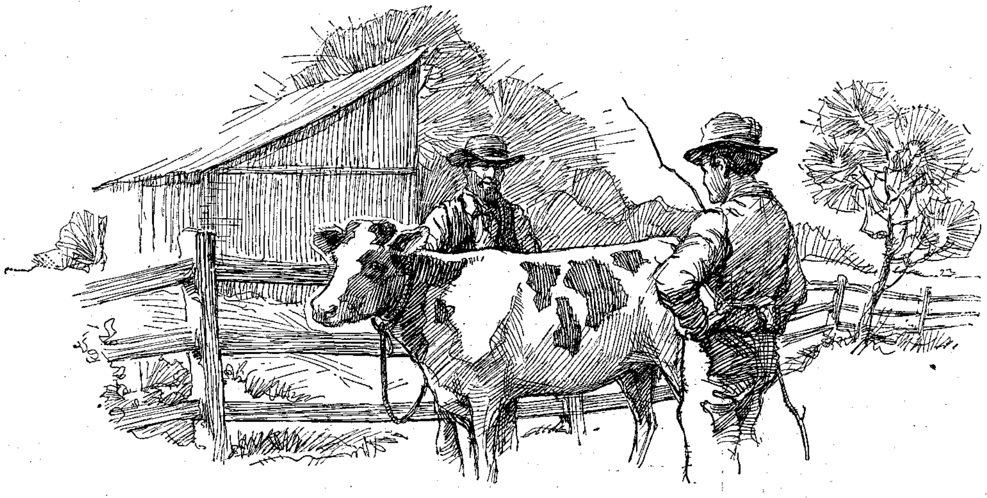

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